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# ANNOTATED PRELIMINARY LIST OF ITEMS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE PROVISIONAL AGENDA OF THE FORTY-FIFTH REGULAR SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY*

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# I. INTRODUCTION

1. The present document, which corresponds to the preliminary list circulated on 15 February 1990 (A/45/50), has been prepared in accordance with the recommendation of the Special Committee on the Rationalization of the Procedures and Organization of the General Assembly, as set forth in paragraph 17 (b) of annex II of Assembly resolution 2837 (XXVI) of 17 December 1971.

2. The provisional agenda provided for in rule 12 of the rules of procedure will appear on 20 July 1990 (A/45/150).

3. An addendum to this document (A/45/100/Add.1) will be issued at the opening of the session in accordance with paragraph 17 (c) of annex II to resolution 2837 (XXVI).

4. The forty-fifth session will convene at United Nations Headquarters on Tuesday, 18 September 1990, at 3 p.m.

## II. ANNOTATED LIST

### 1. Opening of the session by the Chairman of the delegation of Nigeria

In accordance with rule 1 of the rules of procedure (A/520/Rev.15), the General Assembly meets every year in regular session commencing on the third Tuesday in September.

Rule 30 of the rules of procedure provides that, at the opening of each session of the General Assembly, the chairman of that delegation from which the President of the previous session was elected shall preside until the Assembly has elected a President for the session. Accordingly, the temporary President is not necessarily the individual who presided at the preceding session. 3/

### 2. Minute of silent prayer or meditation

Rule 62 of the rules of procedure provides that, immediately after the opening of the first plenary meeting and immediately preceding the closing of the final plenary meeting of each session of the General Assembly, the President shall invite the representatives to observe one minute of silence dedicated to prayer or meditation. This provision was incorporated in the rules of procedure at the fourth session (resolution 362 (IV), annex I).

### 3. Credentials of representatives to the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly:

(a) Appointment of the members of the Credentials Committee

(b) Report of the Credentials Committee

In accordance with rule 27 of the rules of procedure, the credentials of representatives and the names of members of a delegation are to be submitted to the Secretary-General if possible not less than one week before the opening of the session. The credentials must be issued either by the Head of the State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Under rule 28 of the rules of procedure, a Credentials Committee consisting of nine members is appointed by the General Assembly at the beginning of each session on the proposal of the President. The members of the Committee are traditionally appointed at the 1st plenary meeting, on the proposal of the temporary President and before the election of the President for the session. The Committee elects a Chairman, but no Vice-Chairman or Rapporteur.

On completion of its work, the Committee submits a report to the General Assembly.

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3/ For the election of the President, see item 4.

/...

At its forty-fourth session, 4/ the General Assembly appointed the following States members of the Credentials Committee: Antigua and Barbuda, Australia, China, Colombia, Malawi, Philippines, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Zaire (decision 44/301). At that session, the Assembly approved the reports of the Committee (resolutions 44/5 A and B).

Document: Report of the Credentials Committee.

4. Election of the President of the General Assembly

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the President of the General Assembly is elected by the Assembly and holds office until the close of the session at which he was elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. The President is elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth sessions, the President has been elected by acclamation.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 1) that, in the election of the President, regard should be had for equitable geographical rotation of the office among the following States:

(a) African States;

(b) Asian States;

(c) Eastern European States;

(d) Latin American States;

(e) Western European and other States.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become

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4/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 3):

(a) Reports of the Credentials Committee: A/44/689 and Add.1;

(b) Amendment: A/44/L.9 and Add.1;

(c) Resolutions 44/5 A and B;

(d) Decision 44/301;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/44/PV.1, 32 and 79.

standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the President of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the past Presidents of the General Assembly are listed in annex I. 5/

## 5. Election of the officers of the Main Committees

As indicated in rule 98 of the rules of procedure, the General Assembly has seven Main Committees.

Rule 103 stipulates that each Main Committee shall elect a Chairman, two Vice-Chairmen and a Rapporteur. It also states that the elections shall be held by secret ballot unless the Committee decides otherwise in an election where only one candidate is standing. Since in the great majority of cases only one candidate is nominated, most officers of Main Committees are elected by acclamation.

In addition, rule 103 provides that the nomination of each candidate shall be limited to one speaker, after which the Committee shall immediately proceed to the election.

Rule 99 (a) stipulates that all the Main Committees shall, during the first week of the session, hold the elections provided for in rule 103.

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, para. 4) that the Chairmen of the Main Committees should be elected according to the following pattern:

(a) Two representatives from African States;

(b) One representative from an Asian State;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) One representative from a Latin American State;

(e) One representative from a Western European or other State;

(f) The seventh chairmanship should rotate every alternate year among representatives of States mentioned in subparagraphs (b) and (d).

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5/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 4):

(a) Decision 44/302;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.1.

The Chairmen of the Main Committees are generally elected on the first day of the session. For practical reasons, the elections are held in the General Assembly Hall under the chairmanship of the President of the Assembly. However, it should be noted that this does not involve a plenary meeting of the Assembly, but a series of consecutive meetings of the seven Main Committees.

The two Vice-Chairmen and the Rapporteur of each Main Committee are elected later, during the first week of the session.

The names of the officers of the Main Committees from the twenty-fourth session onwards are listed in annex II. [6]

## 6. Election of the Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

The President of the General Assembly is assisted by 21 Vice-Presidents. The duties involved are performed by heads of delegations of Member States, and not by individuals elected in their personal capacity. The Assembly decided on four occasions to increase the number of Vice-Presidents (resolutions 1104 (XI), 1192 (XII), 1990 (XVIII) and 33/138).

Under rule 31 of the rules of procedure, the Vice-Presidents are elected by the General Assembly and hold office until the close of the session at which they were elected. In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Vice-Presidents are elected by a simple majority. It should be noted, however, that since the thirty-second session, with the exception of the thirty-sixth, thirty-eighth, forty-first and forty-second sessions in the case of one of the regional groups, the Vice-Presidents have been elected by acclamation.

Rule 31 also provides that the Vice-Presidents shall be elected after the election of the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5), in such a way as to ensure the representative character of the General Committee (see item 8).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided (resolution 33/138, annex, paras. 2 and 3) that the 21 Vice-Presidents should be elected according to the following pattern:

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[6] References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 5):

(a) Decision 44/303;

(b) Meetings of the Main Committees: A/C.1/44/PV.1, A/SPC/44/SR.1, A/C.2/44/SR.1, A/C.3/44/SR.1, A/C.4/44/SR.1, A/C.5/44/SR.1, A/C.6/44/SR.1;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.2.

/...

(a) Six representatives from African States;

(b) Five representatives from Asian States;

(c) One representative from an Eastern European State;

(d) Three representatives from Latin American States;

(e) Two representatives from Western European and other States;

(f) Five representatives from the permanent members of the Security Council.

The election of the President of the Assembly has the effect, however, of reducing by one the number of vice-presidencies allocated to the region from which the President is elected.

The Vice-Presidents are generally elected on the first day of the session.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard and the same practice should apply to the election of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

The names of the States that have held the office of Vice-President of the General Assembly are listed in annex III. 7/

### 7. Notification by the Secretary-General under Article 12, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations

Article 12, paragraph 1, of the Charter stipulates that, while the Security Council is exercising in respect of any dispute or situation the functions assigned to it in the Charter, the General Assembly shall not make any recommendation with regard to that dispute or situation unless the Council so requests.

Article 12, paragraph 2, provides that the Secretary-General, with the consent of the Security Council, shall notify the General Assembly at each session of any matters relative to the maintenance of international peace and security that are being dealt with by the Council. He is similarly to notify the Assembly immediately if the Council ceases to deal with such matters.

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7/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 6):

(a) Decision 44/304;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.2.

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At its forty-fourth session, 8/ the General Assembly took note of the communication from the Secretary-General (A/44/528 and Add.1) without discussion (decision 44/409).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General.

8. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work: reports of the General Committee

Rules 12 to 15 of the rules of procedure deal with the agenda for regular sessions.

Provisional agenda

Under rule 12 of the rules of procedure, the provisional agenda is to be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 60 days before the opening of the session. The preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session (see sect. I, para. 1) was circulated on 15 February 1990 (A/45/50). The provisional agenda for the forty-fifth session (A/45/150) will appear on 20 July 1990.

Rule 13 of the rules of procedure indicates what items shall or may be included in the provisional agenda.

Supplementary items

Rule 14 of the rules of procedure provides that any Member or principal organ of the United Nations or the Secretary-General may, at least 30 days before the date fixed for the opening of a regular session, request the inclusion of supplementary items in the agenda. Such items shall be placed on a supplementary list, which shall be communicated to the Members of the United Nations at least 20 days before the opening of the session.

The supplementary list (A/45/200) will be issued on 24 August 1990.

Additional items

Rule 15 of the rules of procedure stipulates, inter alia, that additional items of an important and urgent character, proposed for inclusion in the agenda less than 30 days before the opening of a regular session or during a regular

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8/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 7):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/44/528 and Add.1;

(b) Decision 44/409;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.53.

session, may be placed on the agenda if the General Assembly so decides by a majority of the members present and voting.

## Consideration of the draft agenda by the General Committee

Rules 38 to 44 of the rules of procedure deal with the composition, organization and functions of the General Committee. The Committee is composed of the President of the General Assembly, who presides (see item 4 and annex I), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6 and annex III) and the Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5 and annex II).

The General Committee usually meets on the second day of the session for the purpose of making recommendations to the General Assembly concerning the adoption of the agenda, the allocation of items and the organization of the work of the Assembly. For this purpose, it has before it a memorandum by the Secretary-General containing the draft agenda (provisional agenda, supplementary items and additional items), the proposed allocation of items and a number of recommendations concerning the organization of the session.

Document: Memorandum by the Secretary-General, A/BUR/45/1.

## Adoption of the agenda by the General Assembly [9]

The final agenda, the allocation of items included in the agenda and arrangements for the organization of the session are adopted by the General Assembly by a simple majority.

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[9] References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 8):

(a) Preliminary list: A/44/50/Rev.1;

(b) Annotated list: A/44/100;

(c) Provisional agenda: A/44/150;

(d) Supplementary list: A/44/200;

(e) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/BUR/44/1 and Corr.1;

(f) Reports of the General Committee: A/44/250 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-7;

(g) Agenda: A/44/251 and Add.1-6;

(h) Allocation of agenda items: A/44/252 and Add.1-6;

(i) Annotated agenda: A/44/100/Add.1;

Rule 23 of the rules of procedure provides, inter alia, that debate on the inclusion of an item in the agenda, when that item has been recommended for inclusion by the General Committee, shall be limited to three speakers in favour of, and three against, the inclusion.

9. General debate

At the beginning of the session, the General Assembly devotes a period of three weeks to the general debate, during which heads of delegations may state the views of their Governments on any item before the Assembly.

In accordance with paragraph 46 of annex V to the rules of procedure, the list of speakers wishing to take part in the general debate is closed at the end of the third day after the opening of the debate.

At the forty-fourth session, 28 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate (A/44/PV.4-31), during which 137 speakers took the floor. 10/

10. Report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization

Article 98 of the Charter requires the Secretary-General to make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the Organization. The report of the Secretary-General is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (a) of the rules of procedure.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report without discussion. However, at its thirty-seventh session, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General, called upon all organs of the United Nations to discharge fully and effectively their responsibilities in accordance with the Charter and upon all Member States to contribute actively to

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(continued)

(j) Letters from the Chairman of the Committee on Conferences: A/44/341 and Add.1-3, A/44/930, annex;

(k) Letter from Cuba and Nicaragua: A/44/906;

(l) Letter from Saudi Arabia: A/44/925, annex;

(m) Decisions 44/401, 44/402 A and B and 44/403;

(n) Meetings of the General Committee: A/BUR/44/SR.1-10;

(o) Plenary meetings: A/44/PV.3, 20, 33, 50, 61, 72, 78, 82, 86, 90 and 92.

10/ At the forty-third session, 28 plenary meetings were devoted to the general debate, during which 142 speakers took the floor.

that end; requested the Security Council to carry out the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and to give due consideration to the report of the Secretary-General; invited the Secretary-General, in discharging his responsibilities under the Charter, to continue his efforts towards strengthening the capacity of the United Nations to fulfil the effective and decisive role envisaged for it in the Charter; and urged that efforts to that end should continue (resolution 37/67).

At its forty-fourth session, 11/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (decision 44/404).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General, Supplement No. 1 (A/45/1).

## 11. Report of the Security Council

The Security Council (see item 15 (a)) submits an annual report to the General Assembly under Article 24, paragraph 3, of the Charter; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the Security Council without discussion. However, at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh sessions, in 1971 and 1972, the Assembly, in connection with its consideration of the Council's report, decided to seek the views of Member States on ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the Council in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter (resolutions 2864 (XXVI) and 2991 (XXVII)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly drew the attention of the Council, when considering steps to enhance its effectiveness in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, to the views and suggestions submitted by Member States in response to the above-mentioned resolutions as contained in the Secretary-General's reports on the matter (A/8447 and Add.1, A/9143) (resolution 3186 (XXVIII)). At its twenty-ninth session, the Assembly recalled the resolutions adopted at the three preceding sessions (resolution 3322 (XXIX)).

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11/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 10):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: Supplement No. 1 (A/44/1);

(b) Decision 44/404;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.32.

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At its forty-fourth session, 12/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Security Council covering the period from 16 June 1988 to 15 June 1989 (decision 44/424).

Document: Report of the Security Council, covering the period from 16 June 1989 to 15 June 1990, Supplement No. 2 (A/45/2).

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12/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 11):

(a) Report of the Security Council: Supplement No. 2 (A/44/2);

(b) Decision 44/424;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.79.

## 12. Report of the Economic and Social Council

The Economic and Social Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly; the Assembly considers the report in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The Council's report is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure.

The report considered by the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session covered the organizational session for 1989 and the first and second regular sessions of 1989. 13/

Documents:

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/45/3);

(b) Report of the World Food Council, Supplement No. 19 (A/45/19).

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13/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 12):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/44/3);

(b) Report of the World Food Council: Supplement No. 19 (A/44/19);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) International economic security: A/44/217-E/1989/56;

(ii) Human resources development and activities of the United Nations system in that field: A/44/229-E/1989/60;

(iii) Preparatory arrangements for the Second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa: A/44/255-E/1989/62;

(iv) Israeli trade practices in the occupied Palestinian territories: A/44/277-E/1989/82;

(v) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction: A/44/322-E/1989/114;

(vi) Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti: A/44/402;

(vii) Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi: A/44/403;

(viii) Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa: A/44/404;

(ix) Situation of refugees in the Sudan: A/44/426;

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The following questions, to be considered under item 12, include reports that the General Assembly specifically requested or that the Economic and Social Council decided to transmit to the Assembly. They also include matters on which the Council has made recommendations to the Assembly.

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(continued)

(x) Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide: A/44/440;

(xi) Assistance to refugees in Somalia: A/44/462;

(xii) Assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia: A/44/482;

(xiii) International co-operation in drug abuse control: A/44/600 and Corr.1;

(xiv) Human rights and mass exoduses: A/44/622;

(xv) Emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad: A/44/657;

(xvi) Preparation for the Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa: A/44/812;

(d) Report of the Secretary-General and the Director of UNESCO: A/44/284-E/1989/109;

(e) Notes by the Secretary-General:

(i) Report on the Economic and Social Commission for Western Africa: A/44/206-E/1989/69 and Corr.1 (A and E only) and Add.1;

(ii) World Tourism Organization: A/44/273-E/1989/77;

(iii) Global strategy for the prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS): A/44/274-E/1989/75 and Add.1;

(iv) Products harmful to health and the environment: A/44/276-E/1989/78;

(v) Israeli financial and trade practices in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan: A/44/338-E/1989/118;

(vi) Concluding report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/197 concerning the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system: A/44/486 and Add.1 (relates also to item 127);

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(continued)

- (vii) Human rights in southern Lebanon: A/44/573;
- (viii) Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran: A/44/620;
- (ix) Human rights in Chile: A/44/635;
- (x) Assistance to the Palestinian people: A/44/637;
- (xi) Human rights in Afghanistan: A/44/669;
- (xii) Human rights in El Salvador: A/44/671;

(f) Report of the Second Committee: A/44/832 and Add.1;

(g) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/848;

(h) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/44/740 (relates also to item 118);

(i) Reports of the Fifth Committee:

- (i) A/44/854 (relates also to item 123);
- (ii) International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction: A/44/884 (relates also to item 123);
- (iii) Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa: A/44/885 (relates also to item 123);
- (iv) A/44/893;

(j) Draft resolution: A/44/L.61;

(k) Resolutions 44/85 (relates also to item 118), 44/149 to 44/167 and 44/230 to 44/238 and decisions 44/435, 44/441 and 44/455 to 44/457;

(l) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/44/SR.2-10, 15-17, 19, 20, 25, 29, 31, 34, 41, 44, 46, 48, 49 and 51;

(m) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.48, 50-62;

(n) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/44/SR.5 and 9-16;

(o) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.53, 57 and 58;

(p) Plenary meetings: A/44/PV.80, A/44/PV.82 and A/44/PV.85.

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## International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly approved the Mar del Plata Action Plan adopted at the United Nations Water Conference held in Argentina in 1977, calling for the designation of the decade 1980-1990 as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, to be devoted to the implementation of national plans for drinking water supply and sanitation (resolution 32/158).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 1981-1990 as the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade; called upon Governments which had not yet done so to develop the necessary policies and set the targets to that end, to set sufficiently high priorities for the activities concerned and to mobilize adequate resources to achieve their targets for the Decade; urged Governments to strengthen their institutional frameworks for carrying out those activities, to mobilize the necessary technical expertise at all levels and, in general, to heighten popular awareness and support through education and public participation programmes; called upon Governments, organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to continue and, if possible, to increase their technical and financial co-operation with developing countries in order to enable them to attain the targets they had set, and to continue also their efforts to co-ordinate their activities; and decided to review at its fortieth session the progress made towards the attainment of the Decade's national and international goals (resolution 35/18).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly welcomed the recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Secretary-General; encouraged Governments to seek to implement the recommendations for action contained in the report, in particular with regard to the strengthening of national capabilities, the preparation and implementation of national strategies, the intensification of efforts to improve the mobilization and utilization of national financial resources, the need for increased attention to health education and community participation, linkages between health and water supply agencies, and the formulation and implementation of strategies to enhance the participation of women in the planning, operation and assessment of water and sanitation programmes and projects; called upon organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as other multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental organizations, to continue and, where possible, increase their assistance to Governments; urged the international community to take note of the need to enhance co-ordination of technical co-operation activities at the global and national levels; took note of the need to focus efforts and resources on the least developed countries; and requested the Secretary-General, at the end of the Decade, in 1990, to prepare a report on progress achieved during the Decade, providing a comparative analysis based as much as possible on quantitative data, as well as recommendations for future and follow-up action that may be required, for submission to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 40/171).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 40/171).

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## Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights in the Asian and Pacific region

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; requested him to continue to assist and encourage the Executive Secretary of ESCAP to pursue the establishment, within existing resources, of a depository centre for United Nations human rights materials within the Commission at Bangkok, the function of which would include the collection, processing and dissemination of such materials in the Asian and Pacific region; renewed its invitation to States members of ESCAP that had not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General as soon as possible their comments on the report of the Seminar on National, Local and Regional Arrangements for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the Asian Region and, in particular, to address themselves to the conclusions and recommendations in the report concerning the development of regional arrangements in Asia and the Pacific; requested the Secretary-General to ensure a continuing flow of human rights material to the library of ESCAP at Bangkok for appropriate dissemination in the region; noted the efforts of United Nations development agencies in the Asian and Pacific region to promote the human rights dimension more actively and systematically in their development activities; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a further report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, incorporating information on progress achieved in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 43/140).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 43/140).

## Measures to be taken against Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist activities and all other forms of totalitarian ideologies and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror

At its twenty-second session, in 1967, the General Assembly, noting that concern had been expressed regarding recent manifestations of racial intolerance, including the revival of certain groups and organizations professing totalitarian ideologies such as nazism, and recognizing that measures should be taken to halt Nazi activities wherever they occurred, resolutely condemned such ideologies and called upon all States to take immediate and effective measures against any such manifestations (resolution 2331 (XXII)).

At its twenty-third to twenty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 2438 (XXIII), 2545 (XXIV), 2713 (XXV) and 2839 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided that consideration of the question should be deferred until such time as discussion of this item had been concluded in the Commission on Human Rights (A/9030, p. 90).

At its thirty-fifth to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 35/200, 36/162, 37/179, 38/99 and 39/114).

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At its forty-third session, the General Assembly again condemned all totalitarian or other ideologies and practices, including Nazi, Fascist and neo-Fascist, that are based on apartheid, racial discrimination and racism, or the systematic denial of human rights and fundamental freedoms, or which have such consequences; expressed its determination to resist all totalitarian ideologies, and especially their practices, which deprive people of basic human rights and fundamental freedoms and equality of opportunity; called upon all States to take the necessary measures to ensure the thorough investigation, detection, arrest, extradition and punishment of all war criminals and persons guilty of crimes against humanity who have not yet been brought before a court and appropriately punished; also called upon all Governments to pay constant attention to educating the young in the spirit of respect for international law and fundamental human rights and freedoms and against Fascist, neo-Fascist and other totalitarian ideologies and practices based on terror, hatred and violence; invited all States and international organizations to submit to the Secretary-General their comments and information on the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session in the light of the discussion to take place in the Commission on Human Rights and on the basis of comments provided by States and international organizations (resolution 43/150).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 43/150).

## Regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, reaffirming that regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights may make a major contribution to the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms and that the exchange of information and experience in this field among the regions, within the United Nations system, may be improved, noted with interest that various contacts between regional bodies and commissions and the United Nations had continued to be pursued and strengthened through advisory services and technical assistance activities, particularly those relating to the organization of regional and subregional training courses in the field of human rights; requested the Secretary-General to continue to consider the possibility of encouraging these developments; and invited the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the state of regional arrangements for the promotion and protection of human rights and to include therein the results of action taken in pursuance of the resolution (resolution 43/152).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 43/152).

## Improvement of social life

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly acknowledged that the progress achieved in this area was still inadequate, that greater progress was necessary in the world social situation and that efforts to this end should be continued (resolution 41/152).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly again acknowledged that the progress achieved in this area was still inadequate; reiterated that it is the right of everyone to enjoy the greatest possible degree of physical and mental health; emphasized that participation in cultural, sports and recreational activities and the use of leisure without discrimination of any kind promoted the improvement of social life; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the improvement of social life in the world (resolution 42/145).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly once again acknowledged that the progress achieved in the world social situation was still inadequate despite the efforts made and that efforts should therefore be redoubled; requested the Secretary-General to include in his report on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development the results attained in the improvement of social life in the world; and decided to resume consideration of the question at its forty-fifth session (resolution 43/156).

No advance documentation expected.

Assistance to refugees and displaced persons in Malawi

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly, noting that a United Nations inter-agency team was currently visiting Malawi to discuss with the Government ways and means of strengthening its capacity to cope with the burden imposed on its economy, vital resources and public services by the presence of refugees and displaced persons and to prepare a comprehensive programme of assistance, requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of UNDP, to mobilize international assistance and to launch an international appeal for generous contributions to the projects and programmes recommended in the report of the inter-agency mission; and also requested him to report to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1988 and to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/132).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly adopted a further resolution on the question (resolution 43/148).

At its forty-fourth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of refugees and displaced persons in Malawi; commended the measures that the Government of Malawi was taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons, and stressed the need for additional resources to lessen the impact of the presence of refugees and displaced persons on the country's long-term development process; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees and displaced persons in Malawi; expressed grave concern at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the massive presence of refugees and displaced persons in the country and its implications for the long-term socio-economic development of the whole country; appealed to Member States, the appropriate organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial institutions to continue providing the Government of Malawi with the necessary resources for the implementation of development assistance projects in regions affected by the presence of refugees and displaced persons, as well as the development programmes now being implemented; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in the areas affected by the presence of refugees and displaced persons and programmes now being implemented; requested the High Commissioner to continue co-ordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees and displaced persons in their settlements; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/149).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/149).

Humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti

This question was first considered by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1978 when the Council appealed for international assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in the Horn of Africa (resolution 1978/39). It has since been considered by the Council at its first regular session of 1980, when the Council requested the Secretary-General to send a United Nations inter-agency mission to Djibouti to assess the needs of the refugees (resolution 1980/11), at its second regular session of 1980 (resolution 1980/44) and at its first regular session of 1982 (resolution 1982/3).

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly endorsed the report of the mission to Djibouti and the recommendations contained therein; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue to ensure that adequate assistance programmes were organized for refugees; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its first regular session of 1981 and to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/182). At its thirty-sixth session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and that of the High Commissioner annexed thereto (resolution 36/156).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 37/176, 38/89, 39/107, 40/134, 41/137, 42/126 and 43/142).

At its forty-fourth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on humanitarian assistance to refugees in Djibouti; welcomed the steps taken by the Government of Djibouti, in close co-operation with the High Commissioner, to implement appropriate and lasting solutions with respect to the refugees in Djibouti; expressed its appreciation to Member States, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance to the relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and displaced persons in Djibouti; urged the High Commissioner to intensify his efforts to mobilize, on an emergency basis, the necessary resources

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to implement lasting solutions with respect to the refugees in Djibouti and the constant flow of displaced persons; called for continued international support for the determined and sustained efforts made by the Government of Djibouti to cope with the urgent needs of the refugees and displaced persons and to implement lasting solutions to their situation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/150).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/150).

## Situation of refugees in the Sudan

This question has been considered by the General Assembly since 1972 (resolution 2958 (XXVII)), as well as by the Economic and Social Council (resolutions 1655 (LII), 1705 (LIII), 1741 (LIV), 1799 (LV), 1877 (LVII), 1978/39; 1980/10, 1980/45 and 1982/1).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 35/181, 36/158, 37/173, 38/90, 39/108, 40/135, 41/139, 42/149 and 43/141).

At its forty-fourth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the situation of refugees in the Sudan and the report submitted by UNHCR; expressed grave concern at the serious and far-reaching consequences of the presence of massive numbers of refugees in the country, on the security and stability of the country and the overall negative impact on its basic infrastructure and socio-economic development; also expressed grave concern at the shrinking resources available for refugee programmes in the Sudan and the serious consequences of that situation on the country's ability to continue to host and assist refugees; appealed to Member States, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and the international financial institutions to provide the Government of the Sudan with the necessary resources for the implementation of development assistance projects in regions affected by the presence of refugees; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize the necessary financial and material assistance for the full implementation of ongoing projects in the areas affected by the presence of refugees; requested the High Commissioner to continue co-ordination with the appropriate specialized agencies in order to consolidate and ensure the continuation of essential services to the refugees in their settlements; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/151).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/151).

## Assistance to refugees in Somalia

This question has been on the agenda of the General Assembly since its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, when the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to dispatch

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a mission to Somalia to make a comprehensive review of the refugee situation in that country (resolution 35/180).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 36/153, 37/174, 38/88, 39/104, 40/132, 41/138, 42/27 and 43/147).

At its forty-fourth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; commended the measures that the Government of Somalia was taking to provide material and humanitarian assistance to refugees, in spite of its own limited resources and fragile economy; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, donor countries and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations for their efforts to assist the refugees in Somalia; called upon the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Food Programme to resume their assistance programmes for the refugees in the north-west districts of Somalia as soon as possible; requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Office of the High Commissioner, the World Food Programme and the donor community, to launch an interim assistance programme that would ensure that essential food aid and other humanitarian supplies continue to reach the refugee settlements in the north-west districts of Somalia until such time as a more permanent arrangement can be made; appealed to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to give full support to the Secretary-General in the launching of the proposed interim assistance programme; appealed to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to render maximum and timely material, financial and technical assistance to enable the Government of Somalia to implement the projects and activities identified in the report of the 1987 inter-agency mission annexed to the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-second session as the basis for a comprehensive programme of action relating to both the humanitarian and the developmental needs of refugees; requested the pertinent organizations of the United Nations system, namely FAO, ILO, WHO, UNESCO and UNICEF, as well as UNEP and WFP, to prepare, in consultation with the Government of Somalia, detailed project documentation for the implementation of those projects and activities in the report of the Secretary-General as priority endeavours for a comprehensive programme of action; called upon UNDP, UNEP, UNSSO and FAO to continue and expand their activities in Somalia, in co-operation with the Government of Somalia, and to protect and rehabilitate its damaged environment; recognized the important role that non-governmental organizations are playing with regard to programmes for the care, maintenance and rehabilitation of refugees, particularly in activities related to small-scale development projects, and in the fields of health and agriculture; requested the High Commissioner and the Administrator of UNDP to apprise the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1989 of the progress made in their respective fields of responsibility; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the High Commissioner and UNDP, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the progress achieved (resolution 44/152).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/152).

## Emergency assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad

At its thirty-ninth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly, gravely concerned by the effects of the unprecedented and persistent drought in Chad and conscious that the large number of voluntary returnees and displaced persons faced serious problems of integration as a result of the war and the drought, requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator to mobilize, in accordance with their respective mandates, emergency humanitarian assistance to the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Disaster Relief Co-ordinator, to report to the Assembly at its following sessions (resolutions 39/106, 40/136, 41/140, 42/128 and 43/143).

At its forty-fourth session, 13/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad, endorsed the appeals made by the Government of Chad for humanitarian assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad; reiterated its appeal to the international community to support, by generous contributions, the efforts made by the Government of Chad to assist and resettle the voluntary returness and displaced persons; noted with satisfaction the action taken by various United Nations organizations and specialized agencies to mobilize humanitarian assistance to this end; requested UNHCR and UNDRO to continue to mobilize humanitarian assistance to voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad; called upon (i) the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to mobilize special humanitarian assistance for the resettlement of displaced persons in the northern region of Chad; and (ii) the international community to support efforts made by the Government of Chad to implement the programmes for repatriating and resettling the voluntary returnees and displaced persons in Chad; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with UNHCR and UNDRO, to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (44/153).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/153).

## Assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia

The question of assistance to Ethiopia has been considered by the General Assembly since its thirtieth session, in 1975 (resolutions 3441 (XXX), 31/172, 32/55, 33/21 and 34/54).

This question was first considered by the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1978, when the Council appealed for international assistance to the refugees and displaced persons in the Horn of Africa (resolution 1978/39).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the appeal of the Secretary-General of 11 November 1980 urging the international community to provide prompt and generous assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia; and requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to continue his efforts to mobilize humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees and refugees (resolutions 35/183, 36/161, 37/175, 38/91, 39/105, 40/133, 41/141 and 42/139).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to displaced persons in Ethiopia, having considered the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, deeply concerned about the massive flow of refugees and voluntary returnees into the country and the burden this had placed on the country, appealed to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to provide adequate material, financial and technical assistance for relief and rehabilitation programmes for the refugees and voluntary returnees; requested the High Commissioner to continue his efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance for relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees and refugees in Ethiopia; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1989 of the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the forty-fourth session (43/144).

At its forty-fourth session, 13/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to refugees and returnees in Ethiopia and having considered the report of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees, commended the Office, intergovernmental organizations and voluntary agencies for their assistance in mitigating the plight of the large number of refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia; appealed once again to Member States, international organizations and voluntary agencies to provide adequate material, financial and technical assistance for relief and rehabilitation programmes for the large number of refugees and voluntary returnees in Ethiopia; requested the High Commissioner to continue his efforts in mobilizing humanitarian assistance for the relief, rehabilitation and resettlement of voluntary returnees and the large number of refugees in Ethiopia; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to inform the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1990, of the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/154).

## Measures to improve the situation and ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrant workers

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to create at its thirty-fifth session a working group open to all Member States to elaborate an international convention on the protection of the rights of migrant workers and their families (resolution 34/172).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolution 35/198, 36/160, 37/170, 38/86, 39/102, 40/130, 41/151, 42/140 and 43/146).

At its forty-fourth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the most recent reports of the Working Group on the Drafting of an International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (A/C.3/44/1 and A/C.3/44/4) and, in particular, of the progress made by the Working Group on the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention;

requested the Secretary-General to entrust to the Centre for Human Rights of the Secretariat the technical revision of the text of the articles of the draft convention that had been approved so far by the Working Group in second reading, with a view to ensuring uniformity of terminology and gender and to harmonizing the versions in the official languages of the United Nations, bearing in mind Assembly resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986, and to transmit the results of this technical revision to Governments as soon as possible, and at least one month before the next meeting of the Working Group, to be held in 1990; decided that the Working Group should hold a meeting of two weeks' duration in New York, immediately after the first regular session of 1990 of the Economic and Social Council, with a view to completing the remaining articles and considering the results of the technical revision of the draft convention; invited the Secretary-General to transmit to Governments the two most recent reports of the Working Group so as to enable the members of the Working Group to finish the drafting, in second reading, of the draft convention during the meeting to be held in the spring of 1990, as well as to transmit the results obtained at that meeting to the Assembly so that it might take a decision during its forty-fifth session; and invited him also to transmit those documents to the competent organs of the United Nations and to the international organizations concerned, for their information, so as to enable them to continue their co-operation with the Working Group (resolution 44/155).

No advance documentation expected.

World conference on human rights

At its forty-fourth session, 13/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments, specialized agencies, non-governmental organizations and United Nations bodies concerned with human rights on the desirability of convening a world conference on human rights for the purpose of dealing at the highest level with the crucial questions facing the United Nations in connection with the promotion and protection of human rights; and requested him to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on this question (resolution 44/156).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/156).

Assistance to student refugees in southern Africa

At its thirty-first session, in 1976, the General Assembly, concerned about the continued influx of large numbers of South African student refugees to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, which imposed a heavy burden on the limited resources of these countries, requested the Secretary-General to consult with the three Governments and the liberation movements concerned with a view to organizing and providing appropriate emergency financial and other forms of assistance for the care, subsistence and education of these student refugees, to keep the situation under review and to report to the Assembly as and when necessary (resolution 31/126).

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At its thirty-second and thirty-third sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the measures taken by the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the mobilization of assistance to the South African student refugees (resolutions 32/119 and 33/164).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to enlarge the assistance programme for South African student refugees living in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia to include student refugees from Namibia and Zimbabwe (resolution 34/174).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to make provision in the student refugee programme for former student refugees from Zimbabwe until they had completed their studies in the country of asylum or until alternative arrangements could be made for the completion of their education in their own country (resolution 35/184).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to keep the matter under review and to report to the Assembly (resolutions 36/170, 37/177, 38/95, 39/198, 40/138, 41/136, 42/138 and 43/149).

At its forty-fourth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; expressed appreciation to the Governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia for granting asylum and making educational and other facilities available to the student refugees, despite the pressure that the continuing influx of these refugees exerts on facilities in their countries, and for the co-operation they have extended to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and other bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; requested the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to organize and implement an effective programme of educational and other appropriate assistance for student refugees from South Africa and Namibia; urged all Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to continue contributing generously to the assistance programme for student refugees, through financial support of the regular programmes of the High Commissioner and of the projects and programmes, including unfunded projects, which were submitted to the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, and to assist countries of asylum materially and otherwise to enable them to continue to discharge their humanitarian obligations towards the refugees; appealed to the Office of the High Commissioner, UNDP and all other competent United Nations bodies, plus international and non-governmental bodies, to continue providing humanitarian and development assistance to facilitate and expedite the settlement of student refugees from South Africa who have been granted asylum in Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Zambia; called upon agencies and programmes of the United Nations system to continue co-operating with the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner in the implementation of humanitarian programmes of assistance for the student refugees in southern Africa; and requested the High Commissioner, in co-operation with the Secretary-General, to continue to keep the matter under review, to inform the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of

1990, of the current status of the programmes, and to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/157).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/157).

## Status of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide. The Convention entered into force on 12 January 1951. As at 1 April 1990, 103 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its forty-fourth session, 13/ the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that many States had ratified the Convention or had acceded thereto; expressed its conviction that implementation of the provisions of the Convention by all States was necessary for the prevention and punishment of the crime of genocide; and urged those States which had not yet become parties to the Convention to ratify it or accede thereto without further delay (resolution 44/158).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/158).

## Question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan

At its first regular session of 1984, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to request the Chairman of the Commission to appoint a Special Rapporteur with the mandate to examine the human rights situation in Afghanistan, with a view to formulating proposals that could contribute to ensuring full protection of the human rights of all residents of the country, before, during and after the withdrawal of all foreign forces; and requested the Special Rapporteur to submit a comprehensive report to the Commission at its forty-first session (resolution 1984/37). The mandate of the Special Rapporteur has been renewed annually since then.

At its forty-fourth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the interim report of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Afghanistan; and decided to keep under consideration, during its forty-fifth session, the question of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Afghanistan in order to examine this question anew in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 44/161).

At its first regular session of 1990, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/53, of 6 March 1990, approved the decision of the Commission to extend for one year the mandate of the Special Rapporteur (decision 1990/__).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 44/161).

## Human rights in the administration of justice

At its forty-fourth session, 13/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to formulate practical proposals for the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders on procedures and actions to implement United Nations norms and standards in the administration of justice and human rights and to co-ordinate the various technical advisory services carried out by the Centre for Human Rights and the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs; and drew the attention of the Commission on Human Rights and its Sub-Commission, as well as of the Eighth Congress and the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, to these issues (resolution 44/162).

No advance documentation expected.

## Situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran

At its fortieth session, in March 1984, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission whose mandate would be to establish contacts with the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to make a thorough study of the human rights situation in that country and to submit conclusions and appropriate suggestions to the Commission at its forty-first session (resolution 1984/54). The mandate of the Special Representative has been renewed annually since then.

At its forty-fourth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the interim report of the Special Representative and of his view that, in order to achieve full co-operation between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Special Representative, there was a need to proceed to another stage in the discharge of his mandate; welcomed the invitation by the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Special Representative to visit that country, and decided to continue its examination of the situation of human rights in the Islamic Republic of Iran during its forty-fifth session in the light of additional elements provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 44/163).

At its first regular session of 1990, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/79 of 7 March 1990, approved the decision of the Commission to extend the mandate of the Special Representative for a further year (decision 1990/__).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 44/163).

## Human rights and mass exoduses

The question of human rights and mass exoduses has been considered by the Commission on Human Rights since its thirty-fifth session, in 1979, as well as by the General Assembly and the Commission at their recent sessions (see Assembly resolutions 35/196, 37/186, 38/103, 39/117, 40/149, 41/148, 42/144 and 43/154; see also Commission resolutions 30 (XXXVI), 29 (XXXVII), 1982/32, 1983/35, 1984/49, 1985/40, 1986/45, 1987/56, 1988/70 and 1989/63). The Assembly and the Commission

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have considered reports of the Secretary-General on this topic as well as a study of the Special Rapporteur on this subject and a report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees (A/41/324, annex).

At its forty-fourth session, 13/ the General Assembly again invited all Governments and intergovernmental and humanitarian organizations concerned to intensify their co-operation and assistance in world-wide efforts to address the serious problems resulting from mass exoduses of refugees and displaced persons, and also the causes of such exoduses; invited the Commission on Human Rights to keep the question under review with a view to supporting the early warning arrangement instituted by the Secretary-General to avert new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons; requested the Secretary-General to continue to develop the role of the Office for Research and the Collection of Information of the Secretariat as a focal point for the operation of an effective early warning system and the strengthening of co-ordination of information-gathering and analysis among United Nations agencies with a view to preventing new massive flows of refugees and displaced persons; and requested him also to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the strengthened role that he is playing with regard to early warning activities, as well as on any further developments relating to the recommendations contained in the report of the Group of Governmental Experts on International Co-operation to Avert New Flows of Refugees (resolution 44/164).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/164).

## Situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to examine, at its thirty-seventh session, the situation of human rights in El Salvador (resolution 35/192).

At its thirty-seventh session, in February 1981, the Commission requested its Chairman to appoint a Special Representative of the Commission to investigate the reports about grave violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms that had taken place in El Salvador and to submit an interim report to the General Assembly and a final report to the Commission (resolution 32 (XXXVII)). Since that time, the Assembly and the Commission have regularly considered reports submitted to the Special Representative, whose mandate has been renewed annually.

At its thirty-sixth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 36/155, 37/185, 38/101, 39/119, 40/139, 41/157, 42/137 and 43/145).

At its forty-fourth session, 13/ the General Assembly commended the Special Representative for his report and endorsed the recommendations contained therein, and requested him to update them in the light of the serious events taking place in that country; and decided to keep under consideration, during its forty-fifth session, the situation of human rights and fundamental freedoms in El Salvador in order to re-examine this situation in the light of the information provided by the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 44/165).

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At its first regular session of 1990, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/77 of 7 March 1990, approved the decision of the Commission to extend for another year the mandate of the Special Representative (decision 1990/__).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 44/165).

## Prevention and control of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)

At its second regular session of 1987, the Economic and Social Council drew the attention of the General Assembly to World Health Assembly resolution WHA40.26, by which the Health Assembly endorsed the Global Strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS prepared by the World Health Organization; and urged all appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, including the specialized agencies, as well as bilateral and multilateral agencies and non-governmental and voluntary organizations, to support the world-wide struggle against AIDS in close co-operation with WHO in its role of directing and co-ordinating the urgent fight against AIDS and in conformity with the Global Strategy (resolution 1987/75).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly confirmed that WHO should continue to direct and co-ordinate the urgent global battle against AIDS; urged all appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, in conformity with the Global Strategy, to support the world-wide struggle against AIDS; and invited the Director-General of WHO to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on new developments in the global AIDS pandemic (resolution 42/8).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the WHO global programme on AIDS, and stressed the continued need for adequate resources for its implementation; invited WHO to continue to facilitate the exchange of information on and promotion of national and international research for the prevention and control of AIDS through the further development of collaborating centres of WHO and similar existing mechanisms; requested the Secretary-General, in view of all the aspects of the problem, in particular the socio-economic and humanitarian aspects, to continue to ensure in close co-operation with the Director-General of WHO and through the appropriate existing mechanisms, a co-ordinated response by the United Nations system to the AIDS pandemic; urged all appropriate organizations of the United Nations system to continue to support the world-wide struggle against AIDS; and invited the Director-General of WHO to report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on further developments in the global AIDS pandemic (resolution 43/15).

At its forty-fourth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Director-General of WHO on the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS and the supplementary report on activities and programmes being carried out by the United Nations system on the socio-economic and humanitarian aspects of AIDS; noted with appreciation the arrangements made by the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the Director-General of WHO, to ensure a co-ordinated response by the United Nations system to the AIDS pandemic; requested the Secretary-General, in view of the potentially serious implications of

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the pandemic for socio-economic development in some developing countries, to intensify his efforts and to mobilize the technical and other relevant resources of the United Nations system, at all levels, to deal with this aspect of the problem; urged Member States to increase efforts to combat AIDS and to step up efforts to prevent the further spread of the disease; called upon Governments, WHO, all other relevant United Nations organizations and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to promote greater awareness about the transmission of the pandemic and to increase the understanding of the general public towards people affected by the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV); called upon international, national and research institutions and organizations to collaborate closely with national AIDS committees and the global AIDS strategy of WHO; requested the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of WHO, in close collaboration with the other organizations of the United Nations system and without prejudice to ongoing priorities and programmes, to continue to develop and advance the global strategy for the prevention and control of AIDS; and requested the Secretary-General to invite the Director-General of WHO to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/233).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 44/233).

### Assistance to the Palestinian people

The Economic and Social Council, in resolutions 2026 (LXI) of 4 August 1976 and 2100 (LXIII) of 3 August 1977, called upon the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their efforts, in close co-ordination with the Economic Commission for Western Asia, in identifying the social and economic needs of the Palestinian people. It also urged those agencies and organizations to consult and co-operate with the Palestine Liberation Organization in establishing and implementing concrete projects for improving the social and economic conditions of the Palestinian people. In resolution 2100 (LXIII) the Council also requested the Secretary-General to submit annual reports to the Council on the action taken by the agencies and organizations concerned and results achieved.

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, in 1981 and 1982, the General Assembly requested UNDP to undertake direct execution of projects, approved by the UNDP Governing Council, in the occupied Palestinian territories and urged the relevant agencies and organizations of the United Nations system to intensify their economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people, in co-operation with the PLO and with the consent of the Arab host Government concerned (resolutions 36/70 and 37/134).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1984 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies and organs of the United Nations system to develop a co-ordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people and to ensure its implementation (resolution 38/145).

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At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to expedite the finalizing, through existing inter-agency mechanisms, of the co-ordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in resolution 38/145 and to convene in 1985 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and organs of the United Nations system to consider the co-ordinated programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people (resolution 39/224).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review the progress made in the implementation of the proposed activities and projects described in his report, to take all necessary steps to finalize the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in resolution 38/145 and to convene in 1986 a meeting of the relevant programmes, organizations, agencies, funds and organs of the United Nations system to consider economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people (resolution 40/170).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly welcomed the decision of the Secretary-General to send a mission to prepare the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people requested in resolution 38/145; requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1987 a meeting of the relevant organizations, agencies, funds and bodies of the United Nations system to consider economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people, and to invite the PLO and the Arab host countries to participate in the meeting; and requested the international community to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in co-operation with the PLO (resolution 41/181).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; welcomed the preparation of the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people set out in that report; requested the Secretary-General to develop the programme and to seek its early implementation and to co-ordinate the activities envisaged by various organizations of the United Nations system within the framework of the programme; requested the Secretary-General to mobilize resources for the programme in close co-operation with the PLO; urged the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to disburse their aid or any other forms of assistance to the occupied Palestinian territories solely for the benefit of the Palestinian people and in a manner that would not serve to prolong the Israeli occupation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/166).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people; regretted that the programme of economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people had not been developed as requested by the Assembly in its resolution 42/166; requested the Secretary-General to charge Habitat with supervising the development of the programme and to provide it with the funds needed to engage 20 experts to prepare an adequate programme, in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization, taking into account the *intifadah* of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and its implications; and

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requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 43/178).

At its forty-fourth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report annexed to the note by the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people; expressed its appreciation to the States, United Nations bodies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations that had provided assistance to the Palestinian people; requested the international community, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to sustain and increase their assistance to the Palestinian people, in close co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization; called for treating on a transit basis Palestinian exports and imports passing through neighbouring ports and points of exit and entry; also called for the granting of trade concessions and concrete preferential measures for Palestinian exports on the basis of Palestinian certificates of origin; further called for the immediate lifting of Israeli restrictions and obstacles hindering the implementation of assistance projects by UNDP, other United Nations bodies and others providing economic and social assistance to the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory; reiterated its call for the implementation of development projects in the occupied Palestinian territory, including the projects mentioned in Assembly resolution 39/223 of 18 December 1984; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/235).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/235 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/96).

## International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly decided to designate the 1990s as a decade in which the international community, under the auspices of the United Nations, would pay special attention to fostering international co-operation in the field of natural disaster reduction, and to take a decision at its forty-third session on the content and modalities of United Nations participation therein after having considered the report of the Secretary-General on progress made in the preparations, with particular emphasis on defining the catalytic and facilitating role envisaged for the United Nations system (resolution 42/169).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General; reiterated its request to the Secretary-General to develop an appropriate framework of action at all levels for attaining the objective and goals of the Decade; called upon all Governments, as appropriate, to establish national committees in co-operation with relevant scientific and technological communities; further called upon Governments to keep the Secretary-General informed of their countries' plans and of assistance that could be provided; emphasized the importance of technical co-operation among developing countries and mutual assistance in the transfer of technology; requested the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of the international ad hoc group of experts the increasingly serious problems of locust infestation and floods; and requested the Secretary-General to incorporate in his report a definition of the catalytic and facilitating role of the United Nations system (resolution 43/202).

At its forty-fourth session, 13/ the General Assembly, taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General, proclaimed the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction, beginning on 1 January 1990; decided to designate the second Wednesday of October as an International Day for Natural Disaster Reduction; adopted the International Framework of Action for the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction contained in the annex to the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution, including the organizational arrangements made for the Decade, and on the status of existing international protocols and conventions for mutual assistance in case of disasters; and requested him also to bring the resolution to the attention of all Governments, intergovernmental organizations, appropriate non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and competent scientific institutions in the field of disaster mitigation (resolution 44/236).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/236).

World Decade for Cultural Development

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly proclaimed the period 1988-1997 the World Decade for Cultural Development, to be observed under the auspices of the United Nations and UNESCO; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO to report biennially to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session, on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development (resolution 41/187).

The Economic and Social Council at its organizational session of 1988, having considered the note by the Secretary-General (E/1988/44), decided to consider the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and of the Director-General of UNESCO on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development on a biennial basis beginning at its second regular session of 1989, and recommended that the Assembly do likewise (resolution 1988/101).

At its forty-fourth session, 13/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO on the progress of the World Decade for Cultural Development during the period 1988-1989; requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Director-General of UNESCO, to obtain the views of Governments, appropriate organs and organizations of the United Nations system and relevant intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on the objectives and scope of the global review and to submit those views, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session and expressed its support for the recommendation in paragraph 92 of the report, for the conduct of an evaluation at the mid-point of the Decade in 1993, under the auspices of the United Nations and UNESCO, in order to evaluate the implementation of the Plan of Action for the Decade (resolution 44/238).

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Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/238).

## United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations, the purpose of which is to assist representatives of indigenous communities and organizations to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Indigenous Populations by providing them with financial assistance, funded by means of voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations and other private or public entities; and decided that the Fund should be administered in accordance with the Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations and other relevant provisions, with the advice of a Board of Trustees composed of five persons with relevant experience on issues affecting indigenous populations, who would serve in their personal capacity (resolution 40/131). Pursuant to this resolution, the Secretary-General appointed the following five members of the Board of Trustees: Mr. Leif Dunfjeld (Norway), Mr. Alioune Sene (Senegal), Mr. Hiwi Tauroa (New Zealand), Mr. Danilo Türk (Yugoslavia) and Mr. Augusto Willemsen-Díaz (Guatemala).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Fund, decided to call upon Governments, non-governmental organizations and representatives of indigenous groups to consider contributing to the Fund and to request the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the status of the Fund (decision 43/427).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 43/427).

## Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to refer the draft resolution entitled "Implementation of section II of the annex to General Assembly resolution 32/197 on the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system" to its forty-fifth session, to be considered in the context of the review of the implementation of all aspects of Assembly resolution 32/197 (decision 43/433).

## Programme of work of the Third Committee

At its forty-fourth session, 13/ the General Assembly decided to defer until its forty-fifth session consideration of the draft decision entitled "Programme of work of the Third Committee" (decision 44/435).

## Indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, noting that indigenous entrepreneurs could play a crucial and positive role in mobilizing resources and promoting economic growth and socio-economic development, invited the Secretary-General and relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United

Nations system, such as the regional commissions, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Labour Organisation, the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the World Bank, as well as regional development banks, within their existing mandates, programmes and priorities: (a) to continue to support through, inter alia, technical co-operation projects, the efforts of States in encouraging indigenous entrepreneurs in the private, public and/or other sectors in accordance with national laws, priorities and regulations; and (b) to facilitate the practical exchange of information and experience among all countries on the role of indigenous entrepreneurs in economic development; and requested the Secretary-General to study measures at the national and international levels to promote the contribution of indigenous entrepreneurs in both private and public sectors in the economic development of developing countries, drawing upon the work already in progress in the United Nations system and bearing in mind the need to avoid duplication of effort and cost, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 41/182).

At its second regular session of 1988, the Economic and Social Council, reaffirming General Assembly resolution 41/182 and noting the work of non-governmental organizations that are active in fostering positive entrepreneurial activity in interested developing countries, took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/360-E/1988/63); requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study of measures to promote the contribution of national entrepreneurs to the economic development of developing countries, taking into account the need for a positive international economic environment and focusing on the following: (a) the experience of developed and developing countries in establishing legal, technical and financial frameworks conducive to the positive contribution of national entrepreneurs to development; (b) programmes to help entrepreneurs achieve increased access to domestic and international finance, in order to enhance capital formation in developing countries; (c) technical assistance and financial support provided by interested donor countries for activities to promote entrepreneurial skills in interested developing countries; (d) the acquisition, diffusion, creation and development of technologies, including new technologies, in national and entrepreneurial activities; requested the Secretary-General to include in his report a section on international factors affecting the growth and competitiveness of enterprises of developing countries, including the need for broader market opportunities; and further requested him, avoiding duplication and within existing resources, to prepare a report on these issues for submission to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1988/74).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 1988/74).

### Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories

At its second regular session of 1989, the Economic and Social Council, recalling General Assembly decision 40/432, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the financial and trade practices of the Israeli occupation authorities in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab

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territories, and taking into account the fact that lands and water are basic national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive report on Israeli land and water policies and practices in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories and to submit the report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1989/86).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 1989/86).

### Question of human rights in southern Africa

At its twenty-third session, in 1967, the Commission on Human Rights established the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on southern Africa (resolution 2 (XXIII)). The mandate of the Working Group has been renewed regularly by subsequent resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights and the Economic and Social Council, most recently by Commission resolution 1989/5 and Council decision 1989/136.

At its sixty-second session, in 1977, the Economic and Social Council decided that the reports of the Working Group should be brought to the attention of the General Assembly without delay (resolution 2082 A (LXII)).

At its forty-fifth session, in 1989, the Commission on Human Rights, having examined the report of the *Ad Hoc* Working Group of Experts on southern Africa (E/CN.4/1989/8), decided to renew the mandate of the Working Group and requested it to submit its interim report to the Commission at its forty-sixth session and to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 1989/5). That decision was endorsed by the Economic and Social Council in its decision 1989/136 of 24 May 1989.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (ECOSOC resolution 2082 A (LXII)), E/CN.4/1990/7.

### The United Nations Population Award 1989/1990

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an annual award, to be named the United Nations Population Award for the most outstanding contribution to the awareness of population questions or to their solutions, by an individual or individuals, or by an institution (resolution 36/201).

The laureate is selected by the Committee of the United Nations Population Award. The Committee is composed of representatives of 10 Member States (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Ecuador, India, Japan, Mauritius, Mexico, Pakistan, Rwanda, Togo and Turkey) who are elected by the Economic and Social Council for a period of three years (currently 1989-1991).

At its first regular session of 1982, the Economic and Social Council approved the rules of procedure of the Committee, rule 8 of which calls for the proceedings of the Committee to be reflected in a report attached to the annual report to be submitted to the Assembly by the Executive Director of UNFPA (decision 1982/112).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of UNFPA (decision 1982/112).

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## 13. Report of the International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice submits an annual report to the General Assembly, which considers it in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, of the Charter. The report of the Court is included in the provisional agenda of the Assembly pursuant to rule 13 (b) of the rules of procedure. The first annual report of the Court was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-third session, in 1968.

The General Assembly usually takes note of the report of the International Court of Justice without discussion.

At its forty-fourth session, 14/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Court of Justice covering the period from 1 August 1988 to 31 July 1989 (decision 44/405).

Document: Report of the International Court of Justice, Supplement No. 4 (A/45/4).

## 14. Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The Agreement governing the relationship between the United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency was approved by the General Conference of the Agency on 23 October 1957 15/ and by the General Assembly on 14 November 1957 (resolution 1145 (XII), annex). Under article I of the Agreement, the United Nations recognizes that the Agency, by virtue of its intergovernmental character and international responsibilities, will function under its statute as an autonomous international organization in the working relationship with the United Nations established by the Agreement. In accordance with article III of the Agreement, the Agency submits to the General Assembly an annual report on its work.

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14/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 13):

(a) Report of the International Court of Justice: Supplement No. 4 (A/44/4);

(b) Decision 44/405;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.43.

15/ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Twelfth Session, Annexes*, agenda item 18, document A/3713.

At its forty-fourth session, 16/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Agency for 1988; affirmed its confidence in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; urged all States to strive for effective and harmonious international co-operation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute, in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to life, health and the environment, in strengthening technical assistance and co-operation for developing countries, and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's safeguards system (resolution 44/13).

Document: Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency for 1989. In his statement to the Assembly, the Director General of the Agency will give an account of any major developments since the date of issue of the report.

## 15. Elections to fill vacancies in principal organs:

### (a) Election of five non-permanent members of the Security Council

In accordance with Article 23 of the Charter, as amended, 17/ the Security Council consists of five permanent members (China, France, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America) and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for a term of two years. At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the Assembly decided that the non-permanent members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)):

(a) Five from African and Asian States;

(b) One from Eastern European States;

(c) Two from Latin American States;

(d) Two from Western European and other States.

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16/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 14):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Agency: A/44/450;

(b) Draft resolution: A/44/L.18;

(c) Resolution 44/13;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/44/PV.39 and 40.

17/ By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 A (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the number of non-permanent members of the Security Council from 6 to 10.

At its forty-fourth session, 18/ the General Assembly elected five non-permanent members of the Security Council (decision 44/306). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following Member States: 19/

> Canada,* China, Colombia,* Côte d'Ivoire,** Cuba,** Ethiopia,* Finland,* France, Malaysia,* Romania,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Yemen** and Zaire.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

At the forty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Canada, Colombia, Ethiopia, Finland and Malaysia. As stipulated in rule 144 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is not eligible for immediate re-election.

In accordance with rule 92 of the rules of procedure, the election is held by secret ballot and there are no nominations. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure, the non-permanent members of the Security Council are elected by a two-thirds majority.

The names of the States that have served as non-permanent members of the Security Council are listed in annex IV.

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18/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 15 (a)):

(a) Decision 44/306;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.34.

19/ By a letter dated 19 May 1990 (A/44/946), the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic informed the Secretary-General of the formation on 22 May 1990 of the single State of the Republic of Yemen. The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Yemen subsequently informed the Secretariat that the designation "Yemen" should be used for all practical purposes.

### (b) Election of eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council

In accordance with Article 61 of the Charter, as amended, 20/ the Economic and Social Council consists of 54 members elected for a term of three years. At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly decided that the members of the Council should be elected according to the following pattern (resolution 2847 (XXVI)):

(a) Fourteen from African States;

(b) Eleven from Asian States;

(c) Ten from Latin American States;

(d) Thirteen from Western European and other States;

(e) Six from socialist States of Eastern Europe.

At its forty-fourth session, 21/ the General Assembly elected 18 members of the Economic and Social Council (decision 44/308). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following Member States:

Algeria,*** Bahamas,** Bahrain,*** Brazil,** Bulgaria,*** Burkina Faso,*** Cameroon,** Canada,*** China,*** Colombia,* Cuba,* Czechoslovakia,** Ecuador,*** Finland,*** France,* German Democratic Republic,*** Germany, Federal Republic of,* Ghana,* Greece,* Guinea,* India,* Indonesia,** Iran (Islamic Republic of),*** Iraq,** Ireland,* Italy,** Jamaica,*** Japan,* Jordan,** Kenya,** Lesotho,* Liberia,* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,* Mexico,*** Netherlands,** New Zealand,** Nicaragua,** Niger,** Pakistan,*** Portugal,* Rwanda,*** Saudi Arabia,* Sweden,*** Thailand,** Trinidad and Tobago,* Tunisia,** Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America,** Venezuela,* Yugoslavia,* Zaire*** and Zambia.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

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20/ By an amendment dated 17 December 1963 (resolution 1991 B (XVIII)), which came into force on 31 August 1965, the General Assembly increased the membership of the Economic and Social Council from 18 to 27; by an amendment dated 20 December 1971 (resolution 2847 (XXVI)), which came into force on 24 September 1973, the Assembly increased the membership of the Council to 54.

21/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 15 (b)):

(a) Decision 44/308;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.44.

At the forty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Colombia, Cuba, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, India, Ireland, Japan, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. As stipulated in rule 146 of the rules of procedure, a retiring member is eligible for immediate re-election.

### (c) Election of five members of the International Court of Justice

In accordance with Articles 3 and 4 of its Statute, the International Court of Justice consists of 15 members elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council. Under Article 13 of the Statute, members of the Court are elected for a term of five years and may be re-elected. A regular election of five judges is held every three years.

The present membership of the International Court of Justice is as follows:

President: Mr. José María Ruda (Argentina)*

Vice-President: Mr. Kéba Mbaye (Senegal)*

Mr. Manfred Lachs (Poland)**
Mr. Taslim Olawale Elias (Nigeria)**
Mr. Shigeru Oda (Japan)**
Mr. Roberto Ago (Italy)***
Mr. Stephen M. Schwebel (United States of America)***
Sir Robert Y. Jennings (United Kingdom of Great Britain of Northern Ireland)*
Mr. Mohammed Bedjaoui (Algeria)***
Mr. Ni Zhengyu (China)**
Mr. Jens Evensen (Norway)**
Mr. Nikolaï K. Tarassov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)***
Mr. Gilbert Guillaume (France)*
Mr. Mohamed Shahabuddeen (Guyana)***
Mr. Raghunandan Swarup Pathak (India)*

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* Term of office expires on 5 February 1991.

** Term of office expires on 5 February 1994.

*** Term of office expires on 5 February 1997.

At its forty-second session, 22/ in 1987, the General Assembly, along with the Security Council, elected five members of the International Court of Justice (decision 42/308).

At its forty-fifth session, the General Assembly, along with the Security Council, will need to fill the seats to be vacated on 5 February 1991 by the following five members: Mr. Ruda, Mr. Mbaye, Sir Robert Jennings, Mr. Guillaume and Mr. Pathak.

The election will proceed on the basis of a list of persons nominated by national groups of States Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice. The Secretary-General has requested that nominations should reach him by 15 August 1990, and the list of candidates containing nominations made by that date will be circulated to the General Assembly and to the Security Council. Any withdrawals of candidates will be circulated in addenda to that document. The curricula vitae of the candidates will be circulated separately. In addition, the Assembly and the Council will have before them a memorandum by the Secretary-General on the procedure to be followed in the elections.

The election will take place in accordance with the following:

(a) The Statute of the International Court of Justice, in particular Articles 2 to 4 and 7 to 12;

(b) Rules 150 and 151 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly;

(c) Rules 40 and 61 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 264 (III), Liechtenstein, San Marino, Switzerland and Nauru, which are Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice but not Members of the United Nations, will participate, in the Assembly, in electing members of the Court in the same manner as the Members of the United Nations.

Those candidates who obtain an absolute majority of votes both in the General Assembly and in the Security Council will be considered as elected.

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22/ References for the forty-second session (agenda item 15 (c)):

(a) Memorandum by the Secretary-General: A/42/588-S/19155;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/42/589/Rev.1-S/19156/Rev.1, A/42/590-S/19157 and A/42/591-S/19158;

(c) Decision 42/308;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/42/PV.64 and 66.

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16. Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections:

(a) Election of twelve members of the World Food Council

In accordance with General Assembly resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8 (see also item 82 (d)), the World Food Council consists of 36 members elected by the Assembly, on the nomination of the Economic and Social Council, for a term of three years, taking into consideration balanced geographical representation.

At its forty-fourth session, 23/ the General Assembly elected 12 members of the Council (decision 44/310). At present, the Council is thus composed of the following States: 19/

Argentina,*** Australia,** Bulgaria,* Burundi,*** Canada,* Cape Verde,** China,* Côte d'Ivoire,* Cyprus,** Denmark,*** Ecuador,** Egypt,*** France,*** German Democratic Republic,** Germany, Federal Republic of,** Guatemala,** Hungary,*** Indonesia,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),*** Italy,*** Japan,*** Madagascar,* Mexico,* Niger,** Paraguay,** Peru,*** Rwanda,*** Syrian Arab Republic,** Thailand,* Turkey,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United States of America,* Uruguay,* Yemen,*** Zambia* and Zimbabwe.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

At the forty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mexico, Thailand, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay and Zambia. As stipulated in resolution 3348 (XXIX), paragraph 8, members of the Council are eligible for immediate re-election. 24/ The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General.

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23/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 16 (b)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/44/357;

(b) Decision 44/310;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.48.

24/ At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the practice of dispensing with the secret ballot for elections to subsidiary organs when the number of candidates corresponded to the number of seats to be filled should become standard, unless a delegation specifically requested a vote on a given election (decision 34/401, para. 16).

## (b) Election of twenty members of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination

In accordance with paragraph 7 of the terms of reference of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (Economic and Social Council resolution 2008 (LX), annex) (see also item 123), the Committee consisted of 21 members nominated by the Economic and Social Council and elected by the General Assembly for a term of office of three years on the basis of equitable geographical distribution. At its forty-second session, the Assembly adopted decision 42/450 by which it decided that the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination should be composed of 34 States Members of the United Nations, elected for three-year terms on the basis of equitable geographical distribution, as follows:

Nine seats for African States;

Seven seats for Asian States;

Seven seats for Latin American and Caribbean States;

Seven seats for Western European and other States;

Four seats for Eastern European States.

At its forty-fourth session, 25/ the General Assembly elected seven members of the Committee (decision 44/311). At present, the Committee is thus composed of the following States:

Algeria,*** Argentina,*** Austria,* Bahamas,** Bahrain,* Bangladesh,* Benin,** Cameroon,*** Canada,* China,*** Colombia,* Côte d'Ivoire,* Cuba,* France,** Germany, Federal Republic of,* India,* Japan,*** Kenya,* Mexico,* Morocco,*** Pakistan,* Poland,* Romania,* Rwanda,* Sri Lanka,*** Sweden,* Trinidad and Tobago,* Uganda,* Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,* United States of America,** Venezuela,** Yugoslavia* and Zambia.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

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25/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 16 (c)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/44/358;

(b) Decision 44/311;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.48.

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At the forty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Canada, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Kenya, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia. Members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election. 24/ The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General.

17. Appointments to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other appointments:

(a) Appointment of members of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (I)), acts in an advisory capacity to the Assembly, and makes recommendations to it on the United Nations budget and related matters and on the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency. Details on the appointment, the membership and the functions of the Committee will be found in rules 155 to 157 of the rules of procedure.

At present, the Advisory Committee is composed of the following 16 members:

Mr. Lawrence O. C. Agubuzu (Nigeria),** Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri (Syrian Arab Republic),** Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire),* Mr. Carlos Casap (Bolivia),*** Mr. Even Fontaine-Ortiz (Cuba),* Mr. John Fox (United States of America),* Mr. Yogesh Kumar Gupta (India),*** Mr. Tadanori Inomata (Japan),*** Mr. Ulrich Kalbitzer (Federal Republic of Germany),*** Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania),** Ms. Irmeli Mustonen (Finland),*** Mr. József Tardos (Hungary),** Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago),** Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout (Netherlands),* Mr. Viktor A. Vislykh (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)* and Mr. Yang Hushan (China).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

At its forty-fourth session, 26/ the General Assembly appointed eight members of the Advisory Committee (decision 44/305).

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26/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (a)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/44/101 and Add.1 and 2 and A/C.5/44/30;

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At the forty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Bagbeni, Mr. Fontaine-Ortiz, Mr. Fox, Mr. van den Hout and Mr. Vislykh.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/45/101.

(b) Appointment of members of the Committee on Contributions

The Committee on Contributions, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 14 (i)), advises the Assembly concerning the apportionment, under Article 17, paragraph 2, of the Charter, of the expenses of the Organization among Members (see also item 129). Details on the appointment, the membership and the functions of the Committee will be found in rules 158 to 160 of the rules of procedure.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Kenshiroh Akimoto (Japan),** Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),* Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya (Zaire),*** Mr. Ernesto Battisti (Italy),* Mr. Alain Catta (France),* Mr. Sergio Chapparo Ruíz (Chile),*** Mr. Yuri A. Chulkov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),* Mr. John Fox (United States of America),** Mr. Ion Gorita (Romania),** Mr. Peter Gregg (Australia),*** Mr. Elias M. C. Kazembe (Zambia),** Mr. V. G. Menon (Singapore),** Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina),*** Mr. Carlos Moreira Garcia (Brazil),* Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud Ould El Ghaouth (Mauritania),*** Mr. Dimitri Rallis (Greece),*** Mr. Wang Liansheng (China),* and Mr. Assen Iliev Zlatanov (Bulgaria).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

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(continued)

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/560 and Add.1;

(c) Decisions 44/305 A and B;

(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.2 and 51;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/44/PV.12 and 83.

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At its forty-fourth session, 27/ the General Assembly appointed six members of the Committee (decision 44/316).

At the forty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Ali, Mr. Battisti, Mr. Catta, Mr. Chulkov, Mr. Moreira Garcia and Mr. Wang.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/45/102.

### (c) Appointment of a member of the Board of Auditors

The Board of Auditors, established by the General Assembly in 1946 (resolution 74 (i)), transmits to the Assembly the financial reports and audited financial statements (see also item 120). The members of the Board are appointed as Auditors-General, or officials of equivalent title, of their countries and not as individuals.

At present, the Board is composed of the following three members:

The President of the Federal Court of Audit of the Federal Republic of Germany,** the Auditor-General of Ghana* and the Chairman of the Commission on Audit of the Philippines.***

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* Term of office expires on 30 June 1991.

** Term of office expires on 30 June 1992.

*** Term of office expires on 30 June 1993.

At its forty-fourth session, 28/ the General Assembly appointed a member of the Board (decision 44/317).

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27/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (b)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/44/102 and A/C.5/44/31;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/840;

(c) Decision 44/316;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.51;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.83.

28/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (c)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/44/103 and A/C.5/44/32;

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At the forty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancy that will arise upon the expiry of the term of office of the Auditor-General of Ghana.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/45/103.

(d) Confirmation of the appointment of members of the Investments Committee

The Investments Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1947 (resolution 155 (II)), advises the Secretary-General on the investment of the assets of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (see also item 132) and other United Nations funds.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following nine members:

Mr. Aloysio de Andrade Faria (Brazil)** Mr. Jean Guyot (France),* Mr. George Johnston (United States of America),* Mr. Michiya Matsukawa (Japan),* Mr. Braj Kumar Nehru (India),** Mr. Yves Oltramare (Switzerland),*** Mr. Emmanuel Noi Omaboe (Ghana),*** Mr. Stanislaw Raczkowski (Poland)** and Mr. Juergen Reimnitz (Federal Republic of Germany).***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

At its forty-fourth session, 29/ the General Assembly confirmed the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members of the Committee (decision 44/318).

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(continued)

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/841;

(c) Decision 44/317;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.51;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.83.

29/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (d)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/44/104 and A/C.5/44/22;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/842;

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At the forty-fifth session, the General Assembly will be asked to confirm the appointment by the Secretary-General of three members to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Guyot, Mr. Johnston and Mr. Matsukawa.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/45/104.

(e) Appointment of members of the United Nations Administrative Tribunal

The United Nations Administrative Tribunal, established by the General Assembly in 1949 (resolution 351 A (IV), hears and passes judgement on applications alleging non-observance of contracts of employment of staff members of the United Nations and certain specialized agencies.

At present, the Tribunal is composed of the following seven members:

Mr. Jerome Ackerman (United States of America),*** Mr. Francisco Forteza (Uruguay),* Mr. Arnold Wilfred Geoffrey Kean (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),*** Mr. Ahmed Osman (Egypt),** Mr. Roger Pinto (France),** Mr. Samarendranath Sen (India)** and Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

At its forty-fourth session, 30/ the General Assembly appointed two members of the Tribunal (decision 44/319).

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(continued)

(c) Decision 44/318;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.51;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.83.

30/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (e)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/44/105 and A/C.5/44/33;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/843;

(c) Decision 44/319;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.51;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.83.

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At the forty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Forteza and Mr. Voicu.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/45/105.

(f) International Civil Service Commission

(i) Appointment of members of the Commission

(ii) Designation of the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission

The International Civil Service Commission, established by the General Assembly in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)) for the regulation and co-ordination of the conditions of service of the United Nations common system, consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly, of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, serve full-time (see also item 131).

At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 members:

Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana),* Chairman, Mr. Carlos S. Vegega (Argentina),* Vice-Chairman, Mr. Amjad Ali (Pakistan),** Mr. Michel Jean Bardoux (France),*** Mrs. Claudia Cooley (United States of America),*** Mrs. Turkia Daddah (Mauritania),* Mrs. Francesca Yetunde Emanuel (Nigeria),** Mr. Antônio Fonseca Pimentel (Brazil),*** Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium),* Mr. Omar Sirry (Egypt),** Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia),* Mr. Alexis Stephanou (Greece),*** Mr. Ku Tashiro (Japan)*** Mr. Vladislav Petrovich Terekhov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),** and Mr. M. A. Vellodi (India).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

At its forty-fourth session, 31/ the General Assembly appointed six members of the Commission (decision 44/320).

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31/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (f)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/44/106 and Add.1 and 2 and A/C.5/44/34 and Corr.1 and 2;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/844;

At the forty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the vacancies that will arise upon the expiry of the terms of office of Mr. Akwei, Mrs. Daddah, Mr. Pirson, Mr. Smíd and Mr. Vegega. The Assembly will also have to designate the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/45/106.

## (g) Appointment of members of the Committee on Conferences

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences (see also item 128) composed of 22 Member States (resolution 3351 (XXIX)), at its thirty-second session, the Assembly expanded the mandate of the Committee (resolution 32/72). At its forty-third session, the Assembly decided to retain the Committee on Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ whose terms of reference, inter alia, should be to advise the Assembly on all matters pertaining to the organization of conferences in the United Nations, to plan and co-ordinate conferences and meetings in close consultation with the Secretariat and all relevant bodies in the preparation of the draft calendar, to monitor the policy of the Organization on publications, with the assistance of the Publications Board, and to report annually thereon to the Assembly (resolution 43/222 B).

In paragraph 2 of resolution 43/222 B, the General Assembly decided that the Committee should be composed of 21 members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, for a period of three years, on the basis of the following geographical distribution:

(a) Six members from African States;

(b) Five members from Asian States;

(c) Four members from Latin American and Caribbean States;

(d) Two members from Eastern European States;

(e) Four members from Western European and other States.

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(continued)

(c) Decision 44/320;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.51;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.83.

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At its forty-fourth session, 32/ the General Assembly appointed seven members of the Committee (decision 44/314).

At present, the Committee is thus composed of the following States:

Austria,*** Chile,* Cyprus,* Egypt,* Ethiopia,* France,* German Democratic Republic,** Ghana,** Honduras,** Indonesia,** Iraq,*** Jamaica,** Japan,* Liberia,*** Mexico,*** Mozambique,** Pakistan,*** Uganda,*** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** and United States of America.***

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

At the forty-fifth session, the General Assembly will need to fill the seats being vacated by the following States: Chile, Cyprus, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Japan and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. As stipulated in paragraph 3 of resolution 43/222 B, members of the Committee are eligible for immediate re-election. The Assembly will have before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/45/107 and Corr.1).

(h) Appointment of an alternate member of the United Nations Staff Pension Committee

By a note dated 9 April 1990 (A/45/142), the Secretary-General requested the inclusion of the above sub-item in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session.

The United Nations Staff Pension Committee, established by the General Assembly in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), deals with the administration of pension matters in so far as they relate to the United Nations (see item 132). It consists of four members and four alternate members elected by the Assembly, four members and two alternate members appointed by the Secretary-General and four members and two alternate members elected by the participants.

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32/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (g)):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/44/388;

(b) Decision 44/314;

(c) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.82.

At its forty-third session, 33/ the General Assembly appointed four members and four alternate members of the Committee for a term of office expiring on 31 December 1991 (decision 43/324).

At the forty-fifth session, the General Assembly will be required to appoint a person to fill the unexpired portion of the term of office of Mr. Teodoro Maus (Mexico) who has resigned, that is, until 31 December 1991.

Document: Note by the Secretary-General, A/45/109.

### (i) Appointment of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia

At its fifth special session, in 1967, the General Assembly established the United Nations Council for South West Africa to administer the Territory until independence and decided that the Council should entrust such executive and administrative tasks as it deemed necessary to a United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa (see also item 36), who would be appointed by the Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General (resolution 2248 (S-V)).

At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa should be called "United Nations Commissioner for Namibia" (resolution 2372 (XXII)).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, on the proposal of the Secretary-General, extended the appointment of Mr. Bernt Carlsson as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1989 (decision 43/311).

At its forty-fourth session, 34/ the General Assembly decided to retain this item on its agenda for the forty-fourth session.

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33/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 17 (g)):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/43/107 and A/C.5/43/45;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/43/926;

(c) Decision 43/324;

(d) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/43/SR.40;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.76.

34/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 17 (j)):

(a) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.85.

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## 18. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples

At its sixteenth session, in 1961, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, consisting of 17 members, and requested the Committee to examine the application of the Declaration, contained in Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and to make suggestions and recommendations on the progress and extent of the implementation of the Declaration (resolution 1654 (XVI)).

At its seventeenth session, the General Assembly enlarged the Special Committee by the addition of seven members and invited it to continue to seek the most suitable ways and means for the speedy and total application of the Declaration to all Territories that had not yet attained independence (resolution 1810 (XVII)).

At the same session, the Assembly requested the Special Committee to discharge, *mutatis mutandis*, the tasks assigned to the Special Committee for South West Africa (resolution 1805 (XVII)) and decided to dissolve the Special Committee for South West Africa (resolution 1806 (XVII)).

At its eighteenth session, the General Assembly decided to dissolve the Committee on Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories and requested the Special Committee to study the information transmitted under Article 73 *e* of the Charter (see item 117), to take this information fully into account in examining the situation with regard to the implementation of the Declaration in each of the Non-Self-Governing Territories and to undertake any special study and prepare any special report it might consider necessary (resolution 1970 (XVIII)).

At the same session, and at each subsequent session, the General Assembly, after considering the report of the Special Committee, adopted a resolution renewing the Committee's mandate.

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Special Committee from 24 to 25 (decision 34/425).

At the thirty-ninth session, the President of the General Assembly stated that he had received several communications from Member States, including Papua New Guinea, expressing the desire to be appointed members of the Special Committee. At the 105th plenary meeting, on 18 December 1984, on the proposal of the President, the Assembly decided to entrust the President with the task of holding further consultations with a view to making an appointment as soon as possible.

At its resumed fortieth session, the General Assembly decided, with respect to the vacancy in the membership of the Special Committee created by the withdrawal therefrom of Australia as at 9 January 1985, to defer to a future session consideration of the sub-item relating to the appointment of a member of the Special Committee (decision 40/326).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 24 Member States: Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Mali, Norway, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Tanzania, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

At its forty-fourth session, [35] the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, endorsed the Programme of Activities in Observance of the Thirtieth Anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (resolution 44/100); approved the report of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue to seek suitable means for the immediate and full implementation of resolution 1514 (XV), to formulate specific proposals for the elimination of the remaining manifestations of colonialism and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/101); called for further concrete measures to give widespread and continuous publicity to the work of the United Nations in the field of decolonization (resolution 44/102); and took note of the interim report of the Secretary-General on the International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and recommended that the Secretary-General should request those States and organizations of the United Nations system which had not yet done so to submit suggestions so that they might be taken into account in the final report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, which report would enable the Assembly to consider and adopt an action plan aimed at ushering in, in the twenty-first century, a world free from colonialism (decision 44/429).

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[35] References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 18):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/44/23); A/AC.109/975 and Add.1, A/AC.109/976-978, A/AC.109/979 and Add.1, A/AC.109/980, A/AC.109/982-990, A/AC.109/992-998, A/AC.109/999/Rev.1, A/AC.109/1000 and A/AC.109/1007 and Corr.1;

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/44/634 and Corr.1 and A/44/800;

(c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/44/738;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/860;

(e) Draft resolutions: A/44/L.55 and Add.1 and A/44/L.56 and Add.1 and draft decision A/44/L.57;

(f) Resolutions 44/88 to 44/102 and decisions 44/426 to 44/429;

(g) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/44/SR.5 and 7-16;

(h) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.54;

(i) Plenary meetings: A/44/PV.74, 75, 80 and 85.

At the same session, the General Assembly considered the question of Western Sahara (resolution 44/88), the question of New Caledonia (resolution 44/89), the question of Tokelau (resolution 44/90), the question of the Cayman Islands (resolution 44/91), the question of Bermuda (resolution 44/92), the question of the Turks and Caicos Islands (resolution 44/93), the question of Anguilla (resolution 44/94), the question of the British Virgin Islands (resolution 44/95), the question of Montserrat (resolution 44/96), the question of American Samoa (resolution 44/97), the question of Guam (resolution 44/98), the question of the United States Virgin Islands (resolution 44/99), the question of Gibraltar (decision 44/426), the question of Pitcairn (decision 44/427) and the question of St. Helena (decision 44/428).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/45/23);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/88 and decision 44/429).

## 19. Admission of new Members to the United Nations

The question of the admission of new Members to the United Nations is governed by, *inter alia*, Article 4 of the Charter, rules 58 to 60 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council and rules 134 to 138 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of the Charter, the admission of new Members is effected by a decision of the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Under rule 83 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly, a two-thirds majority is required for the admission of new Members.

At its eighteenth special session, [36] the General Assembly admitted Namibia (resolution S-18/1) to membership in the Organization.

A list of the Member States, which now number 159, with an indication of the year in which they were admitted to membership in the United Nations, appears in annex VI. [19]

As at 1 June 1990, no documents had been circulated under this item.

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[36] References for the eighteenth special session (agenda item 10):

(a) Application for admission: A/S-18/5;

(b) Letter from the President of the Security Council: A/S-18/3;

(c) Draft resolution: A/S-18/L.1 and Add.1;

(d) Resolution S-18/1;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/S-18/PV.1.

## 20. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee

The item entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee" was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 25 Member States (A/36/191 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly extended its congratulations to the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee on its twenty-fifth anniversary for its highly commendable work in promoting interregional as well as international co-operation supportive of the efforts of the United Nations in this regard; requested the Secretary-General to carry out consultations with the Secretary-General of the Committee with a view to further strengthening the co-operation between the two organizations and widening the scope of this co-operation; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-seventh session an item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee" (resolution 36/38).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 37/8, 38/37, 39/47, 40/60 and 41/5).

At its forty-third session, 37/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General; noted with appreciation the continuing efforts of the Committee towards strengthening the role of the United Nations and its various organs, including the International Court of Justice, through programmes and initiatives undertaken by the Committee; noted with satisfaction the commendable progress achieved towards enhancing co-operation between the United Nations and the Committee in wider areas; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on co-operation between the two organizations (resolution 43/1).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 43/1).

## 21. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States

The item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States" was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Paraguay, Saint Lucia and Venezuela (A/42/191 and Add.1 and 2).

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37/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 20):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/43/640;

(b) Draft resolution: A/43/L.4 and Add.1;

(c) Resolution 43/1;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.32.

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At that session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take all necessary measures for promoting and expanding co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and OAS in order to increase the capacity of the two organizations for the attainment of their common objectives; requested him, in close co-ordination with the Secretary-General of OAS, to promote meetings between representatives of the two organizations for the purpose of holding consultations on policies, projects, measures and procedures that would facilitate and broaden co-operation between them; and also requested him to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/11).

At the forty-third session, 38/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General, as well as his efforts to strengthen co-operation between the United Nations and OAS; invited the Secretary-General to continue taking the necessary measures for promoting and expanding co-operation and co-ordination between the two organizations in order to increase their capacity for the attainment of their common objectives; recommended that a general meeting should be held between representatives of OAS and of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system, on a date and at a place to be determined, for the purpose of holding consultations on projects, measures and procedures which would facilitate and broaden co-operation between those organizations; also recommended that in 1989 local meetings should be promoted between resident representatives of the two organizations, in each country which is a member of both organizations, in consultation with the national authorities of those countries; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 43/4).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 43/4).

## 22. Implementation of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace

The item entitled "Right of peoples to peace" was included in the agenda of the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1984, at the request of Mongolia (A/39/141). At that session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to ensure the widest dissemination of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace to States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations as well as other appropriate organizations (resolution 39/11).

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38/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 27):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/43/552 and Add.1;

(b) Draft resolution: A/43/L.8/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;

(c) Resolution 43/4;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.32.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly called upon all States and international organizations to do their utmost to implement the provisions of the Declaration on the Right of Peoples to Peace; and requested the Secretary-General, when submitting his report on the implementation of the programme for the International Year of Peace, to report on the measures taken by Member States and international organizations in the implementation of the Declaration (resolution 40/11).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite States and international organizations to inform him of the measures taken or being taken for the implementation of the Declaration and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/10).

At its forty-third session, 39/ the General Assembly invited all States and international organizations to continue their efforts towards the implementation of the Declaration at the national and international levels; called upon all States and relevant organizations of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations, to inform the Secretary-General about the measures taken to implement the Declaration; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the basis of replies received (resolution 43/22).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 43/22).

## 23. Question of Palestine

This item, which had been on the agenda of the second and third sessions of the General Assembly, was included in the agenda of its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, at the request of 55 Member States (A/9742 and Corr.1 and Add.1-4). At that session, the Assembly invited the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the representative of the Palestinian people, to participate in its deliberations on the question of Palestine in plenary meetings (resolution 3210 (XXIX)). At the same session, the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine, emphasizing that their realization was indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine; recognized that the Palestinian people was a principal party in the establishment of peace in the Middle East; and further recognized the right of the Palestinian people to regain its rights by all means in

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39/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 21):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/43/602 and Add.1;

(b) Draft resolution: A/43/L.22 and Add.1;

(c) Resolution 43/22;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.46.

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accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter (resolution 3236 (XXIX)). The Assembly also invited the PLO to participate, in the capacity of observer, in its sessions and its work and in all international conferences convened under its auspices; and considered that the PLO was similarly entitled with regard to all international conferences convened by other organs of the United Nations (resolution 3237 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly called for the invitation of the PLO to participate on an equal footing with other parties in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the Middle East that were held under the auspices of the United Nations and to take part in the Geneva Peace Conference on the Middle East as well as in all other efforts for peace (resolution 3375 (XXX)). At the same session, the Assembly decided to establish a Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People composed of 20 Member States; requested the Committee to consider and recommend to the Assembly a programme of implementation, designed to enable the Palestinian people to exercise the rights recognized in resolution 3236 (XXIX); and requested the Security Council to consider the question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights (resolution 3376 (XXX)). The Committee was expanded by the addition of three members at the thirty-first session (decision 31/318). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 23 Member States: Afghanistan, Cuba, Cyprus, German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Nigeria, Pakistan, Romania, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Yugoslavia.

At its thirty-first session and at subsequent sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee and urged the Security Council to consider the recommendations once again as soon as possible (resolutions 31/20, 32/40 A, 33/28 A, 34/65 A, 35/169 A, 36/120 A, 37/86 A, 38/58 A, 39/49 A, 40/96 A, 41/43 A, 42/66 A, 43/175 A and 44/41 A).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to establish within the Secretariat a Special Unit on Palestinian Rights, which would prepare, under the Committee's guidance, studies and publications relating to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and would organize, in consultation with the Committee, commencing in 1978, the annual observance of 29 November as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (resolution 32/40 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly rejected those provisions of the Camp David accords which ignored, infringed upon, violated or denied the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and which envisaged and condoned continued Israeli occupation of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967; strongly condemned all partial agreements and separate treaties that constituted a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people, the principles of the Charter and various international resolutions on the Palestinian issue; and declared that the Camp David accords and other agreements had no validity in so far as they purported to determine the future of the Palestinian people and of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967 (resolution

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34/65 B); and requested the Secretary-General to redesignate the Special Unit on Palestinian Rights as the Division for Palestinian Rights (resolution 34/65 D).

At the seventh emergency special session, which was convened on 22 July 1980 at the request of the Permanent Representative of Senegal, Chairman of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the General Assembly called upon Israel to withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, with all property and services intact, and urged that such withdrawal should start before 15 November 1980; demanded that Israel should fully comply with the provisions of Security Council resolution 465 (1980) and all United Nations resolutions relevant to the historic character of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular Council resolution 476 (1980); expressed its opposition to all policies and plans aimed at the resettlement of the Palestinians outside their homeland; and requested the Council, in the event of non-compliance by Israel with the resolution, to convene in order to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter (resolution ES-7/2).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly condemned Israel for its non-compliance with the provisions of resolution ES-7/2 and Security Council resolutions 465 (1980) and 478 (1980) and other relevant resolutions of the United Nations; requested the Council to convene in order to consider the situation and the adoption of effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter (resolution 35/169 A); and censured in the strongest terms the enactment by Israel of the "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and determined that that "Basic Law" and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith (resolution 35/169 E).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided to convene, under the auspices of the United Nations, an International Conference on the Question of Palestine not later than 1984, on the basis of resolution ES-7/2; and authorized the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to act as the Preparatory Committee for the Conference (resolution 36/120 C).

On 20 April 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session in accordance with paragraph 14 of resolution ES-7/2. At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the fundamental principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force; demanded that Israel comply with all United Nations resolutions relevant to the status and unique character of the Holy City of Jerusalem; and declared once again that Israel's record and actions had confirmed that it was not a peace-loving Member State and that it had carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under Assembly resolution 273 (III) (resolution ES-7/4).

On 25 June 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the second time in accordance with paragraph 17 of resolution ES-7/4. The Assembly called upon the Security Council to authorize the Secretary-General to undertake necessary endeavours and practical steps to implement the provisions of Council resolutions 508 (1982), 509 (1982) and 512 (1982); and requested the Secretary-General to delegate a high-level commission to investigate and assess the

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extent of loss of human life and material damage and to report, as soon as possible, on the result of this investigation to the Assembly and the Council (resolution ES-7/5).

On 16 August 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the third time in accordance with paragraph 10 of resolution ES-7/5. The Assembly demanded that Israel respect and carry out the provisions of all United Nations resolutions relating to the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem; urged the Security Council once again, in the event of continued failure by Israel to comply with the demands contained in its previous resolutions and in resolutions 515 (1982) and 518 (1982), to meet in order to consider practical ways and means in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Charter (resolution ES-7/6). At the same session, the Assembly decided to convene the International Conference on the Question of Palestine at the headquarters of UNESCO, in Paris, from 16 to 27 August 1983 (resolution ES-7/7); and decided to commemorate 4 June of each year as the International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression (resolution ES-7/8).

On 24 September 1982, the General Assembly resumed its seventh emergency special session for the fourth time in accordance with paragraph 12 of resolution ES-7/6. The Assembly urged the Security Council to investigate, through the means available to it, the circumstances and extent of the massacre of Palestinian and other civilians at Beirut on 17 September 1982, and to make public the report on its findings as soon as possible; resolved that, in conformity with its resolution 194 (III) and subsequent relevant resolutions, the Palestinian refugees should be enabled to return to their homes and property from which they had been uprooted and displaced, and demanded that Israel comply unconditionally and immediately with the resolution; urged the Council, in the event of continued failure by Israel to comply with the demands contained in Council resolutions 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) and the resolution of the Assembly, to meet in order to consider practical ways and means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations (resolution ES-7/9).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Security Council to discharge its responsibilities under the Charter and recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination and the right to establish its independent Arab State in Palestine (resolution 37/86 D); demanded that Israel withdraw completely and unconditionally from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since June 1967, including Jerusalem; recommended that, following the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territories, those territories should be subjected to a short transitional period under the supervision of the United Nations, during which period the Palestinian people would exercise its right to self-determination (resolution 37/86 E).

The International Conference on the Question of Palestine was held at Geneva from 29 August to 7 September 1983. The Conference adopted the Geneva Declaration on Palestine and the Programme of Action for the Achievement of Palestinian

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Rights. 40/ The Declaration contained guidelines, consistent with the principles of international law, that had been presented on the question and that should serve as a basis for concerted international efforts to resolve the question of Palestine. In the Declaration, the Conference considered it essential that an international peace conference on the Middle East should be convened under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, as well as the United States of America, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and other concerned States, on an equal footing. The Programme of Action consisted of recommendations addressed to Member States, the Security Council, the Secretary-General and organs and bodies of the United Nations system, as well as to world-wide public opinion, to undertake concrete action to assist the Palestinian people in securing and implementing its inalienable rights, in particular the establishment of an independent sovereign Palestinian State.

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Geneva Declaration on Palestine; welcomed and endorsed the call for convening an International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the guidelines provided; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to undertake the preparatory measures for the Conference and to report on his efforts (resolution 38/58 C).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee to continue to extend its co-operation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine (resolution 39/49 A); requested the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee, to continue the implementation of all parts of resolution 38/58 E (resolution 39/49 C); reaffirmed its endorsement for the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of resolution 38/58 C; expressed its regret at the negative response of the Governments of Israel and the United States and called upon them to reconsider their position towards the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the Assembly not later than 15 March 1985 (resolution 39/49 D).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee, to expand its activities relating to dissemination of information on the question of Palestine (resolution 40/96 C); reaffirmed again its endorsement of the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of resolution 39/58 C; called upon the Governments of Israel and the United States to reconsider their positions towards the attainment of peace in the Middle East through the convening of the Conference; and requested the

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40/ Report of the International Conference on the Question of Palestine, Geneva, 29 August-7 September 1983 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.I.21), chap. I, sects. A and B respectively.

Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the General Assembly not later than 15 March 1986 (resolution 40/96 D).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee, to expand its activities relating to dissemination of information on the question of Palestine (resolution 41/43 C); reaffirmed once again its endorsement of the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of resolution 38/58 C; stressed the urgent need for additional concrete and constructive efforts by all Governments in order to convene the Conference without further delay; endorsed the call for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the Assembly not later than 15 May 1987 (resolution 41/43 D).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Committee to continue to extend its co-operation to non-governmental organizations and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with them (resolution 42/66 A); requested the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee, to expand its audio-visual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of special series of radio programmes and television broadcasts (resolution 42/66 C); reaffirmed once again its endorsement of the call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East in conformity with the provisions of resolution 38/58 C, particularly the guidelines and participation determined therein; reiterated its endorsement of the call for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference; stressed the urgent need for additional concrete and constructive efforts by all Governments in order to convene the Conference without further delay; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Security Council, to continue his efforts with a view to convening the Conference and to report thereon to the Assembly not later than 31 March 1988 (resolution 42/66 D).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Committee to continue to extend its co-operation to non-governmental organizations and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with those organizations (resolution 43/175 A); requested the Secretary-General to direct the Division for Palestinian Rights to pay particular attention to the plight of Palestinian children in the occupied Palestinian territories in its programme of work for 1989 (resolution 43/175 B); requested the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine (resolution 43/175 C). The General Assembly called for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council, based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and the legitimate national

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rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with the parties concerned, and in consultation with the Security Council, to facilitate the convening of the Conference, and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter (resolution 43/176). The General Assembly acknowledged the proclamation of the State of Palestine by the Palestine National Council on 15 November 1988; affirmed the need to enable the Palestinian people to exercise their sovereignty over their territory occupied since 1967; and decided that, effective as at 15 December 1988, the designation "Palestine" should be used in place of the designation "Palestine Liberation Organization" in the United Nations system, without prejudice to the observer status and functions of the PLO within the United Nations system, in conformity with relevant United Nations resolutions and practice (resolution 43/177).

On 18 April 1989, the General Assembly, at its resumed forty-third session, condemned those policies and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied territory; demanded that Israel abide scrupulously by the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; requested the Security Council to consider with urgency the situation in the occupied Palestinian territory with a view to considering measures needed to provide international protection for the Palestinian civilians in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem; stressed the urgent need to expedite the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations and in accordance with the provisions of Assembly resolution 43/176 of 15 December 1988; and requested the Secretary-General to submit periodic reports on developments in the occupied Palestinian territory (resolution 43/233).

At its forty-fourth session, 41/ the General Assembly, deeply concerned at the alarming situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, condemned the policies

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41/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 39):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People: Supplement No. 35 (A/44/35);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/731-S/20968;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/846;

(d) Draft resolutions: A/44/L.2/Rev.1, A/44/L.43 and Add.1, A/44/L.44 and Add.1, A/44/L.45 and Add.1 and A/44/L.51/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1;

(e) Resolutions 44/2, 44/41 A to C and 44/42;

(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.53;

(g) Plenary meetings: A/44/PV.23, 67-71, 73, 76 and 85.

and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which violate the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem; demanded that Israel abide scrupulously by the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War; called upon all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances; strongly deplored Israel's continuing disregard of the relevant decisions of the Security Council; reaffirmed that the occupation by Israel of the Palestinian territory since 1967, including Jerusalem, and of the other Arab territories, in no way changes their legal status; requested the Security Council to examine the situation with urgency with a view to considering measures needed to provide international protection to the Palestinians under occupation; invited Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and other organizations and the mass media to continue and enhance their support for the Palestinian people; and requested the Secretary-General to examine the present situation in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, by all means available to him and to submit periodic reports thereon, the first such report as soon as possible (resolution 44/2).

Also at its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly authorized the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to continue to exert all efforts to promote the implementation of its recommendations; requested the Committee to continue to extend its co-operation to non-governmental organizations in their contribution towards heightening international awareness of the facts relating to the question of Palestine and creating a more favourable atmosphere for the full implementation of the Committee's recommendations, and to take the necessary steps to expand its contacts with those organizations (resolution 44/41 A); invited all Governments and organizations to lend their co-operation to the Committee and the Division for Palestinian Rights in the performance of their tasks (resolution 44/41 B); requested the Department of Public Information, in full co-operation and co-ordination with the Committee, to continue its special information programme on the question of Palestine for the biennium 1990-1991, with particular emphasis on public opinion in Europe and North America, to expand its audio-visual material on the question of Palestine, including the production of special series of radio programmes and television broadcasts, to organize fact-finding news missions to the area for journalists, and to organize regional and national encounters for journalists (resolution 44/41 C); called once again for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council, based on Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973 and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination; reaffirmed the following principles for the achievement of comprehensive peace: (a) the withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and from the other occupied Arab territories, (b) guaranteeing arrangements for security of all States in the region, including those named in resolution 181 (II) of 29 November 1947, within secure and internationally recognized boundaries, (c) resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with Assembly resolution 194 (III) of 11 December 1948, and subsequent relevant resolutions, (d) dismantling the Israeli settlements in the territories occupied since 1967, and (e) guaranteeing freedom of access to Holy Places, religious buildings and sites; noted the expressed desire and endeavours to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, under the supervision of the United Nations for a limited period, as part of the peace process; once again invited the Security Council to consider measures needed to convene the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, including the establishment of a preparatory committee, and to consider guarantees for security measures agreed upon by the Conference for all States in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to facilitate the convening of the Conference, and to submit progress reports on developments in this matter (resolution 44/42).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Supplement No. 35 (A/45/35);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 44/2 and 44/42).

## 24. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Latin American Economic System

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1987, at the request of Bolivia, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay (A/42/192 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly decided to strengthen and broaden co-operation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System; and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to that end and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/12).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; expressed its gratitude for the efforts made by the Latin American Economic System to promote co-operation among the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean; urged ECLAC, UNDP, the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to strengthen their co-operation with the System; and requested the Secretary-General to intensify such co-operation and to inform the Assembly at its forty-fourth session of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 43/5).

At its forty-fourth session, 42/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; urged the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean to broaden and deepen its co-ordination and

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42/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 24):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/550;

(b) Draft resolution: A/44/L.8;

(c) Resolution 44/4;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.32.

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mutual support activities within the Latin American Economic System; urged the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to continue and intensify their support for and co-operation with the activities of the Latin American Economic System; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close collaboration with the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System, to promote the holding of a meeting in 1990 between their respective secretariats, with the aim of identifying those areas in which it would be possible to broaden co-operation between the United Nations system and the Latin American Economic System; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Permanent Secretary of the Latin American Economic System to initiate consultations for the purpose of drafting a co-operation agreement between both organizations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/4).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/4).

## 25. Co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Algeria (A/36/196). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its resolution 477 (V), in which it had requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to invite the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to attend sessions of the Assembly as an observer; decided to invite the League to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly and of its subsidiary organs as an observer; recognized the importance of continued close association by the United Nations and the specialized agencies, where appropriate, with the efforts of the League in order to promote social and economic development and to advance intra-Arab as well as international co-operation in this vital field; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and the League (resolution 36/24).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/17, 38/6, 39/9, 40/5, 41/4, 42/5 and 43/3).

At its forty-fourth session, 43/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to strengthen co-operation with the General

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43/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 23):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/478 and Corr.1;

(b) Draft resolution: A/44/L.7/Rev.1;

(c) Resolution 44/7;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.33.

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Secretariat of the League of Arab States for the purpose of implementing United Nations resolutions relating to Lebanon and to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East in order to achieve a just, comprehensive and durable solution to the Middle East conflict and the question of Palestine, the core of the conflict; requested the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, further to intensify their co-operation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields; also requested the Secretary-General to continue to co-ordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983, and to take appropriate action regarding the multilateral proposals adopted at the Amman meeting in 1985, and at the Geneva meeting in 1988; decided that, in order to intensify co-operation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress as well as to prepare comprehensive periodic reports, a general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States should take place once every three years and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized annually on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States, the time and place to be determined by consultations between the United Nations and the League of Arab States; invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to ensure the continuation of the consultations between the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat and the League of Arab States with a view to considering the possibility of holding a seminar on disarmament matters in the Arab region in 1990 or 1991; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in close co-operation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to hold periodic consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and of the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States on follow-up policies, projects, actions and procedures; also requested the Secretary-General to arrange for a joint meeting to be held in 1990 between representatives of the organizations of the United Nations system and of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to review the progress achieved in the implementation of the multilateral proposals, especially those adopted at the Geneva meeting, and to develop a two-year programme of co-operation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/7).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/7).

## 26. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference

The item entitled "Co-operation between the United Nations and the Islamic Conference" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Pakistan (A/35/194). At that session, the Assembly decided to promote further the co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to examine ways and means of further strengthening such co-operation (resolution 35/36).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/23, 37/4, 38/4, 39/7, 40/4, 41/3, 42/4 and 43/2).

At its forty-fourth session, 44/ the General Assembly recommended that a meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions should be organized in 1990 in order to review the progress in the implementation of the plan of action adopted at the co-ordination meeting held between the two organizations in 1989, and that that meeting should be followed by a general meeting in 1991 between representatives of the secretariats of the organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference; urged the organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions for the enhancement of co-operation; requested the Secretary-General to strengthen co-operation and co-ordination between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields; requested the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to arrange for the holding of consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference on the implementation of projects and follow-up action; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to encourage the convening of sectoral meetings between the two organizations on the priority areas of co-operation; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its

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44/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 22):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/424 and Add.1;

(b) Draft resolution: A/44/L.5;

(c) Resolution 44/8;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.34.

forty-fifth session on the state of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (resolution 44/8).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/8).

## 27. Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1976, at the request of Madagascar (A/31/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned and considered null and void the referendums of 8 February and 11 April 1976 organized in Mayotte by the Government of France and called upon France to withdraw immediately from the island (resolution 31/4).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 32/7).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to its thirty-fourth session (decision 33/435).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly appealed to the Government of France to begin negotiations with the Government of Comoros as soon as possible with a view to implementing the relevant United Nations resolutions on the Comorian island of Mayotte; and requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in liaison with the Secretary-General of OAU, to provide the two parties with all necessary assistance and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session on developments relating to this question (resolution 34/69).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 35/43, 36/105, 37/65, 38/13, 39/48, 40/62, 41/30, 42/17 and 43/14).

At its forty-fourth session, [45] the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to maintain continuous contact with the Secretary-General of OAU with regard to this problem and to make available his good offices in the search for a peaceful negotiated solution to the problem; and requested him to report on this matter to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/9).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/9).

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[45] References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 29):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/633;

(b) Draft resolution: A/44/L.10;

(c) Resolution 44/9;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.34.

## 28. The situation in Central America: threats to international peace and security and peace initiatives

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of Nicaragua (A/38/242). At that session, the Assembly, recalling Security Council resolution 530 (1983), reaffirmed the right of all the countries of the region to live in peace and to decide their own future, free from all outside interference or intervention; condemned the acts of aggression against the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the States of the region; urged the States of the region and other States to desist from or to refrain from initiating military operations intended to exert political pressure; expressed its firmest support for the Contadora Group; welcomed with satisfaction the Cancún Declaration on Peace in Central America and the Document of Objectives, which contained the basis for the start of negotiations to ensure harmonious coexistence in Central America; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to keep under review the situation in Central America (resolution 38/10).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, recalling Security Council resolution 530 (1983) and its own resolution 38/10, and noting the efforts of the Contadora Group, in particular the Contadora Act of Peace and Co-operation in Central America of 7 September 1984, urged each of the five Central American Governments to speed up its consultations with the Contadora Group with the aim of bringing to a conclusion the negotiation process with the early signing of the Contadora Act; also urged all States, in particular those with ties to and interests in the region, to respect the commitments undertaken by virtue of their accession to the Additional Protocol of the Contadora Act; requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with Security Council resolution 530 (1983), to report at regular intervals to the Council on developments in the situation and implementation of that resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly by 15 December 1984 at the latest a report on progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 39/4).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided to retain this item on the agenda of that session (decision 40/470).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, recalling its previous resolutions and those of the Security Council, sharing the concern of the Latin American countries at the worsening of the situation in Central America and its possible implications for the entire region, bearing in mind the resolution adopted on 14 November 1986 by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States, convinced that the peoples of Latin America wish to achieve peace, development and justice without outside interference, that it was imperative to avoid war in Central America and that that was the responsibility of the Governments directly or indirectly involved in the conflict, reaffirmed its conviction that the global, comprehensive and negotiated solution of the conflict in Central America required that all States fully respect the principles of international law enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations; acknowledged the commendable efforts being made by the Contadora Group and the Support Group with a view to achieving peace in Central

America; reiterated its support for the peace initiatives of the Contadora Group and the Support Group, requested them to persevere in their valuable efforts and urged all States to continue to give them their resolute support; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/37).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly, recalling resolutions of the Security Council as well as the initiative of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American States, recognizing the far-sighted and unfailing determination, as well as the decisive contribution, of the Contadora Group and its Support Group, convinced that the peoples of Central America wished to achieve peace, reconciliation, development and justice, without outside interference, aware that the Agreement signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua was the outcome of the decision by Central Americans to take up fully the historical challenge of forging a peaceful destiny for Central America, taking note with satisfaction of the establishment of the International Verification and Follow-up Commission, deeply concerned at the need to improve the conditions of life of the people of Central America, commended the desire for peace expressed by the Central American Presidents in signing on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City the Agreement entitled "Procedure for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America"; expressed its firmest support for the Agreement; called upon the Presidents to continue their efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America and requested the international community to lend its full support; welcomed the acceptance by the Secretary-General of the invitation from the Central American countries to participate in the International Verification and Follow-up Commission, set up at Caracas on 22 August 1987, and recognized the importance of the initiative which he took jointly with the Secretary-General of OAS on 18 November 1986; requested the Secretary-General to afford the fullest support to the Central American Governments in their effort to achieve peace, especially by granting the assistance requested of him for the effective functioning of the machinery provided for in the Guatemala Agreement for the verification and follow-up of the commitments made; urged the international community to increase technical, economic and financial assistance to the Central American countries; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/1).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, recalling the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, as well as the initiative of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and OAS, recognizing the far-sighted and unfailing determination, as well as the decisive contribution, of the Contadora Group and its Support Group, convinced that the peoples of Central America wished to achieve peace, reconciliation, development and justice, without outside interference, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience, and without sacrificing the principles of self-determination and non-intervention, aware that the agreement signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua was the outcome of the decision by Central Americans to take up fully the historical challenge of forging a peaceful destiny for Central America, recognizing the importance of the Joint Declaration of the

Central American Presidents made on 16 January 1988 at San José, whereby they undertook to fulfil immediately, unconditionally and unilaterally the commitments made in the agreements contained in the agreement concluded at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, which must necessarily be "subject to special verification", welcoming the recognition given by the Central American Presidents to the efforts made by the International Verification and Follow-up Commission, and bearing in mind the particular importance which the implementation of resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988 had for the improvement of the living standards of the Central American people, commended the desire for peace expressed by the Central American Presidents in signing on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" and in issuing on 16 January 1988 at San José their Joint Declaration; expressed its strongest support for the agreement; exhorted the Governments to continue their efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America and fervently hoped that the Central American Presidents at their next meeting would evaluate and give a new impetus to the process of fulfilling the undertakings assumed in the Esquipulas II agreement; urged the five Central American countries to adopt immediately formulae that would enable them to overcome the obstacles impeding the advancement of the regional peace process; exhorted the five Central American countries, with the utmost urgency, to support and supplement the agreed verification machinery, with the co-operation of regional or extra-regional States and bodies of recognized impartiality and technical capacity, which have shown a desire to collaborate in the Central American peace process; requested the Secretary-General to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to achieve peace, especially by taking the measures necessary for the development and effective functioning of the essential verification machinery; appealed to the countries which were outside the region but which had links with it and interests in it to facilitate the implementation of the Esquipulas II agreement and to abstain from any action that might impede such implementation; urged the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial co-operation with the Central American countries for the implementation of the activities supporting the goals and objectives of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America, as stipulated in resolution 42/231, and as a way of assisting the efforts being made by the countries of the region to achieve peace and development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 43/24).

At its forty-fourth session, [46] the General Assembly, recalling the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, as well as the initiative of the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and of the Organization of American

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[46] References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 34):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/44/344-S/20699 and Add.1, A/44/886-S/21029 and A/44/911;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/44/288-S/20643, A/44/642 and Corr.1, A/44/834, A/44/917, A/44/921 and A/44/927;

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States of 18 November 1986, convinced that the peoples of Central America wish to achieve peace, reconciliation, development and justice, without outside interference, in accordance with their own decision and their own historical experience, and without sacrificing the principles of self-determination and non-intervention, aware that the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" signed at Guatemala City on 7 August 1987 by the Presidents of the Republics of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, was the outcome of the decision by Central Americans to take up fully the historical challenge of forging a peaceful destiny for Central America, welcoming the joint declarations signed by the Central American Presidents at Alajuela, Costa Rica, on 16 January 1988, and at Costa del Sol, El Salvador, on 14 February 1989, taking note with special satisfaction of the agreements reached by the Central American Presidents at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989, comprising the Tela Declaration, the Joint Plan for the voluntary demobilization, repatriation or relocation in Nicaragua or third countries of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance and their families, as well as assistance for the demobilization of all those involved in armed actions in the countries of the region, when such persons voluntarily request it, and the agreement signed by Honduras and Nicaragua with the moral support of the leaders of Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala, noting the action taken by the Secretaries-General of the United Nations and the Organization of American States in support of the agreements of the Central American Presidents, in particular those relating to the establishment and functioning of the International Verification and Follow-up Commission entrusted with the implementation of the Joint Plan for the voluntary demobilization, repatriation or relocation of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance and their families, and of other irregular forces when they request it, recognizing the importance of the action taken by the Secretary-General for the establishment of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America at the request of the Governments of the region, with a view to the adoption of the necessary measures for setting in motion the on-site verification machinery in fulfilment of the security commitments emanating from the Esquipulas II agreement and subsequent declarations, noting the importance attached by the Central American Presidents to the function of international verification of the electoral processes in the region, in accordance with the provisions of the agreement signed at the Esquipulas II summit meeting, and the Costa del Sol declaration, welcoming the invitation extended through a sovereign decision by the Government of Nicaragua to the Secretary-General to establish, within the context of the Central American peace process, a group of observers to verify each and every stage of the electoral process in Nicaragua, a process that was to culminate

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(c) Draft resolutions: A/44/L.14/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1 and A/44/L.63 and Add.1;

(d) Resolutions 44/10 and 44/240;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.35 and 85-88.

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in national elections scheduled for 25 February 1990, as well as the positive response of the Secretary-General, noting with interest the agreement signed on 15 September 1989 at Mexico City by the Government of El Salvador and the Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional to continue the process of dialogue in an effort to reach an understanding through political agreements that would put an end to the armed conflict by political means in the shortest possible time, as well as to encourage the democratization of the country and to reunify Salvadorian society, and the decision of the Secretary-General to accept the invitation extended to him by the above-mentioned parties for the United Nations to participate as a witness in the meeting held at San José from 16 to 18 October 1989, recognizing the unfailing determination and the decisive contribution of the Contadora Group and its Support Group in favour of peace in Central America, bearing in mind the particular importance which the implementation of its resolution 42/231 of 12 May 1988 concerning the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America and other relevant resolutions had for the improvement of the living standards of the Central American people, commended the desire for peace expressed by the Central American Presidents in signing on 7 August 1987 at Guatemala City the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" and in issuing their subsequent declarations and agreements; expressed its strongest support for these agreements; exhorted the Governments to continue their efforts to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America and expressed its fervent hopes for the effective implementation of the agreements signed at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989; appealed to the countries which were outside the region but which have links with it and interests in it to facilitate the implementation of the agreements concluded by the Central American Presidents and to abstain from any action which may impede such implementation; fully supported the Secretary-General in the performance of the functions which the Central American Presidents, at the Tela summit meeting, entrusted to him as a member of the International Verification and Follow-up Commission, together with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States; requested the Secretary-General to continue to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to achieve peace, especially by taking the measures necessary for the development and effective functioning of the verification machinery in respect of security, through the United Nations Observer Group in Central America; supported the agreement of the Secretary-General with the Government of Nicaragua concerning the establishment of the United Nations Observer Mission to verify the electoral process in Nicaragua, contained in the letter dated 6 July 1989 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to report to it periodically during the present session on the progress of the United Nations Observer Mission to verify the electoral process in Nicaragua, which he had established as an extraordinary measure related to the maintenance of international peace and security, as well as on the electoral process in Nicaragua, and to submit a final report to it on the results thereof; urged the international community and international organizations to increase their technical, economic and financial co-operation with the Central American countries for the implementation of the goals and objectives of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America, as stipulated in Assembly resolution 42/231, and as a way of assisting the efforts being made by the countries of the region to achieve peace and development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a preliminary report to the Assembly

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during the first two weeks of December 1989 on progress made in implementing this resolution and to submit a report on the resolution to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/10).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/10).

29. The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

On 3 January 1980, a number of Member States addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council requesting an urgent meeting of the Council to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security. The Council met from 5 to 9 January 1980. On 9 January, the Council decided, in view of the lack of unanimity of its permanent members, to call for an emergency special session of the General Assembly to examine that matter (resolution 462 (1980)).

At its sixth emergency special session, held in January 1980, the General Assembly strongly deplored the armed intervention in Afghanistan; appealed to all States to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned character of Afghanistan and to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of that country; called for the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of the foreign troops; urged all parties concerned to assist in bringing about conditions necessary for the voluntary return of the Afghan refugees to their homes; and called upon the Security Council to consider ways and means that could assist in the implementation of the resolution (resolution ES-6/2).

The item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 35 Member States (A/35/144 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly pronounced itself on the principles involved; expressed its appreciation of the efforts of the Secretary-General in the search for a solution to the problem and hoped that he would continue to extend assistance, including the appointment of a special representative, with a view to promoting a political solution in accordance with the provisions of the resolution, and the exploration of securing appropriate guarantees for non-use of force, or threat of use of force, against the political independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of all neighbouring States, on the basis of mutual guarantees and strict non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full regard for the principles of the Charter of the United Nations (resolution 35/37).

The efforts of the former Secretary-General during 1981 and the activities of his representative at that time, Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, are described in the Secretary-General's report of 6 November 1981 (A/36/653-S/14745).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly reiterated the principles involved; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts with a view to promoting a political solution; and also requested him to keep Member States and the Security Council concurrently informed of the progress towards the implementation of the resolution (resolution 36/34).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/37, 38/29, 39/13, 40/12, 41/33, 42/15 and 43/20).

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The efforts of the Secretary-General from 1982 to 1986 and the activities of his representative, Mr. Diego Cordovez, are described in the Secretary-General's reports of 24 September 1982 (A/37/482-S/15429), 28 September 1983 (A/38/449-S/16005), 21 September 1984 (A/39/513-S/16754), 7 October 1985 (A/40/709-S/17527), 18 September 1986 (A/41/619-S/18347), 29 September 1987 (A/42/600-S/19160), 14 October 1988 (A/43/720-S/20230) and 20 October 1989 (A/44/661-S/20911).

At its forty-fourth session, 47/ the General Assembly emphasized the importance of the Agreements on the Settlement of the Situation Relating to Afghanistan, concluded at Geneva on 14 April 1988 under United Nations auspices, which constitute an important step towards a comprehensive political solution of the Afghanistan problem; welcomed the completion on 15 February 1989 of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan in accordance with the Geneva Agreements; expressed its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General for his constant efforts to achieve a political solution of the Afghanistan problem; called for the scrupulous respect for a faithful implementation of the Agreements by all parties concerned, who should fully abide by their letter and spirit; reiterated that the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned and Islamic character of Afghanistan is essential for a peaceful solution of the Afghanistan problem; reaffirmed the right of the Afghan people to determine their own form of government and to choose their economic, political and social system free from outside intervention, subversion, coercion or constraint of any kind whatsoever; called upon all parties concerned to work urgently for the achievement of a comprehensive political solution, the cessation of hostilities and the creation of the necessary conditions of peace and normalcy that would enable the Afghan refugees to return voluntarily to their homeland in safety and honour; emphasized the need for an early start of the intra-Afghan dialogue for the establishment of a broad-based government to ensure the broadest support and immediate participation of all segments of the Afghan people; called upon all parties concerned to exert every effort to promote a political settlement acceptable to the Afghan people in order to bring to an end the protracted conflict; requested the Secretary-General to encourage and facilitate the early realization of a comprehensive political settlement in Afghanistan in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Agreements and of the resolution; expressed its

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47/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 32):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/661-S/20911;

(b) Draft resolution: A/44/L.17;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/679;

(d) Resolution 44/15;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.20 and 22;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.43.

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appreciation for the work of the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan in the implementation of the Geneva Agreements and emphasized that it should continue to discharge its functions in strict compliance with the Agreements, and requested Afghanistan and Pakistan to provide full assistance to it; renewed its appeal to all States and national and international organizations to continue to extend humanitarian relief assistance with a view to alleviating the hardship of the Afghan refugees, in co-ordination with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; called upon all States to provide adequate financial and material resources to the Co-ordinator for Humanitarian and Economic Assistance Programmes Relating to Afghanistan; and requested the Secretary-General to keep Member States and the Security Council informed of progress towards the implementation of the resolution and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the situation in Afghanistan (resolution 44/15).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/15).

## 30. Co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity

The question of co-operation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity was first considered by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965. At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite the Administrative Secretary-General of OAU to attend sessions of the General Assembly as an observer and further requested him to explore, in consultation with the appropriate bodies of OAU, the means of promoting co-operation between the two organizations and to report to the Assembly as appropriate (resolution 2011 (XX)).

The question of co-operation between the two organizations was also considered by the General Assembly at its twenty-first and twenty-second sessions (resolutions 2103 (XXI) and 2193 (XXII)). It was further considered at the twenty-fourth session, when the Assembly paid particular attention to that co-operation in the context of the Manifesto on Southern Africa (resolution 2505 (XXIV)), and at the twenty-sixth session, when the Assembly considered the question of holding meetings of the Security Council in an African capital (resolution 2863 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly considered the question in the broader context of co-operation between OAU, on the one hand, and the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other organizations within the United Nations system, on the other (resolutions 2962 (XXVII), 3066 (XXVIII), 3280 (XXIX), 3412 (XXX), 31/13, 32/19, 33/27, 34/21, 35/117, 36/80, 37/15, 38/5, 39/8, 40/20, 41/8, 42/9 and 43/12).

At its forty-fourth session, 48/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; noted with appreciation the increasing and continued

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48/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 27):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/425;

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participation of OAU in the work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and its constructive contribution to that work; reaffirmed that the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990 is the responsibility of the international community as a whole and commended the efforts undertaken by African countries in spite of the effects of the adverse international economic environment; called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to ensure closer co-operation and co-ordination with the Secretary-General of OAU in the implementation and monitoring of the Programme of Action; also called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations, notwithstanding the competence of the multilateral financial institutions, to co-operate with the Secretary-General of OAU to contribute to the implementation of measures aimed at a lasting solution to Africa's debt and debt-servicing burden, taking into account Africa's common position on its external debt, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU at its third extraordinary session, held at Addis Ababa on 30 November and 1 December 1987; urged all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, to continue to extend maximum support to Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery 1986-1990; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations and relevant agencies of the United Nations system to extend their support and co-operation to the Secretary-General of OAU in the efforts to establish an African economic community, in accordance with resolutions AHG/RES.161 (XXIII) and AHG/Res.179 (XXV) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU in July 1987 and July 1989, respectively; endorsed the agreement reached between the organizations of the United Nations system and OAU for the convening of a meeting between the secretariats of those organizations, to be held at the headquarters of OAU from 2 to 5 April 1990 in order to discuss ways and means of expanding and strengthening areas of co-operation in the social and economic sectors; requested the United Nations and OAU to continue to hold regular consultations, as and when appropriate, between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of OAU on the implementation of the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to strengthen co-operation at the political, economic, cultural and administrative levels between the United Nations and OAU in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, particularly with regard to the provision of assistance to the victims of colonialism and _apartheid_ in southern Africa; urged all Member States and regional and international organizations, in particular those of the United Nations system, as well as non-governmental organizations to provide material and economic assistance to African countries of asylum to enable them to withstand the heavy burden imposed on their limited resources and weak infrastructure by the presence

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(b) Draft resolution: A/44/L.6/Rev.1;

(c) Resolution 44/17;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.44.

in their countries of large numbers of refugees; requested the Secretary-General of the United Nations to continue to invite the representative of the Secretary-General of OAU to participate in the meetings of the United Nations Steering Committee and its Inter-Agency Task Force and working groups on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990; also requested him to ensure that adequate facilities continue to be made available to facilitate continued liaison and consultations on matters of common interest as well as the provision of technical assistance to the General Secretariat of OAU, as required; and further requested him to report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution and on the development of co-operation between OAU and the organizations within the United Nations system (resolution 44/17).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/17).

### 31. Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic

The item entitled "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic" was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly in 1986 at the request of Brazil (A/41/143 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, a "Zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic"; called upon all States of the zone of the South Atlantic to promote further regional co-operation, *inter alia*, for social and economic development, the protection of the environment, the conservation of living resources and the peace and security of the whole region; called upon all States of all other regions, in particular the militarily significant States, scrupulously to respect the region of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and co-operation, especially through the reduction and eventual elimination of their military presence there, and non-introduction of nuclear weapons or other weapons of mass destruction and non-extension into the region of rivalries and conflicts that are foreign to it; further called upon all States of the region and of all other regions to co-operate in the elimination of all sources of tension in the zone, to respect the national unity, sovereignty, political independence and territorial integrity of every State therein, to refrain from the threat or use of force, and to observe strictly the principle that the territory of a State should not be the object of military occupation resulting from the use of force in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, as well as the principle that the acquisition of territories by force is inadmissible; reaffirmed that the elimination of *apartheid* and the attainment of self-determination and independence by the people of Namibia, as well as the cessation of all acts of aggression and subversion against States in the zone, were essential for peace and security in the South Atlantic region, and urged the implementation of all United Nations resolutions pertaining to colonialism, racism and *apartheid* (resolution 41/11).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly commended the efforts undertaken by States of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic to promote peace and regional co-operation; urged the States of the region to continue their actions aiming at fulfilling the goals of the declaration of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic, in particular through the adoption and carrying out of concrete programmes to that end; took note of the report of the Secretary-General; called upon all States to co-operate in the promotion of the objectives of the zone; and also called upon all States to refrain from any action inconsistent with the Charter and relevant resolutions of the United Nations and which might create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region (resolution 42/16).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the holding of the first meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic at Rio de Janeiro, from 25 to 29 July 1988, and took note of the Final Document of the meeting (A/43/512); commended initiatives by States of the zone to promote peace and regional co-operation in the South Atlantic; requested the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all necessary assistance that States of the zone may seek in their joint efforts to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and co-operation of the South Atlantic; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 under review and to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session, taking into account the views expressed by Member States (resolution 43/23).

At its forty-fourth session, 49/ the General Assembly called upon all States to co-operate in the promotion of the objectives of peace and co-operation in the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives; emphasized the imperative need to preserve the environment of the region; urged all States to abstain from transferring to and disposing in the region hazardous, toxic and nuclear wastes; welcomed the assistance that the Office for Ocean Affairs and the Law of the Sea of the Secretariat and UNDP are extending towards the convening by the States of the South Atlantic of two seminars, to be held in the Congo in 1990 and in Uruguay in 1991, devoted to the review of the developments and implementation of the legal régime established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 under review and to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, taking into account the views expressed by Member States.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/20).

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49/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 33):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/536;

(b) Draft resolution: A/44/L.24;

(c) Resolution 44/20;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.55.

## 32. The situation in Kampuchea

Following the outbreak of hostilities in December 1978, the situation in Kampuchea and related developments in South-East Asia were considered by the Security Council at a number of meetings between January and March 1979. No resolution was adopted.

The item entitled "The situation in Kampuchea" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand (A/34/191). At that session, the Assembly appealed to all States and national and international humanitarian organizations to render humanitarian relief to the civilian population of Kampuchea; urged all parties to the conflict to cease all hostilities forthwith; called for the immediate withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea; appealed to all States to refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea; and resolved that the people of Kampuchea should be enabled to choose democratically their own Government, without outside interference, subversion or coercion (resolution 34/22).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to convene early in 1981 an international conference on Kampuchea that should involve the participation of all conflicting parties in Kampuchea and others concerned, with the aim of finding a comprehensive political settlement; decided further that the conference should negotiate with a view to reaching agreement on total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea within a specific time-frame to be verified by the United Nations and United Nations-supervised free elections in Kampuchea; requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps for the convening of such a conference; called for, pending the settlement of the conflict, the stationing of a United Nations observer team on the Thai side of the border and the establishment of safe areas under United Nations supervision in western Kampuchea; and appealed for the continuation of relief assistance to the Kampuchean people (resolution 35/6).

The International Conference on Kampuchea, held in New York from 13 to 17 July 1981, adopted a Declaration on Kampuchea in which it reaffirmed the basic principles for a political settlement in Kampuchea and set out the elements of such a settlement. The Conference also adopted resolution 1 (I), by which it decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly approved the report of the International Conference on Kampuchea and adopted the Declaration on Kampuchea and Conference resolution 1 (I); requested the Secretary-General to follow the situation closely and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement; decided to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time in accordance with resolution 1 (I); and appealed for the continuation of relief assistance to Kampucheans still in need, especially those along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the holding centres in Thailand (resolution 36/5).

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At its thirty-seventh to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 37/6, 38/3, 39/5, 40/7, 41/6, 42/3 and 43/19).

At its forty-fourth session, 50/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its resolutions 34/22, 35/6, 36/5, 37/6, 38/3, 39/5, 40/7, 41/6, 42/3 and 43/19 and called for their full implementation; reiterated its conviction that the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea under supervision and control of the United Nations, the creation of an interim administering authority, the promotion of national reconciliation among all Kampucheans under the leadership of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the non-return to the universally condemned policies and practices of a recent past, the restoration and preservation of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutral and non-aligned status of Kampuchea, the reaffirmation of the right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny and the commitment by all States to non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, with effective guarantees, are the principal components of any just, lasting and comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean problem; emphasized that the Kampuchean people should be allowed to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination through internationally supervised free, fair and democratic elections; affirmed that any withdrawal of foreign forces from Kampuchea without United Nations supervision, control and verification is not within the framework of a comprehensive political settlement; called upon all parties concerned to intensify urgently all efforts towards ensuring that the Kampuchean problem be resolved through a comprehensive political settlement; took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Conference on Kampuchea and authorized it to convene when necessary; reaffirmed its commitment to reconvene the Conference at an appropriate time, in accordance with Conference resolution 1 (I), and its readiness to support any other conference of an international nature under the auspices of the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to provide the Conference and the Ad Hoc Committee on a regular basis with the necessary facilities to carry out their functions; further requested him to continue to follow the situation closely and to exercise his good offices in order to contribute to a comprehensive political settlement; invited the Co-Presidents of the Paris Conference on Cambodia to intensify their consultations

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50/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 31):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/670;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/732;

(c) Draft resolution: A/44/L.23 and Add.1;

(d) Resolution 44/22;

(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.40;

(f) Plenary meetings: A/44/PV.56-58.

with a view to reconvening the Conference and its committees at an appropriate time; appealed for the continuation of emergency assistance to those Kampucheans who were still in need, especially along the Thai-Kampuchean border and in the various encampments in Thailand; requested the Secretary-General to intensify as necessary his efforts in co-ordinating humanitarian relief assistance and in monitoring its distribution; urged the States of South-East Asia, once a comprehensive political settlement to the Kampuchean conflict is achieved, to exert renewed efforts to establish a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia; reiterated the hope that, following a comprehensive political settlement, an intergovernmental committee will be established to consider a programme of assistance to Kampuchea for the reconstruction of its economy and for the economic and social development of all States in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/22).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/22).

## 33. Law of the sea

The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea was adopted by the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea on 30 April 1982 and opened for signature, together with the Final Act of the Conference, at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on 10 December 1982. The Convention was adopted together with four related resolutions, the first of which established the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and for the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea, whose functions encompass also the implementation of resolution II of the Conference governing preparatory investment in pioneer activities relating to polymetallic nodules. The Conference had been convened pursuant to resolution 3067 (XXVIII) adopted by the General Assembly on 16 November 1973.

The Convention received 119 signatures on 10 December 1982, and by the end of the period for signature (9 December 1984), an additional 38 States, Niue and the European Economic Community had signed the Convention, bringing the total number to 159. As at 31 March 1989, the Convention had received 40 of the 60 ratifications required for entry into force, which will take place one year after the sixtieth ratification.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly approved the assumption by the Secretary-General of the responsibilities entrusted to him under the Convention and the related resolutions; authorized the Secretary-General to convene the Preparatory Commission as provided in Conference resolution I; and approved the financing of the expenses of the Preparatory Commission from the regular budget of the United Nations (resolution 37/66).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question under the item entitled "Law of the sea" (resolutions 38/59 A, 39/73, 40/63, 41/34, 42/20 and 43/18).

At its forty-fourth session, 51/ the General Assembly expressed its satisfaction at the increasing and overwhelming support for the Convention; invited all States to make renewed efforts to facilitate universal participation in the Convention; called upon States to ratify or accede to the Convention to allow the effective entry into force of the new legal régime and also to safeguard the unified character of the Convention and related resolutions adopted therewith and apply them in a manner consistent with that character and with their object and purpose; also called upon States to observe the provisions of the Convention when enacting their national legislation; noted the progress made by the Preparatory Commission in all areas of its work and reiterated its conviction that the early, satisfactory and successful conclusion of the consultations on the implementation of the obligations of the registered pioneer investors and the certifying States would constitute an important contribution to the overall progress in the work of the Commission; expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General in support of the Convention and for the effective execution of the major programme on marine affairs and requested him to take into account the prospective entry into force of the Convention and the increased needs of States for assistance in the implementation of the Convention in the medium-term plan for 1992-1997; also expressed its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General (A/44/650 and Corr.1) and requested him to carry out the activities outlined therein, as well as those aimed at strengthening the new legal régime of the sea, special emphasis being placed on the work of the Preparatory Commission; called upon the Secretary-General to continue to assist States in the implementation of the Convention and in the development of a consistent and uniform approach to the legal régime thereunder, as well as in their national, subregional and regional efforts towards the full realization of the benefits therefrom, and invited the organs and organizations of the United Nations system to co-operate and lend assistance in these endeavours; requested the competent international organizations, in accordance with their respective policies, to identify financial, technological, organizational and managerial assistance to the developing countries in their efforts to realize the benefits of the comprehensive legal régime established by the Convention and to examine means of strengthening co-operation among themselves and with donor States in the provision of such assistance; requested the Secretary-General to present to the Assembly at its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions a report identifying the needs of States in regard to the development and management of ocean resources and the measures currently taken by States and by the competent international organizations in responding to those needs, and to suggest

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51/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 30):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/44/461 and Corr.1 and A/44/650 and Corr.1;

(b) Draft resolution: A/44/L.42 and Add.1;

(c) Resolution 44/26;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/44/PV.61 and 62.

methods and mechanisms for maximizing opportunities for the early realization for all States, during the decade beginning in 1990, of the benefits of the comprehensive legal régime established by the Convention; recognized that the protection of the marine environment will be significantly enhanced by the implementation of applicable provisions of the Convention; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report on the protection and preservation of the marine environment (A/44/461 and Corr.1), and requested him to make the report available to the intergovernmental meetings to be held in preparation of the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and to prepare an updated and expanded report on the marine environment as a contribution to the 1992 Conference; called upon States and other members of the international community to strengthen their co-operation in the conservation of marine living resources, including the prevention of the use of fishing methods and practices that can have an adverse impact on the conservation and management of marine living resources; also requested the Secretary-General to prepare for the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a study on marine scientific research in the light of the provisions of the Convention; and further requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on developments pertaining to the Convention and all related activities and on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/26).

The Preparatory Commission held its first session from 15 March to 8 April and from 15 August to 9 September 1983 at Kingston, Jamaica; its second session at Kingston from 19 March to 13 April and from 13 August to 5 September 1984 at Geneva; its third session at Kingston from 11 March to 4 April 1985 and from 12 August to 4 September 1985 at Geneva; its fourth session at Kingston from 17 March to 11 April and at New York from 11 August to 5 September 1986; its fifth session at Kingston from 30 March to 16 April and at New York from 27 July to 21 August 1987; its sixth session from 14 March to 8 April 1988 at Kingston and at New York from 15 August to 2 September 1988; its seventh session from 27 February to 23 March 1989 at Kingston and at New York from 14 August to 1 September 1989. The Commission held its eighth session from 5 to 30 March 1990 at Kingston and decided to hold its next meeting at New York from 13 to 31 August 1990. In 1987, the Commission registered four pioneer investors (France, India, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics). It continues to give priority to the implementation of the régime set forth in resolution II.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/26).

## 34. Policies of apartheid of the Government of South Africa

The racial policies of South Africa have been under discussion in the United Nations since 1946, when India complained that South Africa had enacted legislation against South Africans of Indian origin. At the seventh session, in 1952, the wider question of *apartheid* was placed on the agenda of the General Assembly under the title "Question of race conflict in South Africa resulting from the policies of *apartheid* of the Government of the Union of South Africa". The two related questions continued to be discussed as separate agenda items until the sixteenth session. At the seventeenth session, they were combined under the present title.

At its seventeenth session, in 1962, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on the Policies of Apartheid of the Government of the Republic of South Africa to keep the racial policies of the Government of South Africa under review when the Assembly was not in session and to report, as appropriate, to the Assembly or to the Security Council, or to both, from time to time (resolution 1761 (XVII)). The Special Committee was originally composed of 11 Member States. At its twenty-fifth session, the Assembly renamed the Committee "Special Committee on Apartheid". At its twenty-ninth session, the Assembly renamed the Committee "Special Committee against Apartheid" (resolution 3324 D (XXIX)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 19 Member States: Algeria, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Guinea, Haiti, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Zimbabwe. In accordance with its terms of reference, the Committee has submitted annual and special reports to the Assembly and to the Security Council.

At its twentieth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (resolution 2054 B (XX)). The Secretary-General has submitted to the Assembly annual reports on the Fund.

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited representatives of the South African liberation movements recognized by OAU - the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania - to participate as observers in the debates on the item in the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly rejected the credentials of the South African delegation.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly, for the first time, discussed this item directly in plenary meeting and invited the South African liberation movements recognized by OAU to participate in the discussion of the item in plenary meeting. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports (resolution 31/6 F).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly adopted and proclaimed the International Declaration against Apartheid in Sports recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee (resolution 32/105 M).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention against Apartheid in Sports recommended by the Ad Hoc Committee (resolution 40/64 G, annex). The Convention entered into force on 3 April 1988. As at 1 June 1990, 46 countries had ratified the Convention.

Following the adoption of the Convention, the Ad Hoc Committee became the Commission against Apartheid in Sports. At present, the Commission is composed of the following 15 Member States: Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Ghana, Jamaica, Mexico, Nigeria, Philippines, Qatar, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Commision held a number of meetings in 1990 (see Supplement No. 47 (A/45/47)).

In accordance with resolution 41/35 F of 10 November 1986, an Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa was established. At present the Group is composed of the following 11 Member States: Algeria, Cuba, German Democratic Republic, Indonesia, Kuwait, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and United Republic of Tanzania. The Intergovernmental Group held a number of meetings during 1990 (see Supplement No. 44 (A/45/44)).

At its forty-fourth session, 52/ the Assembly adopted resolutions on policies of *apartheid* of the Government of South Africa as follows: Death sentence passed on a South African patriot (resolution 44/1), International solidarity with the liberation struggle in South Africa (resolution 44/27 A), International support for

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52/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 28):

(a) Report of the Special Committee against *Apartheid*: Supplement No. 22 (A/44/22);

(b) Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa: Supplement No. 44 (A/44/44);

(c) Report of the Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports: Supplement No. 47 (A/44/47);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/44/533, A/44/555 and Corr.1, A/44/556 and A/44/698;

(e) Note by the Secretary-General: A/44/576-S/20867;

(f) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/44/709;

(g) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/758;

(h) Draft resolutions: A/44/L.26 and Add.1, A/44/L.27 and Add.1, A/44/L.28 and Add.1, A/44/L.29 and Add.1, A/44/L.30 and Add.1, A/44/L.31 and Corr.1 and Add.1, A/44/L.32 and Add.1, A/44/L.33 and Add.1, A/44/L.34/Rev.1 and Rev.1/Add.1, A/44/L.35 and Add.1, A/44/L.36 and Add.1 and A/44/L.40 and Add.1;

(i) Resolutions 44/27 A to L and decision 44/407;

(j) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/44/SR.7, 9-11, 13 and 14;

(k) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.46;

(l) Plenary meetings: A/44/PV.11, 46, 47, 49-53 and 63.

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the eradication of apartheid in South Africa through genuine negotiations (resolution 44/27 B), Comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa (resolution 44/27 C), Imposition, co-ordination and strict monitoring of measures against racist South Africa (resolution 44/27 D), International financial pressure on the apartheid economy of South Africa (resolution 44/27 E), Relations between South Africa and Israel (resolution 44/27 F), Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid (resolution 44/27 G), Oil embargo against South Africa (resolution 44/27 H), Military collaboration with South Africa (resolution 44/27 I), United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa (resolution 44/27 J), Concerted international action for the elimination of apartheid (resolution 44/27 K) and Support for the work of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports (resolution 44/27 L).

At its sixteenth special session, on 14 December 1989, the General Assembly adopted by consensus a Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, incorporating guidelines to the process of negotiations and a programme of action (A/S-16/1).

The question of race conflict in South Africa has been before the Security Council since 1960, when the Council recognized that the situation in the Union of South Africa was one that had led to international friction and, if continued, might endanger international peace and security (resolution 134 (1960)). In 1963, the Council called upon all States to end the sale and shipment of arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles to South Africa (resolution 181 (1963)). This ban was later extended to include the sale of equipment and material for the maintenance and manufacture of arms and ammunition to South Africa and was reiterated and strengthened in 1964, 1970 and 1972. In 1976, following the shooting of demonstrators at Soweto, the Council strongly condemned the Government of South Africa for its resort to massive violence against and killings of the African people and called upon it urgently to end violence against the African people and to take urgent steps to eliminate apartheid and racial discrimination (resolution 392 (1976)).

In 1977, the Council strongly condemned the South African racist régime for violence and repression against the black people (resolution 417 (1977)). The Council also decided that all States should cease any provision to South Africa of arms and related matériel of all types, including the sale or transfer of weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary police equipment, and spare parts for them, and decided that all States should refrain from any co-operation with South Africa in the manufacture and development of nuclear weapons (resolution 418 (1977)). Furthermore, the Council established a committee to examine the report of the Secretary-General on the progress of the implementation of resolution 418 (1977), to study ways and means by which the mandatory arms embargo against South Africa could be made more effective and to seek from all States information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of that resolution (resolution 421 (1977)). In 1980, the Council strongly condemned the racist régime of South Africa for further aggravating the situation and its massive repression against all opponents of apartheid, for killings of peaceful demonstrators and political detainees, and for its defiance of General Assembly and Council resolutions (resolution 473 (1980)).

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In December 1981, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, concerning the proclamation of the so-called "independent" bantustan of Ciskei by South Africa (S/14794).

In December 1982, the Council strongly condemned the *apartheid* régime of South Africa for its premeditated act of aggression against Lesotho and demanded full and adequate compensation (resolution 527 (1982)).

In December 1983, the Council strongly condemned South Africa's continued military occupation of parts of southern Angola and demanded that South Africa should unconditionally withdraw all its occupation forces from the territory of Angola (resolution 545 (1983)). In January 1984, the Council strongly condemned South Africa for its renewed bombing, as well as the continuing occupation of parts of the territory of Angola (resolution 546 (1984)).

Also in January 1984, the Council called upon the South African authorities to commute the death sentence imposed upon Mr. Malesela Benjamin Maloise (resolution 547 (1984)). In August 1984, the Council declared that the so-called "new constitution" was contrary to the principles of the Charter, that the results of the referendum of 2 November 1983 were of no validity whatsoever and that the enforcement of the "new constitution" would further aggravate the already explosive situation prevailing inside *apartheid* South Africa. It declared as null and void the so-called "new constitution" and the "elections" that were to be organized later in August 1984 for the "Coloured" people and people of Asian origin as "insidious manoeuvres by the racist minority régime of South Africa to further entrench white minority rule and *apartheid*" (resolution 554 (1984)). In October 1984, the Council reiterated its condemnation of the South African régime's *apartheid* policy and its continued defiance of relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the régime's designs to further entrench *apartheid*, and further condemned the continued massacres of the oppressed people, as well as the arbitrary arrest and detention of leaders and activists of mass organizations (resolution 556 (1984)). In December 1984, the Council reaffirmed its resolution 418 (1977) and stressed the continuing need for the strict application of the arms embargo against South Africa as well as requested all States to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa (resolution 558 (1984)).

In March 1985, the Council called upon the Pretoria régime to release unconditionally and immediately all political prisoners and detainees, including Nelson Mandela and all other black leaders with whom it must deal in any meaningful discussion of the future of the country (resolution 560 (1985)).

In June 1985, the Council strongly condemned South Africa for its act of aggression against the territory of Angola and demanded that it unconditionally withdraw forthwith all its occupation forces, cease all acts of aggression against that State and scrupulously respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola (resolution 567 (1985)). In the same month, it strongly condemned the unprovoked and unwarranted military attack on the capital of Botswana by South Africa and demanded the immediate, total and unconditional cessation of all acts of aggression by South Africa against Botswana, and denounced and rejected racist South Africa's practice of "hot pursuit" to terrorize and destabilize Botswana and other countries in the southern African region (resolution 568 (1985)).

In July 1985, the Council strongly condemned the apartheid system, the mass arrests and detentions carried out by the Pretoria Government and the murders that had been committed, as well as the establishment of the state of emergency in 36 districts. It demanded the immediate lifting of the state of emergency and called upon the South African Government to set free immediately and unconditionally all political prisoners and detainees and reaffirmed that only the total elimination of apartheid and the establishment in South Africa of a free, united and democratic society on the basis of universal suffrage could lead to a solution of the country's problems (resolution 569 (1985)).

In September 1985, the Council strongly condemned South Africa for its premeditated, persistent and sustained armed invasions of Angola and demanded that South Africa withdraw forthwith and unconditionally all its military forces from the territory of Angola. It also called upon all States to implement fully the arms embargo imposed against South Africa in resolution 418 (1977) (resolution 571 (1985)).

Also in September 1985, the Council endorsed the report of the mission to Botswana under resolution 568 (1985) and demanded that South Africa pay full and adequate compensation to Botswana for the loss of life and damage to property resulting from its act of aggression (resolution 572 (1985)).

In October 1985, the Council strongly condemned South Africa for its aggression against Angola, called upon all States to implement fully the arms embargo imposed against South Africa and demanded once again that South Africa cease immediately all acts of aggression and unconditionally withdraw forthwith all military forces occupying Angolan territory, and decided to meet again in the event of non-compliance by South Africa in order to consider the adoption of more effective measures in accordance with appropriate provisions of the Charter (resolution 574 (1985)).

In December 1985, the Council demanded once again that South Africa cease immediately all acts of aggression against Angola, unconditionally withdraw forthwith all forces occupying Angolan territory and scrupulously respect the sovereignty, airspace, territorial integrity and independence of Angola and pay full and adequate compensation to Angola for the damage to life and property resulting from the acts of aggression (resolution 577 (1985)). In the same month, the Council strongly condemned the killings and acts of unprovoked and premeditated violence, for which South Africa was responsible, against Lesotho, demanded payment by South Africa of full and adequate compensation to Lesotho for the damage and loss of life resulting from its aggressive act and demanded that South Africa take forthwith meaningful steps towards the dismantling of apartheid (resolution 580 (1985)).

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In February 1986, the Council demanded the immediate eradication of apartheid as the necessary step towards the establishment of a non-racial democratic society based on self-determination and majority rule through the full and free exercise of universal adult suffrage by all the people in a united and non-fragmented South Africa; and demanded that the racist régime of South Africa put an end to the violence against and repression of the black people and other opponents of apartheid, unconditionally release all persons imprisoned, detained or restricted for their opposition to apartheid and lift the state of emergency (resolution 581 (1986)).

In November 1986, the Council urged all States to prohibit the export to South Africa of items that they have reason to believe are destined for the military and/or police forces of South Africa, have a military capacity and are intended for military purposes; requested of all States that henceforth the term "arms and related matériel" referred to in resolution 418 (1977) should include, in addition to all nuclear, strategic and conventional weapons, all military, paramilitary, police vehicles and equipment, as well as weapons and ammunitions, spare parts and supplies for the aforementioned and the sale or transfer thereof; called upon all States, among others, to refrain from importing arms, ammunition of all types and military vehicles produced in South Africa and from participating in any activities in South Africa that they have reason to believe might contribute to its military capability; requested all States to ensure that their national legislation or comparable policy directives guarantee that specific provisions to implement resolution 418 (1977) include penalties to deter violations; and further requested all States to adopt measures to investigate violations, prevent future circumventions and strengthen their machinery for the implementation of resolution 418 (1977) with a view to the effective monitoring and verification of transfers of arms and other equipment in violation of the arms embargo (resolution 591 (1986)).

In April 1987, the President made a statement, on behalf of the Council, calling upon the South African authorities to revoke the Decree of 10 April 1987, which was contrary to fundamental human rights (S/18808).

In March 1988, the Council called upon the South African authorities to stay execution and commute the death sentences imposed on the Sharpeville Six and urged all States and organizations to use their influence and take urgent measures, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, the resolutions of the Security Council and relevant international instruments to save the lives of the Sharpeville Six (resolution 610 (1988)).

In June 1988, the Council once again called upon the South African authorities to stay execution and commute the death sentences imposed on the Sharpeville Six and urged all States and organizations to use their influence and take urgent measures, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, the resolutions of the Security Council and relevant international instruments, to save the lives of the Sharpeville Six (resolution 615 (1988)).

Also in June 1988, the President made a statement, on behalf of the members of the Council, strongly condemning the aggressive acts, provocation and harassment perpetrated by South Africa against the defenceless and peace-loving nation of

Botswana in violation of international law, and further reiterated the fact that peaceful change in southern Africa can only be brought about by the total eradication of apartheid, which is the root cause of tension and conflict in both South Africa and the region as a whole (S/19959).

On 23 November 1988, the Council strongly urged the Government of South Africa to stay execution and commute the death sentence imposed on Mr. Paul Tefo Setlaba in order to avoid further aggravating the situation in South Africa (resolution 623 (1988)).

Several other organs of the United Nations deal with various aspects of this question, which are considered under different agenda items.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, Supplement No. 22 (A/45/22);

(b) Report of the Commission against Apartheid in Sports (A/45/45);

(c) Report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, Supplement No. 44 (A/45/43);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 43/50 H and 44/27 D, E, J and K).

## 35. The situation in the Middle East

Various aspects of the Middle East problem have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the General Assembly and the Security Council, since 1947.

Following the hostilities of June 1967, the Security Council, in November 1967, set forth principles for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East (resolution 242 (1967)). The Secretary-General then appointed Ambassador Gunnar Jarring of Sweden as his Special Representative to the Middle East to promote agreement between the States concerned in accordance with the resolution. In pursuance of Security Council resolution 331 (1973), the Secretary-General submitted to the Council in May 1973 a comprehensive report giving a full account of the efforts undertaken by the United Nations pertaining to the situation in the Middle East since June 1967 (S/10929).

Following the outbreak of new hostilities, the Council, on 22 October 1973, called for a cease-fire; called upon the parties concerned to start immediately after the cease-fire the implementation of resolution 242 (1967) in all its parts; and decided that negotiations should start between the parties concerned under appropriate auspices aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East (resolution 338 (1973)).

The United Nations efforts pertaining to the situation in the Middle East from October 1973 are described in a comprehensive report that the Secretary-General submitted to the General Assembly and the Security Council in October 1978

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(A/33/311-S/12896). The Secretary-General has since issued yearly reports on the subject at the request of the Assembly, the last of which was dated 22 November 1989 (A/44/737-S/20971).

At present, there are three United Nations peace-keeping operations in the area: an observer mission, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), and two peace-keeping forces, the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) and the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) (see also item 133). Observers of UNTSO assist UNDOF and UNIFIL in the performance of their tasks. In addition, UNTSO conducts two observation operations of its own, the Observer Group Egypt (OGE) and the Observer Group Beirut (OGB). Details of the establishment and activities of UNDOF and UNIFIL are contained in periodic reports of the Secretary-General to the Council. The last report on UNDOF was issued on 22 May 1990 (S/21305). The last report on UNIFIL was issued on 25 January 1990 (S/21102).

The General Assembly considered the item on the situation in the Middle East at its twenty-fifth to twenty-seventh sessions, from 1970 to 1972 (resolutions 2628 (XXV), 2799 (XXVI) and 2949 (XXVII), and at its thirtieth to forty-fourth sessions, from 1975 to 1989 (resolutions 3414 (XXX), 31/61, 31/62, 32/20, 33/29, 34/70, 35/207, 36/226 A and B, 37/123 A to F, 38/180 A to E, 39/146 A to C, 40/168 A to C, 41/162 A to C, 42/209 A to D, 43/54 A to C and 44/40 A to C).

At its forty-fourth session, 53/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that the question of Palestine was the core of the conflict in the Middle East and that no comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region would be achieved without the full exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights and the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories; reaffirmed further that a just and comprehensive settlement of the situation in the Middle East could not be achieved without the participation on an equal footing of all the parties to the conflict, including the PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people; declared once more that peace in the Middle East was indivisible and must be based on a comprehensive, just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem, under the auspices of the United Nations and on the basis of its relevant resolutions, which ensured the complete

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53/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 37):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/44/690 and Add.1, A/44/731-S/20968 and A/44/737-S/20971;

(b) Draft resolutions: A/44/L.47 and Add.1, A/44/L.48 and Add.1 and A/44/L.49 and Add.1;

(c) Resolutions 44/40 A to C;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/44/PV.64-66 and 73.

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and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and which enabled the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO, to exercise its inalienable rights, including the right to return and the right to self-determination, national independence and the establishment of its independent sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to the question of Palestine, in particular Assembly resolutions ES-7/2, 36/120 A to F, 37/86 A to D, 37/86 E, 38/58 A to E, 39/49 A to D, 40/96 A to D, 41/43 A to D, 42/66 A to D, 43/54 A to C, 43/175 A to C, 43/176 and 43/177; considered the Arab Peace Plan adopted unanimously at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference, held at Fez, Morocco, in November 1981 and September 1982 (see A/37/696-S/15510, annex), which was confirmed by subsequent Arab summit conferences, including the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Casablanca, Morocco, from 23 to 26 May 1989, as well as relevant efforts and action to implement the Fez plan, as an important contribution towards the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people through the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East; condemned Israel's continued occupation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, the principles of international law and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and demanded the immediate, unconditional and total withdrawal of Israel from all the territories occupied since 1967; rejected all agreements and arrangements that violated the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and contradicted the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem to ensure the establishment of a just peace in the area; deplored Israel's failure to comply with Security Council resolutions 476 (1980) and 478 (1980) and Assembly resolutions 35/207 and 36/226 A and B, determined that Israel's decision to annex Jerusalem and to declare it as its "capital" as well as the measures to alter the city's physical character, demographic composition, institutional structure and status were null and void and demanded that they be rescinded immediately, and called upon all Member States, the specialized agencies and all other international organizations to abide by the resolution and all other relevant resolutions and decisions; condemned Israel's aggression, policies and practices against the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and outside that territory, including expropriation, establishment of settlements, annexation and other terrorist, aggressive and repressive measures, which were in violation of the Charter and the principles of international law and the relevant international conventions; strongly condemned the imposition by Israel of its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan, its annexationist policies and practices, the establishment of settlements, the confiscation of lands, the diversion of water resources and the imposition of Israeli citizenship on Syrian nationals, and declared that all those measures were null and void and constituted a violation of the rules and principles of international law relative to belligerent occupation, in particular the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; considered that the agreements on strategic co-operation between the United States of America and Israel signed on 30 November 1981, and the continued supply of modern arms and matériel to Israel, augmented by substantial economic aid, including the recently concluded Agreement on the Establishment of a Free Trade Area between the two Governments, had

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encouraged Israel to pursue its aggressive and expansionist policies and practices in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and had had adverse effects on efforts for the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East and posed a threat to the security of the region; called once more upon all States to put an end to the flow to Israel of any military, economic, financial and technological aid, as well as of human resources, aimed at encouraging it to pursue its aggressive policies against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people; strongly condemned the continuing and increasing collaboration between Israel and the racist régime of South Africa, especially in the economic, military and nuclear fields, which constituted a hostile act against the African and Arab States and enabled Israel to enhance its nuclear capabilities, thus subjecting the States of the region to nuclear blackmail; reaffirmed its call for convening the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and all parties to the conflict, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, on an equal footing, and that the Conference should be effective with full authority, in order to achieve a comprehensive and just solution based on the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and the other occupied Arab territories, and the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with United Nations resolutions relevant to the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East; endorsed the call for setting up a preparatory committee, within the framework of the Security Council, with the participation of the permanent members of the Council, to take the necessary action to convene the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Council periodically on the development of the situation and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a comprehensive report covering the developments in the Middle East in all their aspects (resolution 44/40 A). The Assembly also strongly condemned Israel for its failure to comply with Council resolution 497 (1981) and Assembly resolutions 36/226 B, ES-9/1, 37/123 A, 38/180 A, 39/146 B, 40/168 B, 41/162 B and 42/209 C; declared once more that Israel's continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan and its decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan constituted an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the Charter and Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX); declared once more that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Arab Golan was illegal and therefore null and void and had no validity whatsoever; declared all Israeli policies and practices of, or aimed at, annexation of the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, to be illegal and in violation of international law and of the relevant United Nations resolutions; determined once more that all actions taken by Israel to give effect to its decision relating to the occupied Syrian Arab Golan were illegal and invalid and should not be recognized; reaffirmed its determination that all relevant provisions of the Regulations annexed to the Hague Convention IV of 1907 and the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949, continued to apply to the Syrian territory occupied by Israel since 1967, and called upon the parties thereto to respect and ensure respect of their obligations under these instruments in all circumstances; determined once more that the continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan since

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1967 and its annexation by Israel on 14 December 1981, following Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on that territory, constituted a continuing threat to international peace and security; strongly deplored the negative vote by a permanent member of the Security Council, which prevented the Council from adopting against Israel, under Chapter VII of the Charter, the "appropriate measures" referred to in resolution 497 (1981) unanimously adopted by the Council; further deplored any political, economic, financial, military and technological support to Israel that encouraged it to commit acts of aggression and to consolidate and perpetuate its occupation and annexation of the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem and the other occupied Arab territories; firmly emphasized once more its demand that Israel, the occupying Power, rescind forthwith its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan, which resulted in the effective annexation of that territory; reaffirmed once more the overriding necessity of the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, which was an essential prerequisite for the establishment of a comprehensive and just peace in the Middle East; determined once more that Israel's record, policies and actions confirmed that it was not a peace-loving Member State, that it had persistently violated the principles contained in the Charter and that it had carried out neither its obligations under the Charter nor its commitment under Assembly resolution 273 (III); called once more upon all Member States to refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons and related equipment and to suspend any military assistance that Israel received from them, to refrain from acquiring any weapons or military equipment from Israel, to suspend economic, financial and technological assistance to and co-operation with Israel and to sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel; reiterated its call to all Member States to cease forthwith, individually and collectively, all dealings with Israel in order totally to isolate it in all fields; urged non-member States to act in accordance with the provisions of the resolution; called upon the specialized agencies and other international organizations to conform their relations with Israel to the terms of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/40 B). The General Assembly also determined that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem was illegal and therefore null and void and had no validity whatsoever; deplored the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980) and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution; called once again upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/40 C).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 44/40 A to C).

## 36. Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 concerning military and paramilitary activities in and against Nicaragua: need for immediate compliance

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Nicaragua (A/41/244). At that session, the Assembly, taking note of the Judgment of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986 in the case of "Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua" and having considered the events that had taken place in and against Nicaragua since the Judgment was rendered, in particular, the continued financing by the United States of military and other activities in and against Nicaragua, urgently called for full and immediate compliance with the Judgment in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 41/31).

At its forty-second and forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 42/18 and 43/11).

At its forty-fourth session, 54/ the General Assembly again urgently called for full and immediate compliance with the Judgment; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Assembly informed on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/43).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/43).

## 37. Question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas)

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of 20 Member States (A/37/193). The Assembly decided to consider this item in plenary meeting on the understanding that hearings of bodies and individuals having an interest in the question would be held in the Fourth Committee in conjunction with the consideration of the item in plenary meeting.

At that session, the General Assembly requested the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas); requested the Secretary-General to undertake a renewed mission of good offices in order to assist

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54/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 26):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/760;

(b) Draft resolution: A/44/L.52;

(c) Resolution 44/43;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.77.

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the parties in complying with the above request and to take the necessary measures to that end; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/9).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom; took note of the report of the Secretary-General; and requested him to continue his renewed mission of good offices and to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/12). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 38/405).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its request to the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to resume negotiations in order to find as soon as possible a peaceful solution to the sovereignty dispute and their remaining differences relating to the question of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas); took note of the communiqué issued by the representatives of the Government of Switzerland and the Government of Brazil; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices and to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/6). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 39/404).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to initiate negotiations with a view to finding the means to resolve peacefully and definitively the problems pending between both countries, including all aspects on the future of the Falkland Islands (Malvinas), in accordance with the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his renewed mission of good offices in order to assist the parties in complying with that request and to take the necessary measures to that end and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a report on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 40/21). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 40/410).

At its forty-first to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 41/40, 42/19 and 43/25; decision 41/414, 42/410 and 43/409).

At its forty-fourth session, 55/ the General Assembly decided to defer

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55/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 35):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/44/23 (Part VII), chap. XI);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/692;

(c) Decision 44/406;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.44.

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consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 44/406).

## 38. Question of peace, stability and co-operation in South-East Asia

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of 15 Member States (A/35/193 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly held a debate on the item and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session (decision 35/403).

At its thirty-sixth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/404, 37/405, 38/406, 39/406 and 40/408).

At its forty-first to forty-fourth sessions, 56/ the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item and to include it in the provisional agenda of the following session (decisions 41/404, 42/406, 43/407 and 44/416).

No advance documentation expected.

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56/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 41):

(a) Decision 44/416;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.77.

## 39. Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (A/41/241). At that session, the Assembly condemned the military attack perpetrated against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya on 15 April 1986; called upon the Government of the United States to refrain from the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and differences with the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; called upon all States to refrain from extending any assistance or facilities for perpetrating acts of aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; affirmed the right of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to receive appropriate compensation for the material and human losses inflicted upon it; requested the Security Council to remain seized of the matter and requested the Secretary-General to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/38).

At its forty-second to forty-fourth sessions, 57/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-third to forty-fifth sessions respectively (decisions 42/457, 43/417 and 44/417).

No advance documentation expected.

## 40. Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations

The item entitled "Implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Cyprus (A/37/245).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 37/457, 38/459, 39/465, 40/470, 41/470, 42/402 and 43/421).

At its forty-fourth session, 58/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session (decision 44/458).

No advance documentation expected.

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57/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 42):

(a) Decision 44/417;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.77.

58/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 43):

(a) Decision 44/458;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.85.

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## 41. Launching of global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development

At its thirty-second session, in 1977, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly in 1980, at a high level, in order to assess the progress made in the various forums of the United Nations system in the establishment of the new international economic order and, on the basis of that assessment, to take appropriate action for the promotion of the development of developing countries and international economic co-operation, including the adoption of the new international development strategy for the 1980s. At its thirty-fourth, eleventh special, thirty-fifth, resumed thirty-fifth and in all subsequent sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 34/139 and decisions S-11/24, 35/443, 35/454, 36/461, 37/438, 38/448, 39/454 A and B, 40/450, 41/467, 42/458, 43/457 and 44/459).

At its forty-fourth session, 59/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session (decision 44/459).

No advance documentation expected.

## 42. Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Guyana, India, Maldives, Nepal, Nigeria and Sri Lanka (A/34/246). At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session and to transmit to that session the draft resolution submitted at the thirty-fourth session and related documents (decision 34/431).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 35/453, 36/460, 37/450, 38/454, 39/455, 40/460, 41/469, 42/459 and 43/458).

At its forty-fourth session, 60/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session (decision 44/460).

No advance documentation expected.

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59/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 44):

(a) Decision 44/459;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.85.

60/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 45):

(a) Decision 44/460;

(b) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.85.

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### 43. Question of Namibia

Since the adoption by the General Assembly at its first session, in 1946, of resolution 65 (I), the question of Namibia (formerly South West Africa) has been on the agenda of every regular session, of the fifth, ninth and fourteenth special sessions and of the eighth emergency special session of the Assembly. During the period, several subsidiary bodies of the Assembly have examined the situation relating to the Territory, including the Ad Hoc Committee on South West Africa, the Good Offices Committee on South West Africa, the Special Committee for South West Africa and the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. The question has also been the subject of a number of resolutions of the Security Council, including resolutions 264 (1969), 269 (1969), 276 (1970), 283 (1970), 284 (1970), 301 (1971), 309 (1972), 310 (1972), 319 (1972), 323 (1972), 342 (1973), 366 (1974), 385 (1976), 431 (1978), 432 (1978), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 447 (1979), 475 (1980), 532 (1983), 539 (1983), 566 (1985), 601 (1987), 629 (1989) and 632 (1989).

By resolution 629 (1989) of 16 January 1989, the Council decided that 1 April 1989 should be the date on which implementation of resolution 435 (1978) would begin and requested the Secretary-General to proceed to arrange a formal cease-fire between the South West Africa People's Organization and South Africa. It also requested him to prepare a report on the implementation of resolution 435 (1978), taking into account all relevant developments since the adoption of that resolution and, in preparing his report to re-examine requirements necessary for the United Nations Transition Assistance Group in order to identify whenever possible tangible cost-saving measures without prejudice to his ability fully to carry out his mandate as established in 1978, namely, to ensure the early independence of Namibia through free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations.

By resolution 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989, the Council approved the report of the Secretary-General (S/20412) and his explanatory statement (S/20457) for the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia; and decided to implement its resolution 435 (1978) in its original and definitive form to ensure conditions in Namibia that would allow the Namibian people to participate fully and without intimidation in the electoral process under the supervision and control of the United Nations leading to early independence of the Territory. It also expressed its full support for and co-operation with the Secretary-General in carrying out the mandate entrusted to him by the Security Council under its resolution 435 (1978) and called upon all parties concerned to honour their commitments to the United Nations plan and to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution.

In addition, the International Court of Justice has examined and delivered opinions on related aspects of the question, including an advisory opinion of

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11 July 1950 61/ in response to Assembly resolution 338 (IV) and an advisory opinion of 21 June 1971 62/ in response to Council resolution 284 (1970).

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly terminated South Africa's mandate over South West Africa and resolved that the United Nations must discharge the responsibilities with respect to the Territory (resolution 2145 (XXI)).

At its fifth special session, in 1967, the General Assembly established a United Nations Council for South West Africa, composed of 11 Member States, to administer the Territory until independence and decided that the Council should entrust such executive and administrative tasks as it deemed necessary to a United Nations Commissioner (see also item 17 (j)) to be appointed by the Assembly on the nomination of the Secretary-General (resolution 2248 (S-V)).

At its twenty-second session, the General Assembly proclaimed that, in accordance with the desires of its people, the Territory of South West Africa should be known as "Namibia" (resolution 2372 (XXII)). The Council was then renamed the United Nations Council for Namibia and the Commissioner became the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia.

At its twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly decided to establish a United Nations Fund for Namibia for the purpose of putting into effect a comprehensive programme of assistance to Namibians (resolutions 2679 (XXV) and 2872 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to enlarge the United Nations Council for Namibia from 11 to 18 members (resolution 3031 (XXVII)). The Council was further expanded at the twenty-ninth session (resolution 3295 (XXIX), sect. VII) and at the thirty-third session (resolution 33/182 A). At present, the Council is composed of the following 31 Member States: Algeria, Angola, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Botswana, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cyprus, Egypt, Finland, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Liberia, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly appointed the United Nations Council for Namibia as trustee of the United Nations Fund for Namibia (resolution 3112 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly endorsed the decision of the United Nations Council for Namibia to establish an Institute for Namibia at Lusaka (resolution 3296 (XXIX)).

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61/ International Status of South West Africa, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1950, p. 128.

62/ Legal Consequences for States of the Continued Presence of South Africa in Namibia (South West Africa) notwithstanding Security Council Resolution 276 (1970), Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 1971, p. 16.

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At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly invited SWAPO to participate in the sessions and the work of the Assembly in the capacity of observer (resolution 31/152).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly declared that the decision of South Africa to annex Walvis Bay was an act of colonial expansion in violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and that such annexation was illegal, null and void; and also declared that Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia with which it was inextricably linked by geographical, historical, economic, cultural and ethnic bonds (resolution 32/9 D). The Assembly also requested the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system to participate, in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the planning and implementation of the Nationhood Programme for Namibia (resolution 32/9 A).

At its ninth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on Namibia and Programme of Action in Support of Self-Determination and National Independence for Namibia, in which it reaffirmed the mandate given to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence (resolution S-9/2).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly declared null and void the elections held in Namibia from 4 to 8 December 1978 by South Africa in contravention and defiance of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 439 (1978) (resolution 33/182 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia should denounce all fraudulent constitutional or political schemes through which South Africa might attempt to perpetuate its system of colonial oppression and exploitation of the people and resources of Namibia and endeavour to ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed at Windhoek not issuing from free elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with Security Council resolution 385 (1976) and subsequent resolutions in their entirety (resolution 34/92 A).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia should continue to secure the territorial integrity of Namibia as a unitary State, including Walvis Bay and the Penguin and other offshore islands; represent Namibia in intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, bodies and conferences to ensure that the rights and interests of Namibia should be adequately protected; take all appropriate measures to ensure the full application of, and compliance with, the provisions of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia and such other measures as might be necessary to assist in the protection of the natural resources of Namibia; and formulate policies of assistance to Namibians and co-ordinate assistance for Namibia provided by the specialized agencies and other organizations and bodies within the United Nations system (resolution 35/227 C).

At its eighth emergency special session, in 1981, the General Assembly reaffirmed that Security Council resolution 435 (1978), in which the Council had endorsed the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, was the only basis for a peaceful settlement; demanded the immediate commencement of the unconditional implementation of resolution 435 (1978) without any prevarication, qualification or modification and not later than December 1981; strongly urged the Council, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to respond positively to the overwhelming demand of the international community by immediately imposing against that country comprehensive mandatory sanctions as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter; and called upon all States, in view of the threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose against that country comprehensive mandatory sanctions in accordance with the provisions of the Charter (resolution ES-8/2).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia should continue to mobilize international support in order to press for the withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia; counter the policies of South Africa against the Namibian people and against the United Nations; denounce and seek the rejection by all States of all fraudulent constitutional or political schemes through which South Africa might attempt to perpetuate its presence in Namibia and ensure non-recognition of any administration or entity installed at Windhoek not issuing from free elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations, in accordance with the resolutions of the Security Council, in particular resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) (resolution 36/121 C).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly strongly condemned South Africa for its military build-up in Namibia, its introduction of compulsory military service for Namibians, its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies and the use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people and to carry out its military attacks against independent African States, its threats and acts of subversion and aggression against those States and the forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes; requested the United Nations Council for Namibia to continue to monitor the boycott of South Africa and to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session a comprehensive report on all contacts between all States and South Africa (resolution 37/233 A); welcomed the admission of Namibia as a full member of the International Atomic Energy Agency and of the International Telecommunication Union, as well as Economic and Social Council decision 1982/110 to grant membership to Namibia, represented by the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; took note of the accession by the United Nations Council for Namibia to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid and requested the Council to accede to the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949 and the Additional Protocols thereto and to such other international conventions as it might deem appropriate; decided that an International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence should be held at the headquarters of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization in Paris during 1983; and requested the Secretary-General to organize the Conference in co-operation with the United Nations Council for Namibia and in consultation with the Organization of African Unity (resolution 37/233 C).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note of the Paris Declaration on Namibia and the report of the Committee of the Whole and the Programme of Action on Namibia adopted at the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, held in Paris from 25 to 29 April 1983; 63/ and took note also of the debate on the question of Namibia held in the Security Council from 23 May to 1 June 1983, 64/ in which the international community overwhelmingly pronounced itself against the establishment of any linkage or parallelism between Namibian independence and extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola (resolution 38/36 A); reiterated that Council resolution 435 (1978), in which the Council endorsed the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, was the only basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia and demanded its immediate and unconditional implementation without qualification, modification or amendment; firmly rejected and condemned the persistent attempts by the United States and South Africa to establish a linkage or parallelism between the independence of Namibia and any extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and emphasized unequivocally that all such attempts were designed to delay the decolonization process in Namibia and that they constituted interference in the internal affairs of Angola (resolution 38/36 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1984 (see item 17 (j)) (decision 38/312).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of Security Council resolution 539 (1983), by which the Council rejected South Africa's insistence on linking the independence of Namibia to irrelevant and extraneous issues as incompatible with Council resolution 435 (1978) and declared that the independence of Namibia could not be held hostage to the resolution of issues that were alien to resolution 435 (1978), and by which the Council decided, in the event of the continued obstruction by South Africa, to consider the adoption of appropriate measures under the Charter of the United Nations; condemned racist South Africa for sabotaging the Namibian independence talks held in 1984 at Lusaka and Mindelo by insisting on the notorious "linkage" pre-condition and introducing new insidious subterfuge as alternatives to Council resolution 435 (1978); condemned and rejected the puppet "Multi-Party Conference" as the latest in a series of political stratagems through which Pretoria attempted to impose a neo-colonial settlement in Namibia; and strongly condemned the collusion between South Africa, Israel and certain Western States, particularly the United States of America, in the nuclear field and called upon France and all other States to refrain from supplying the racist minority régime of South Africa, directly or indirectly, with installations that might enable it to produce uranium, plutonium or other nuclear materials, reactors or military equipment (resolution 39/50 A).

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63/ Report of the International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the Namibian People for Independence, Paris, 25-29 April 1983 (A/CONF.120/13), part three.

64/ See S/PV.2439-2444 and 2446-2451.

At the same session, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1985 (see item 17 (j)) (decision 39/325).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took special note of the Final Document containing the Declaration and Programme of Action on Namibia, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Vienna from 3 to 7 June 1985; took note of the important debate on the question of Namibia, held in the Security Council from 10 to 19 June 1985; 65/ further took note of resolution 566 (1985) by which the Council condemned South Africa for its installation of a so-called interim government in Namibia and further condemned that régime for its obstruction of the implementation of Council resolution 435 (1978) by insisting on conditions contrary to the provisions of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia as embodied in that resolution; welcomed and endorsed the universal and categorical rejection of the "linkage" advanced by South Africa between the independence of Namibia and irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola (resolution 40/97 A); reiterated that Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), relating to the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, constituted the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian problem, and demanded their immediate and unconditional implementation; and strongly condemned the use of the veto by two Western permanent members of the Security Council on 15 November 1985, as a result of which the Council had been prevented from taking effective measures under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against South Africa, and appealed to them to desist from further misuse of the veto (resolution 40/97 B).

At the same session, the General Assembly extended the appointment of Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a one-year term of office beginning on 1 January 1986 (see item 17 (j)) (decision 40/317).

At its fourteenth special session, in 1986, the General Assembly strongly condemned the racist régime of South Africa for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia and its persistent refusal to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the Assembly and the Security Council, thus violating the principles of the Charter and defying the authority of the United Nations; demanded once again that the *apartheid* régime of South Africa immediately and unconditionally withdraw its illegal administration, occupation army and police force from Namibia; strongly condemned once again the racist régime of South Africa for the installation of the so-called interim government in Namibia on 17 June 1985 and rejected as illegal, null and void all such fraudulent constitutional and political schemes by which the Pretoria régime attempts to perpetuate its illegal occupation of Namibia; reaffirmed that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, contained in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), was the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the question of

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65/ See S/PV.2583, 2584, 2586-2590 and 2592-2595.

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Namibia, and demanded its immediate implementation without pre-condition or modification; strongly rejected the policies of "constructive engagement" and "linkage", which have served to encourage the racist régime of South Africa to continue its illegal occupation of Namibia, and called for their abandonment so that United Nations resolutions and decisions on the question of Namibia could be implemented (resolution S-14/1).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed the Declaration of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia and the Programme of Action on Namibia; 66/ reaffirmed its decision that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in fulfilment of its mandate and in view of racist South Africa's arrogant refusal to withdraw from the Territory, should proceed to establish its administration in Namibia in 1987, in accordance with Assembly resolutions 40/97 A and S-14/1; urged the Security Council to act decisively in fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and to take, without further delay, appropriate action to ensure that the United Nations plan, as embodied in Council resolution 435 (1978), was not undermined or modified in any way and that it was fully respected and implemented; welcomed and endorsed the universal and categorical rejection of the "linkage" advanced by South Africa between the independence of Namibia and irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, and emphasized unequivocally that such "linkage", in addition to delaying the decolonization process in Namibia, constituted an interference in the internal affairs of Angola; welcomed and endorsed the world-wide and justified condemnation of the policy of "constructive engagement" with South Africa; strongly urged the international community to increase, as a matter of urgency, financial, material, military and political support to the front-line States so as to enable them to resolve their own economic difficulties, which were largely a consequence of Pretoria's policies of aggression and subversion, and to defend themselves better against South Africa's persistent attempts to destabilize them; strongly condemned the continuing collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries in the political, economic, diplomatic and financial fields, and expressed its conviction that such collaboration helped to prolong South Africa's domination and control over the people and Territory of Namibia; urged Governments not to exercise their veto in the Security Council with regard to the question of the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, and thus to respond positively to the international call to isolate racist South Africa; called upon the members of the European Community to strengthen, as a matter of urgency, the economic sanctions they recently imposed against the Pretoria régime and to extend them to include illegally occupied Namibia; approved the continued efforts of the United Nations Council for Namibia to initiate legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia

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66/ See Report of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, Vienna, 7-11 July 1986 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.I.16 and addendum), part three.

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(resolution 41/39 A); reiterated that comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter were the most effective peaceful measures to ensure the compliance of racist South Africa with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia (resolution 41/39 B); decided that the Council should hold extraordinary plenary meetings in southern Africa in 1987 (resolution 41/39 C); requested the Office of the United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, in order to mobilize additional resources, to continue to formulate, in consultation with SWAPO, projects of assistance to the Namibian people to be co-financed by Governments and non-governmental organizations (resolution 41/39 E).

At the same session, the General Assembly appointed Mr. Bernt Carlsson as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a six-month term of office beginning on 1 July 1987; it also decided that, in the interim period, Mr. Brajesh Chandra Mishra would continue to serve as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia (see item 17 (j)) (decision 41/320).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly endorsed the final communiqué of the ministerial meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia held in New York on 2 October 1987; also endorsed the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987; reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and as recognized by the Assembly in its resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI), and in subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia, as well as the legitimacy of their struggle by all the means at their disposal, including armed struggle, against the illegal occupation of their territory by South Africa; strongly condemned the South African régime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia; reaffirmed its decision that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in fulfilment of its mandate and in view of racist South Africa's arrogant refusal to withdraw from the Territory, should proceed to establish its administration in Namibia and called for the early implementation of this provision, in accordance with resolutions 41/39 A of 20 November 1986 and S-14/1; also reaffirmed that SWAPO, the national liberation movement of Namibia, is the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people; commended SWAPO for its continued intensification of the struggle on all fronts, including the armed struggle, and for its commitment to embrace all Namibian patriots in an effort further to strengthen national unity so as to ensure the territorial integrity and sovereignty of a united Namibia; reaffirmed that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, embodied in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) and 435 (1978), was the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and demanded its immediate implementation without pre-condition or modification; strongly condemned the continuing collaboration between South Africa and certain Western countries in the political, economic, diplomatic, military, cultural and financial fields, and expressed its conviction that such collaboration helped to prolong South Africa's domination and control over the people and Territory of Namibia; urged Governments that have in the past used their veto or cast negative votes in the Security Council with regard to the question of the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa to support

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and respond positively to the international call to isolate racist South Africa; declared that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia were illegal under international law and that all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia were liable to pay damages to the future legitimate Government of an independent Namibia; and approved the initiation by the United Nations Council for Namibia of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 (resolution 42/14 A). The Assembly decided to consider at its next session necessary action in accordance with the Charter, cognizant of the fact that this is a unique instance in which the United Nations has assumed direct responsibility for promoting self-determination, freedom and national independence for Namibia, in the event of the inability of the Security Council to adopt concrete measures to compel South Africa to co-operate in the implementation of its resolution 435 (1978) by 29 September 1988 (resolution 42/14 B); also decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia should take immediate practical measures to establish its Administration in Namibia in accordance with Assembly resolutions 2248 (S-V), S-14/1 and 41/39 C; decided that the Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, should continue to mobilize international support in order to press for the speedy withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia (resolution 42/14 C); requested the United Nations Council for Namibia to redouble its efforts to inform international public opinion of developments in Namibia in order to counter the total news black-out on Namibia imposed by the illegal South African régime, which forbids foreign journalists from entering and reporting from the Territory (resolution 42/14 D); requested the Secretary-General and President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to intensify appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for more generous voluntary contributions to the General Account, the Nationhood Programme Account and the United Nations Institute for Namibia Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia, and emphasized the need for contributions in order to increase the number of scholarships awarded to Namibians under the Fund (resolution 42/14 E). At the same session, the Assembly took note of the report of the Fourth Committee (decision 42/408).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the Instanbul Declaration and Call for Action adopted by the Seminar on the International Responsibility for Namibia's Independence, held at Istanbul, Turkey, from 21 to 25 March 1988 and the Final Document adopted by the Seminar on Efforts to Implement the United Nations Plan for the Independence of Namibia, held at Toronto, Canada, from 7 to 11 September 1988; reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence in a united Namibia, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and as recognized by the General Assembly in its resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2145 (XXI) and in subsequent resolutions of the Assembly relating to Namibia; strongly condemned the South African régime for its continued illegal occupation of Namibia in defiance of the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia; reaffirmed that SWAPO, the national liberation movement of Namibia, was the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people and only with its direct and full participation could the

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genuine independence of Namibia be achieved; called upon the Security Council to declare categorically that Walvis Bay was an integral part of Namibia and that the question should not be left as a matter for negotiation between an independent Namibia and South Africa; reaffirmed its solidarity with, and support for, SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, and paid tribute to that organization for the sacrifices that it had made in the field of battle and also for the spirit of statesmanship, co-operation and far-sightedness that it had displayed in the political and diplomatic arena despite the most extreme provocations on the part of the racist Pretoria régime; commended SWAPO for its continued intensification of the struggle on all fronts, including the armed struggle, and for its commitment to embrace all Namibian patriots in an effort further to strengthen national unity so as to ensure the territorial integrity and sovereignty of a united Namibia, and welcomed the consolidation of unity in action by the patriotic forces in Namibia, as clearly demonstrated by the combined actions of the workers, youth, students, parents, churches and various professional organizations during that critical phase of their struggle for national and social liberation; reaffirmed that the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia, embodied in Security Council resolutions 385 (1976) of 30 January 1976 and 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978, was the only internationally accepted basis for a peaceful settlement of the Namibian question and demanded its immediate implementation without pre-condition or modification; denounced all fraudulent constitutional and political schemes by which the illegal racist régime of South Africa attempted to perpetuate its colonial domination of Namibia, and, in particular, called upon the international community to refrain from according any recognition or extending any co-operation to any régime imposed by the illegal South African administration upon the Namibian people in violation of Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 439 (1978), 532 (1983), 539 (1983), 566 (1985) and 601 (1987) and of other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Council; strongly rejected and condemned the persistent attempts made by the Pretoria régime and its ally to establish a "linkage" between the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and extraneous and irrelevant issues, particularly the presence of Cuban forces in Angola, which was a ploy intended to delay the independence of Namibia and to jeopardize the responsibility of the United Nations for that Territory and constituted interference in the internal affairs of that independent and sovereign State; firmly condemned and rejected the policy of "constructive engagement", which encouraged the racist régime of South Africa to continue its defiance of the decisions of the international community on Namibia, and its policy of apartheid, which was a crime against humanity; strongly condemned the continuing collaboration between South Africa and certain Western and other States in the political, economic, diplomatic, military, cultural and financial fields, and expressed its conviction that such collaboration helped to prolong South Africa's domination and control over the people and Territory of Namibia; urged Governments that had in the past used their veto or cast negative votes in the Security Council in regard to the question of the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa, to support and respond positively to the international call to isolate racist South Africa; called upon the members of the European Community to strengthen and extend, as a matter of urgency, economic sanctions that they had imposed on the Pretoria régime, so as to include their application to illegally occupied Namibia; strongly condemned South Africa for its military build-up in

Namibia, its imposition of military conscription of all Namibian males between seventeen and fifty-five years of age into the occupying colonial army, its forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes and its proclamation of a so-called security zone in Namibia and declared that all such measures taken by racist South Africa were illegal, null and void; called upon Member States to render sustained and increased support, as well as material, financial, military and other assistance to SWAPO so as to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia; called upon the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render sustained and increased material, financial and other assistance to SWAPO so as to enable it to intensify its struggle for the liberation of Namibia; urged all Governments and the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations to provide increased material assistance to the thousands of Namibian refugees who had been forced by the oppressive policies of the apartheid régime to flee Namibia, especially into the neighbouring front-line States; denounced the acts of aggression by the racist régime against Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe, declared that the Pretoria régime's policy of aggression and destabilization not only undermined the peace and stability of the southern African region but also constituted a threat to international peace and security, and called upon South Africa to cease all acts of aggression against the neighbouring African States; strongly urged the international community to increase, as a matter of urgency, humanitarian assistance and financial, material, military and political support to the front-line States so as to enable them to resolve their own economic difficulties, which were largely a consequence of the Pretoria régime's policies of aggression and subversion, and to defend themselves better against South Africa's persistent attempts to destabilize them; condemned, and called for an immediate end to, the continuing military collaboration on the part of certain Western countries with the racist régime of South Africa, and expressed its conviction that such collaboration, in addition to strengthening the aggressive military machinery of the Pretoria régime, thereby constituting a hostile action against the people of Namibia and the front-line States, was also in violation of the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Security Council resolution 418 (1977) of 4 November 1977; called upon the Security Council to adopt the necessary measures to tighten the arms embargo imposed against South Africa under Council resolution 418 (1977), to ensure its application to illegally occupied Namibia and to ensure strict compliance with the embargo by all States; endorsed the decision taken by the United Nations Council for Namibia that it would, in the exercise of its rights under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, proclaim an exclusive economic zone for Namibia, the outer limit of which should be 200 miles, and stated that any action for the implementation of that decision should be taken in consultation with SWAPO, the representative of the Namibian people; reaffirmed that the natural resources of Namibia, including its marine resources, were the inviolable heritage of the Namibian people, and expressed its deep concern at the depletion of these resources, particularly its uranium deposits, as a result of their plunder by South Africa and certain Western and other foreign economic interests, in violation of the pertinent resolutions of the General Assembly and of the Security Council, of Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia on 27 September 1974, and in disregard of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 21 June 1971; declared that all activities of foreign economic interests in Namibia

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were illegal under international law and that all the foreign economic interests operating in Namibia were liable to pay damages to the future legitimate Government of an independent Namibia; strongly condemned the activities of all foreign economic interests operating in Namibia, which were illegally exploiting the resources of the Territory, and demanded that those interests comply with all the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations by immediately withdrawing from the Territory and by putting an end to their co-operation with the illegal South African administration; called upon the Governments of all States, particularly those whose corporations were involved in the mining and processing of Namibian uranium, to take all appropriate measures in compliance with resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia, including the practice of requiring negative certificates of origin, to prohibit State-owned and other corporations, together with their subsidiaries, from dealing in Namibian uranium and from engaging in any uranium-prospecting activities in Namibia; reiterated its approval of the initiation by the United Nations Council for Namibia of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transport, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources, as part of its efforts to give effect to Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia (resolution 43/26 A). The General Assembly noted with satisfaction the statement by the Security Council on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of resolution 435 (1978) in which the members of the Council, inter alia, strongly urged South Africa to comply forthwith with the resolutions and decisions of the Security Council, particularly resolution 435 (1978), and to co-operate with the Secretary-General in its immediate, full and definitive implementation (resolution 43/26 B); decided that the United Nations Council for Namibia, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the legal Administering Authority for Namibia until independence, should continue to mobilize international support in order to press for the speedy withdrawal of the illegal South African administration from Namibia in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations relating to Namibia (resolution 43/26 C); requested the United Nations Council for Namibia, in co-operation with the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat and in consultation with SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, in pursuance of its international campaign in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for national independence, to counteract the total news black-out on Namibia imposed by the illegal South African régime, which forbade foreign journalists from entering and reporting from the Territory; requested the Council to exert all efforts to counteract the campaign of slander and disinformation against the United Nations and the liberation struggle in Namibia carried out by South African agents from the so-called information offices established in several Western countries (resolution 43/26 D); requested the Secretary-General and the President of the United Nations Council for Namibia to intensify appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individuals for more generous voluntary contributions to the General Account, the Nationhood Programme Account and the United Nations Institute for Namibia Account of the United Nations Fund for Namibia in view of the increased activities undertaken through the Fund for Namibia, and, in that connection, emphasized the need for contributions in order to increase the number of scholarships awarded to Namibians under the United Nations Fund for Namibia (resolution 43/26 E).

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At the same session, the General Assembly decided to extend the appointment of Mr. Bernt Carlsson as United Nations Commissioner for Namibia for a further one-year term beginning on 1 January 1989 (decision 43/311).

At its forty-fourth session, 67/ the General Assembly decided to retain this item on the agenda of that session (see footnote 1).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/45/23);

(b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia, Supplement No. 24 (A/45/24);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 43/26 A and B).

### 44. Armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of 43 Member States (A/36/194 and Add.1 and 2). At that session, the Assembly, recalling in particular Security Council resolution 487 (1981) and noting with concern Israel's refusal to comply with that resolution, strongly condemned Israel for its premeditated and unprecedented act of aggression; issued a solemn warning to Israel to cease its threats and the commission of such armed attacks against nuclear facilities; reiterated its call to all States to cease forthwith any provision to Israel of arms and related material of all types that enabled it to commit acts of aggression against other States; and demanded that Israel should pay prompt and adequate compensation for the material damage and loss of life suffered as a result of the said act (resolution 36/27).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly condemned Israel's refusal to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981); demanded that Israel withdraw forthwith its officially declared threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities; considered the Israeli act of aggression to be a violation and a denial of the inalienable human rights and the sovereign right of States to scientific and

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67/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 36):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/44/23 (part V), chap. IX and Add.1);

(b) Report of the United Nations Council for Namibia: Supplement No. 24 (A/44/24);

(c) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.85.

technological development; requested the Council to consider the necessary measures to deter Israel from repeating such an attack on nuclear facilities; and requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of a group of experts, a comprehensive study on the consequences of the Israeli armed attack against the Iraqi nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes, and to submit that study to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/18).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted that the statements made so far by Israel had not removed apprehensions that its threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear facilities, as well as any similar action against such facilities, would continue to endanger the role and activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency and other international instruments in the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and in safeguarding against further proliferation of nuclear weapons; considered that any threat to attack and destroy nuclear facilities in Iraq and in other countries constituted a violation of the Charter of the United Nations; and expressed its deep appreciation to the Secretary-General and the Group of Experts on the Consequences of the Israeli Armed Attack against the Iraqi Nuclear Installations for their comprehensive study (resolution 38/9).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly reiterated its condemnation of Israel's continuing refusal to implement Security Council resolution 487 (1981); considered that Israel's statements in its communication of 12 July 1984 did not fulfil or, in the view of some, did not completely fulfil the provisions of Assembly resolution 38/9, which specifically demanded that Israel withdraw forthwith its threat to attack and destroy nuclear facilities in Iraq and in other countries; demanded that Israel undertake forthwith not to carry out, in disregard of the IAEA safeguards system, any attack on nuclear facilities in Iraq, or similar facilities in other countries, devoted to peaceful purposes; requested the Council to consider the necessary measures to ensure Israel's compliance with Council resolution 487 (1981) and to deter Israel from repeating its attack on nuclear facilities; reaffirmed its call for the continuation of the consideration, at the international level, of legal measures to prohibit armed attacks against nuclear facilities, as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 39/14).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly strongly condemned all military attacks on all nuclear installations dedicated to peaceful purposes, including the military attacks by Israel on the nuclear facilities in Iraq; requested the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure that Israel complied with the provisions of resolution 487 (1981); requested IAEA to consider additional measures effectively to ensure that Israel undertook not to attack or threaten to attack peaceful nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere; called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards; urged all Member States to provide necessary technical assistance to Iraq to restore its peaceful nuclear programmes; called upon all States and organizations that had not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 40/6).

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At its forty-first session, the General Assembly again called upon Israel urgently to place all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards in accordance with resolution 487 (1981) adopted unanimously by the Security Council; considered that Israel had not yet committed itself not to attack or threaten to attack nuclear facilities in Iraq or elsewhere, including facilities under IAEA safeguards; reaffirmed that Iraq is entitled to compensation for the damage it had suffered as a result of the Israeli armed attack on 7 June 1981; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue negotiations with a view to reaching an immediate conclusion of the agreement on the prohibition of military attacks on nuclear facilities as a contribution to promoting and ensuring the safe development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes (resolution 41/12).

At its forty-second to forty-fourth sessions, 68/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 42/460 and 43/459; see also footnote 1).

No advance documentation expected.

## 45. Question of Cyprus

Various aspects of the question of Cyprus have been dealt with by the United Nations, particularly by the Security Council and the General Assembly, since 1963.

In March 1964, the Security Council established the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus and instituted a mediation effort to promote an agreed settlement of the problem (resolution 186 (1964)). The mandate of the Force, which was initially set up for a period of three months, has subsequently been extended by the Council, the last time for a period of six months until 15 June 1985 (resolution 559 (1984)). In connection with the events of 1974, the Council requested UNFICYP to perform certain additional or modified functions, relating, in particular, to the maintenance of the cease-fire (see S/15149, para. 7). In addition, UNFICYP supports humanitarian activities co-ordinated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The last report of the Secretary-General to the Council on the United Nations operation in Cyprus was issued on 30 November 1987 (S/19304 and Add.1).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and to refrain from all acts and interventions directed against it; urged the speedy withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from Cyprus; commended the contacts and negotiations that were taking place on an equal footing, with the good offices of the Secretary-General, between the representatives of the two communities and called for their continuation with a view to reaching freely a mutually acceptable political settlement; considered that

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68/ References for the fourth-fourth session (agenda item 46):

(a) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.85.

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all the refugees should return to their homes in safety; requested the Secretary-General to continue to provide United Nations humanitarian assistance to all parts of the population of Cyprus; called upon all parties to continue to co-operate fully with UNFICYP; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the Security Council (resolution 3212 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth to thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly reaffirmed the need to implement resolution 3212 (XXIX) (resolutions 3395 (XXX), 31/12, 32/15, 33/15 and 34/30).

In December 1974, the Security Council again endorsed resolution 3212 (XXIX) (resolution 365 (1974)). In 1975, the Council requested the Secretary-General to undertake a new mission of good offices to facilitate comprehensive negotiations (resolution 367 (1975)). The Council has periodically requested the Secretary-General to continue his mission of good offices and to keep it informed of the progress made. In pursuance of this mission, several rounds of intercommunal talks were held under the auspices of the Secretary-General in 1975 and 1976, and on 12 February 1977, again under his auspices, an agreement was reached at Nicosia on guidelines providing a framework for the intercommunal talks (see S/12323). There followed a new series of talks, but these were recessed without conclusion. On 18 and 19 May 1979, a high-level meeting was held at Nicosia under the auspices of the Secretary-General during which a 10-point agreement was reached (S/13369). As called for by the agreement, the intercommunal talks were resumed at Nicosia on 15 June 1979 but were recessed on 22 June.

After extended consultations by the Secretary-General and his representatives with the parties, the intercommunal talks were resumed on 9 August 1980 under the auspices of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General (see A/35/385-S/14100). Following the submission of comprehensive proposals by both sides and intensive consultations with them, the Special Representative, on behalf of the Secretary-General, submitted on 18 November 1981 a text containing elements of an "evaluation" of the status of the negotiations, which was subsequently used as a basis for the discussions at the talks (see A/36/702). The last meeting of the intercommunal talks was held on 14 April 1983 (see A/37/805 and Corr.1 and S/15812 and Corr.1).

At its thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the question of Cyprus and decided to include it in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 35/428 and 36/463).

At its resumed thirty-seventh session, in May 1983, the General Assembly, having reaffirmed the need to settle the question of Cyprus without further delay by peaceful means in accordance with the provisions of the Charter and the relevant United Nations resolutions, reiterated its full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and called once again for the cessation of all foreign interference in its affairs; affirmed the right of the Republic of Cyprus and its people to full and effective sovereignty and control over the entire territory of Cyprus and its natural and other resources and called upon all States to support and help the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to exercise these rights; condemned any act

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that tended to undermine the full and effective exercise of the above-mentioned rights, including the unlawful issue of titles of ownership of property; welcomed the proposal for total demilitarization made by the President of the Republic of Cyprus; expressed its support for the high-level agreements of 10 February 1977 and 19 May 1979 and all the provisions thereof; demanded the immediate and effective implementation of resolution 3212 (XXIX), unanimously adopted by the Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 365 (1974), and of the subsequent resolutions of the Assembly and the Council on Cyprus, which provided the valid and essential basis for the solution of the problem of Cyprus; considered the withdrawal of all occupation forces from the Republic of Cyprus as an essential basis for a speedy and mutually acceptable solution of the problem of Cyprus; demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces from the Republic of Cyprus; commended the intensification of the efforts made by the Secretary-General, while noting with concern the lack of progress in the intercommunal talks; called for meaningful, result-oriented, constructive and substantive negotiations between the representatives of the two communities, under the auspices of the Secretary-General, to be conducted freely and on an equal footing, on the basis of relevant United Nations resolutions and the high-level agreements, with a view to reaching as early as possible a mutually acceptable agreement based on the fundamental and legitimate rights of the two communities; called for respect of the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots, including the freedom of movement, the freedom of settlement and the right to property, and the instituting of urgent measures for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety; considered that the de facto situation created by the force of arms should not be allowed to influence or in any way affect the solution of the problem of Cyprus; called upon the parties concerned to refrain from any unilateral action that might adversely affect the prospects of a just and lasting solution of the problem of Cyprus by peaceful means and to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the performance of his task under the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and the Council as well as with the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus; called upon the parties concerned to refrain from any action that violated or was designed to violate the independence, unity, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus; reiterated its recommendation that the Council should examine the question of implementation, within a specified time-frame, of its relevant resolutions and consider and adopt thereafter, if necessary, all appropriate and practical measures under the Charter for ensuring the speedy and effective implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations on Cyprus; and welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to pursue a renewed personal involvement in the quest for a solution of the problem of Cyprus and, in view of this, requested him to undertake such actions or initiatives as he might consider appropriate within the framework of the mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Council for promoting a just and lasting solution of the problem (resolution 37/253). The Assembly also took note of the report of the Special Political Committee (decision 37/455).

On 15 November 1983, the Turkish Cypriot authorities proclaimed a "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" (see A/38/586-S/16148). On 18 November, the Security Council adopted resolution 541 (1983), in which it deplored the declaration of the Turkish Cypriot authorities of the purported secession of part of the Republic of Cyprus; considered that declaration as legally invalid and called for its withdrawal; called for the urgent and effective implementation of its resolutions 365 (1974) and 367 (1975); requested the Secretary-General to pursue his mission of good offices, in order to achieve the earliest possible progress towards a just and lasting settlement in Cyprus; called upon the parties to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in his mission of good offices; called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus; called upon all States not to recognize any Cypriot State other than the Republic of Cyprus; called upon all States and the two communities in Cyprus to refrain from any action that might exacerbate the situation; and requested the Secretary-General to keep the Security Council fully informed (resolution 541 (1983)).

On 1 May 1984, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on the efforts that he had made in pursuance of his mission of good offices, including the submission of a scenario aimed at opening the door to a high-level meeting and to the resumption of the intercommunal dialogue; the Turkish Cypriot reply was annexed to the report (S/16519).

At the request of Cyprus, the Council convened on 3 May and on 11 May adopted resolution 550 (1984). In that resolution, the Council reaffirmed its resolution 541 (1983) and called for its urgent and effective implementation; condemned all secessionist actions, including the purported exchange of ambassadors between Turkey and the Turkish Cypriot leadership, declared them illegal and invalid and called for their immediate withdrawal; reiterated the call upon all States not to recognize the purported State of the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus" set up by secessionist acts and called upon them not to facilitate or in any way assist the aforesaid secessionist entity; called upon all States to respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus; considered attempts to settle any part of Varosha by people other than its inhabitants as inadmissible and called for the transfer of that area to the administration of the United Nations; considered any attempts to interfere with the status or the deployment of the United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus as contrary to the resolutions of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to promote the urgent implementation of Security Council resolution 541 (1983); reaffirmed the mandate of good offices given to the Secretary-General and requested him to make new efforts to attain an overall solution to the Cyprus problem in conformity with the principles of the Charter and the provisions for such a settlement laid down in the pertinent United Nations resolutions, including resolution 541 (1983) and the present resolution; called upon all parties to co-operate with the Secretary-General in his mission of good offices; decided to remain seized of the situation with a view to taking, in the event of non-implementation of resolution 541 (1983) and the present resolution, urgent and appropriate measures; and requested the Secretary-General to promote the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Security Council as developments required (resolution 550 (1984)).

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Between September and December 1984, following consultations with the two sides, the Secretary-General conducted three rounds of high-level proximity talks in New York. On 17 January 1985, he convened a joint high-level meeting at United Nations Headquarters with a view to reaching an agreement that would lead to the establishment of a federal republic of Cyprus. The meeting was not conclusive, and the Secretary-General has continued his contacts with both sides and reported periodically to the Security Council.

At its thirty-eighth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 38/456, 39/456, 40/470, 41/470, 42/460 and 43/459).

At its forty-fourth session, 69/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of that session (see footnote 1).

No advance documentation expected.

## 46. Consequences of the prolongation of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Iraq (A/37/191). At that session, the Assembly, recalling Security Council resolutions 479 (1980), 514 (1982) and 522 (1982) and the statements made by the President of the Council on 5 November 1980 (S/14244) and 15 July 1982 (S/15296), and taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (S/15449), considered that the conflict between Iran and Iraq and its prolongation and recent escalation endangered international peace and security; affirmed the necessity of achieving an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of forces to internationally recognized boundaries as a preliminary step towards the settlement of the dispute by peaceful means in conformity with the principles of justice and international law; called upon all other States to abstain from all actions that could contribute to the continuation of the conflict and to facilitate the implementation of the resolution; requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts, in consultation with the parties concerned, with a view to achieving a peaceful settlement; and further requested him to keep Member States informed of the implementation of the resolution (resolution 37/3).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decisions 38/456, 39/456, 40/470, 41/470 and 42/460).

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69/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 47):

(a) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.85.

On 8 August 1988, the Secretary-General called upon the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq to observe a cease-fire and to discontinue all military action on land, at sea and in the air as of 0300 GMT on 20 August 1988. Accordingly, the cease-fire went into effect on that day.

At its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions, 70/ the General Assembly decided to retain the item on the agenda of those sessions (decision 43/459); see also footnote 1.

No advance documentation expected.

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70/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 48):

(a) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.85.

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## 47. Implementation of General Assembly resolution 44/104 concerning the signature and ratification of Additional Protocol I of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (Treaty of Tlatelolco)

The Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, which was opened for signature at Tlatelolco, Mexico, in February 1967, was welcomed by the General Assembly at its twenty-second session. The Assembly then recommended States that were or might become signatories of the Treaty and those contemplated in Additional Protocol I of the Treaty to strive to take all measures within their power to ensure that the Treaty speedily obtained the widest possible application among them (resolution 2286 (XXII)).

The present item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of 18 Latin American States (A/9692). At that session, the Assembly noted with satisfaction that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Netherlands had deposited their instruments of ratification of Additional Protocol I and urged the other two States that under the Treaty might become parties to the Additional Protocol to sign and ratify it as soon as possible (resolution 3262 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly again urged France and the United States of America to sign and ratify Additional Protocol I of the Treaty as soon as possible (resolution 3473 (XXX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that Additional Protocol I of the Treaty had been signed on 26 May 1977 by the United States and again urged France to sign and ratify that Protocol as soon as possible (resolution 32/76).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly expressed the view that it was desirable that the States entitled to become parties to the Additional Protocols of the Treaty that had not yet done so should sign and ratify those instruments (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (b)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly again invited France and the United States to adhere to Additional Protocol I of the Treaty (resolution 33/58).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction that Additional Protocol I had been signed by France and invited France and the United States to ratify that Protocol at the earliest possible date (resolution 34/71).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly reiterated its invitation to France and the United States to ratify Additional Protocol I with special urgency (resolution 35/143).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction that the United States had become a party to Additional Protocol I on 23 November 1981, when its instrument of ratification had been deposited, regretted that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which had taken place on

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2 March 1979, had not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations addressed to France by the Assembly, which it reiterated with special urgency (resolution 36/83).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 37/71, 38/61, 39/51, 40/79, 41/45, 42/25 and 43/62).

At its forty-fourth session, 71/ the General Assembly, recalling that the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the United States had become parties to Additional Protocol I in 1969, 1971 and 1981, respectively, deplored that the signature of Additional Protocol I by France, which had taken place on 2 March 1979, had not yet been followed by the corresponding ratification, notwithstanding the time already elapsed and the pressing invitations that the Assembly had addressed to it; and once more urged France not to delay any further such ratification, which had been requested so many times and which appeared all the more advisable, since France was the only one of the four States to which the Protocol was open that was not yet party to it (resolution 44/104).

No advance documentation expected.

## 48. Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests independently of agreement on other disarmament measures was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America signed, on 5 August 1963, the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water. That Treaty, which entered into force on 10 October 1963, did not cover underground tests.

At its eighteenth session, in 1963, the General Assembly called upon all States to become parties to the Treaty and requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations for a comprehensive test ban (resolution 1910 (XVIII)). Since that time, the Assembly has repeatedly called for suspension of all tests and for continued work on a comprehensive test-ban treaty.

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71/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 49):

(a) Report of the First Committee: A/44/771;

(b) Resolution 44/104;

(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.3-25, 26 and 33;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly stressed the importance of the cessation of nuclear-weapon testing by all States within the framework of an effective nuclear disarmament process (resolution S-10/2, para. 51).

At its thirty-third to forty-first sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 33/60, 34/73, 35/145 A, 36/84, 37/72, 38/62, 39/52, 40/80 A and 41/46 A).

Also at the fortieth and forty-first sessions, the General Assembly recommended that States parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water carry out urgent consultations as to taking advantage of article II for the conversion of the partial nuclear-test-ban Treaty into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty and recommended that those States take practical steps leading to the convening of a conference to consider amendments to the Treaty that would convert it into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (resolutions 40/80 B and 41/46 B).

At its forty-second and forty-third sessions, the General Assembly reiterated its position and further urged the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, in particular the USSR and the United States, to abide by their undertakings to achieve the early discontinuance of all nuclear-weapon test explosions for all times and to expedite negotiation to that end; and recommended that the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the partial-test-ban treaty formally submit an amendment proposal to the depositary Governments with a view to convening a conference at the earliest possible date to consider amendments to the Treaty that would convert it into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty (resolutions 42/26 B and 43/63 A).

At its forty-fourth session, 72/ the General Assembly reiterated its grave concern that nuclear-weapon testing continued unabated against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of Member States; reaffirmed its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States for all time was a matter of the highest priority; reaffirmed its conviction that such a treaty would constitute a contribution of the utmost importance to the cessation of the

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72/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 50):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/44/772;

(c) Resolution 44/105;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.3-25, 31 and 32;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

nuclear-arms race; urged once more all nuclear-weapon States, in particular the three depositary Powers of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water and of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, to seek to achieve the early discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to expedite negotiations to that end; appealed to all States Members of the Conference on Disarmament to promote the establishment by the Conference at the beginning of its 1990 session of an *ad hoc* committee with the objective of carrying out the multilateral negotiation of a treaty on the complete cessation of nuclear-test explosions; recommended to the Conference that such an *ad hoc* committee should comprise two working groups dealing, respectively, with the following interrelated questions: contents and scope of the treaty, and compliance and verification; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Cessation of all nuclear-test explosions" (resolution 44/105).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27).

### 49. Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water

The question of an amendment to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water that would convert it into a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty was first discussed in conjunction with the question of the cessation of all nuclear-test explosions at the fortieth session of the General Assembly. As early as the ninth session, in 1954, the question of the cessation of nuclear tests was treated independently of agreements on other disarmament measures. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America signed, on 5 August 1963, the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water. That Treaty, which entered into force on 10 October 1963, did not cover underground tests.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, referring to the commitment by the nuclear-weapon States parties to the partial test-ban treaty to seek to achieve the discontinuance of all test explosions of nuclear weapons for all time and to continue negotiations to this end; recalling the relevant provisions of the non-proliferation Treaty and resolution 2028 (XX), by which it had stressed the need for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons to embody an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations of the nuclear and non-nuclear-Powers; and noting that article II of the partial test-ban treaty provided a procedure for the consideration and eventual adoption of amendments by a conference of its parties, recommended that the parties carry out consultations concerning the appropriate use of article II for the conversion of the partial test-ban treaty into a comprehensive test-ban treaty (resolution 40/80 B).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly recommended that the States parties to the partial test-ban treaty undertake practical steps leading to the convening of a conference to consider amendments to the treaty to convert it to a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, and requested the States parties to the treaty to report on the progress of its efforts to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/46 B).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly recommended that the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the treaty submit an amendment proposal to the depositary Governments with a view to convening a conference at the earliest possible date to consider amendments to the treaty that would convert it into a comprehensive-test-ban treaty; and requested the States parties to the treaty to report on the progress of their efforts to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/26 B).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed the submission of an amendment proposal by the States parties to the treaty to the three depositary Governments for consideration at a conference of the parties to the treaty to be convened for that purpose in accordance with article II of the treaty (resolution 43/63 B).

At its forty-fourth session, 73/ the General Assembly recommended that a preparatory committee, open to all parties to the Treaty, should be established to make arrangements for the amendment conference and that such preparatory committee should meet at United Nations Headquarters from 29 May to 1 June 1990, followed by a one-week session of the conference from 4 to 8 June 1990 and a second substantive session from 7 to 18 January 1991; recommended also that the costs of the amendment conference and its preparatory committee should be shared among States parties to the Treaty, on the basis of the present scale of assessments of the United Nations; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and provide such services, including summary records, as might be required for the amendment conference and its preparation; invited the amendment conference to transmit to the Assembly the documents it deemed appropriate to keep the Assembly duly informed of the ongoing work; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Amendment of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water" (resolution 44/106).

No advanced documentation expected.

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73/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 51):

(a) Report of the First Committee: A/44/773;

(b) Resolution 44/106;

(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.3-25, 36, 40 and 41;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

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## 50. Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty

The question of the cessation of nuclear tests, independently of agreement on other disarmament measures, was discussed by the General Assembly as early as the ninth session, in 1954 (see item 48).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty as a matter of the highest priority at the beginning of its session to be held in 1981 and to determine the institutional and administrative steps necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network and effective verification system (resolution 35/145 B).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly called upon the three negotiating nuclear-weapon States to resume their negotiations in order to bring them to an early successful conclusion; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to take the necessary steps, including the establishment of a working group, to initiate substantive negotiations on a comprehensive test-ban treaty at the beginning of its session to be held in 1982 and to exert all efforts so that the draft of such a treaty might be submitted to the Assembly at the earliest possible date (resolution 36/85).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly noted that the Committee on Disarmament had established an Ad Hoc Working Group under item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban), and requested the Group to discuss and define issues relating to verification and compliance, with a view to making further progress towards a nuclear-test ban, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives (resolution 37/73).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament to resume its examination of the question of a comprehensive test ban, with a view to the negotiation of a treaty on the subject and to take up the question of a revised mandate for the Ad Hoc Working Group during its 1984 session, to determine the institutional and administrative arrangements necessary for establishing, testing and operating an international seismic monitoring network as part of an effective verification system and to investigate other international measures to improve verification arrangements under such a treaty (resolution 38/63).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to establish at the beginning of its session in 1985 an Ad Hoc Committee under item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban), to resume immediately its substantive work on a comprehensive test ban, with a view to the negotiation of a treaty, taking into account the previous work and the results of the technical test conducted by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, to monitor nuclear explosions and to determine the capabilities of such a network for monitoring compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty, and to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a

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treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity (resolution 39/53).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to establish at the beginning of its session in 1986 an ad hoc committee under item 1 of its agenda (Nuclear-test ban), to begin negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty in accordance with a programme of work covering various issues under the headings of scope, verification and compliance; further urged the Conference to take immediate steps for the establishment of an international seismic monitoring network and to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty; urged all members of the Conference, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to co-operate in fulfilling those tasks as called for, inter alia, in the Final Declaration of the Third Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (see A/C.1/40/9, annex I) (resolution 40/81).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly urged that: (a) the Conference on Disarmament should commence practical work on a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1987 session; (b) States members of the Conference, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, and all other States, should co-operate with the Conference in order to facilitate and promote such work; (c) the nuclear-weapon States, especially those which possessed the most important nuclear arsenals, should agree to appropriate verifiable, interim measures with a view to realizing a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; and (d) those nuclear-weapon States which had not yet done so should adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water; also urged the Conference (a) to take immediate steps for the establishment, with the widest possible participation, of an international seismic monitoring network with a view to the further development of its potential to monitor and verify compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; (b) to take into account the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including the exchange of wave-form data, and other relevant initiatives by individual States and groups of States; and (c) to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity; and called upon the Conference to report on progress to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/47).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time was a matter of fundamental importance; urged the Conference on Disarmament to initiate substantive work on all aspects of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1988 session and reiterated its recommendations to the States members of the Conference to promote such work, to the nuclear-weapon States to agree to appropriate verifiable interim measures, and to nuclear-weapon States that had not yet done so to adhere to the partial test-ban treaty; urged the Conference to establish immediately a seismic monitoring network to verify compliance, taking into account the work of the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, and to investigate other measures; and called

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upon the Conference to report progress to the General Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/27).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, convinced of the urgent need to end nuclear testing, and welcoming the ongoing negotiations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the conclusion on 8 December 1987 of the Treaty on the Elimination of their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles signed by them and the agreement in principle and progress made towards an agreement for 50 per cent reductions in their strategic nuclear forces, urged the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its consideration of a nuclear-test ban and to initiate substantive work on all aspects of a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1989 session; reiterated its call for action by the Conference on Disarmament, the nuclear-weapon States and other States for co-operation to promote the work towards a verifiable nuclear-test-ban treaty; towards establishing an international seismic monitoring network and initiating investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty; and called upon the Conference to report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on progress made (resolution 43/64).

At its forty-fourth session, 74/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its conviction that a treaty to achieve the prohibition of all nuclear-test explosions by all States in all environments for all time is a matter of fundamental importance; urged, therefore, that the following actions be taken in order that a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty might be concluded at an early date: (a) the Conference on Disarmament should intensify its consideration of item 1 of its agenda, entitled "Nuclear-test ban", and initiate substantive work on all aspects of a nuclear-test-ban treaty at the beginning of its 1990 session; (b) States members of the Conference on Disarmament, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, and all other States should co-operate in order to facilitate and promote such work; (c) the nuclear-weapon States, especially those which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, should agree promptly to appropriate verifiable and militarily significant interim measures, with a view to realizing a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; (d) those nuclear-weapon States which had not yet done so should adhere to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water; also urged the Conference on Disarmament: (a) to take

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74/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 52):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/44/774;

(c) Resolution 44/107;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.3-25, 29 and 38;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

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immediate steps for the establishment, with the widest possible participation, of an international seismic monitoring network with a view to the further development of its potential to monitor and verify compliance with a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty; (b) to take into account, in this context, the progress achieved by the Ad Hoc Group of Scientific Experts to Consider International Co-operative Measures to Detect and Identify Seismic Events, including work on the routine exchange and use of wave-form data, and other relevant initiatives or experiments by individual States and groups of States; (c) to encourage the widest possible participation by States in the technical test that would take place in 1990 concerning the global exchange and analysis of seismic data; (d) to initiate detailed investigation of other measures to monitor and verify compliance with such a treaty, including an international network to monitor atmospheric radioactivity; called upon the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Urgent need for a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty" (resolution 44/107).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27).

## 51. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Iran, later joined by Egypt (A/9693 and Add.1-3). At that session, the Assembly commended the idea of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; considered that it was indispensable that all parties concerned in the area should proclaim their intention to refrain from producing, testing, obtaining, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons; called upon the parties concerned in the area to accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (resolution 2373 (XXII), annex); and requested the Secretary-General to ascertain the views of the parties concerned and to report to the Security Council at an early date and, subsequently, to the Assembly at its thirtieth session (resolution 3263 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth to thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3474 (XXX), 31/71 and 32/82).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East would greatly enhance international peace and security; that, pending the establishment of such a zone, States of the region should declare that they would refrain on a reciprocal basis from producing, acquiring or in any other way possessing nuclear weapons and nuclear explosive devices and from permitting the stationing of nuclear weapons on their territory by any third party, and agree to place all their nuclear activities under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; and that consideration should be given to a Security Council role in advancing the establishment of such a zone (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (d)).

At its thirty-third to thirty-fifth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/64, 34/77 and 35/147).

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At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to transmit resolution 35/147 to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 36/87 A); considered that the Israeli military attack on the Iraqi nuclear installations adversely affected the prospects of the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region; declared that it was imperative, in that respect, that Israel should place forthwith all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution to the Assembly at its second special session devoted to disarmament (resolution 36/87 B).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/75 and 38/64).

At its thirty-ninth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item and requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of all concerned parties regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East (resolutions 39/54, 40/82, 41/48 and 42/28).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake a study on effective and verifiable measures which would facilitate the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East, taking into account the circumstances and characteristics of the Middle East, as well as the views and suggestions of the parties of the region, and to submit that study to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; requested parties of the region to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions with respect to such measures; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 43/65).

At its forty-fourth session, 75/ the General Assembly urged all parties directly concerned to consider seriously taking the practical and urgent steps required for the implementation of the proposal to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly and, as a means of promoting that objective, invited the countries concerned to adhere to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons; called upon all countries of the region that had not done so, pending the establishment of the zone, to agree to place all their nuclear activities under

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75/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 53):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/430 and Add.1 and 2;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/44/775;

(c) Resolution 44/108;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.3-25 and 33;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

IAEA safeguards; took note of the request made by the General Conference of IAEA to its Director General in resolution GC(XXXIII)/RES/506 "to consult with the States concerned in the Middle East area with a view to applying Agency safeguards to all nuclear installations in the area, keeping in mind the relevant recommendations contained in paragraph 75 of the report attached to document GC(XXXIII)/887 and the situation in the area of the Middle East, and to report on the matter to the Board of Governors and to the General Conference at its thirty-fourth regular session"; invited all countries of the region, pending the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East, to declare their support for establishing such a zone, consistent with paragraph 63 (d) of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and to deposit those declarations with the Security Council; also invited those countries, pending the establishment of the zone, not to develop, produce, test or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or permit the stationing on their territories, or territories under their control, of nuclear weapons or nuclear explosive devices; invited the nuclear-weapon States and all other States to render their assistance in the establishment of the zone and at the same time to refrain from any action that might run counter to both the letter and the spirit of the resolution; extended its thanks to the Secretary-General for his report containing the views of parties concerned regarding the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the region of the Middle East; took note of that report; requested parties of the region to submit to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions with respect to the measures called for in paragraph 8 of resolution 43/65; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/108).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 43/65 and 44/108).

## 52. Establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia

This item was included in the agenda of the twenty-ninth session of the General Assembly, in 1974, at the request of Pakistan (A/9706). At that session, the Assembly considered that the initiative for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the appropriate region of Asia should come from the States of the region concerned (resolution 3265 A (XXIX)); endorsed in principle the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; invited the States of the South Asian region and other neighbouring non-nuclear-weapon States to initiate necessary consultations with a view to establishing a nuclear-weapon-free zone and urged them, in the interim, to refrain from any action contrary to the achievement of those objectives; expressed the hope that all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, would lend their co-operation for the realization of the aims of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting for the purpose of the consultations mentioned above (resolution 3265 B (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to give due consideration to any proposal for the creation of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in an appropriate region of Asia, after it had been developed and matured among the interested States within the region concerned (resolution 3476 A (XXX)); and urged the States of South Asia to continue their efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain from any action contrary to the objective of establishing the zone (resolution 3476 B (XXX)).

At its thirty-first and thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 31/73 and 32/83).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly noted that all States in the region of South Asia had expressed their determination to keep their countries free of nuclear weapons, and considered that no action should be taken by them that might deviate from that objective (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (e)).

At its thirty-third to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/65, 34/78, 35/148, 36/88, 37/76, 38/65, 39/55 and 40/83).

At its forty-first and forty-second sessions, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolutions and requested the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and explore the best possibilities to promote the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to report on the subject to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolutions 41/49 and 42/29).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; and also requested him to report on the subject to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session (resolution 43/66).

At its forty-fourth session, 76/ the General Assembly reaffirmed its endorsement, in principle, of the concept of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; urged once again the States of South Asia to continue to make all possible efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia and to refrain, in the mean time, from any action contrary to that objective; called upon those nuclear-weapon States which had not done so to respond positively to this proposal and to extend the necessary co-operation in the efforts to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; requested the Secretary-General to communicate with the States of the region and other concerned States in order to ascertain their views on the issue and to promote consultations among them with a

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76/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 54):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/363 and Corr.1;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/44/776;

(c) Resolution 44/109;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.3-25 and 33;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

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view to exploring the best possibilities of furthering the efforts for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in South Asia; and requested him also to report on the subject to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/109).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/109).

### 53. Conclusion of effective international arrangements on the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241). At that session, the Assembly considered it necessary to take effective measures for the strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States through appropriate international arrangements; requested the Committee on Disarmament to consider, to that end, the drafts of an international convention on the subject, as well as all proposals and suggestions concerning effective political and legal measures at the international level to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States" (resolution 33/72 A).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 34/85).

At its thirty-fifth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 35/154, 36/94, 37/80, 38/67, 39/57, 40/85, 41/51 and 42/31).

At its forty-fourth session, 77/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the urgent need, pending the achievement of complete nuclear disarmament, to reach an early

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77/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 56):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/44/778;

(c) Resolution 44/110;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.3-25, 28 and 32;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; recommended that the Conference on Disarmament pursue intensive negotiations in its Ad Hoc Committee on Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons at the beginning of its 1990 session, with a view to reaching such an agreement, taking into account the widespread support in the Conference for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective; and appealed to all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate willingness and exercise the flexibility necessary to reach agreement on a common approach to, including the possibility of a common formula in, an international instrument or instruments of a legally binding character to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons (resolution 44/110).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27).

### 54. Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons

The item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention on the strengthening of guarantees of the security of non-nuclear States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1978, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/33/241). At that session, the Assembly urged that efforts should be made to conclude effective arrangements, as appropriate, to assure the non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, including consideration of an international convention and of alternative ways and means of achieving that objective; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fourth session an item entitled "Strengthening of the security of non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 33/72 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Conclusion of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 34/85).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Conclusion of effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" (resolution 35/155).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/95, 37/81, 38/68, 39/58, 40/86, 41/52, 42/32 and 43/69).

At its forty-fourth session, 78/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the urgent need to reach agreement on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons; noted with satisfaction that in the Conference on Disarmament there was no objection, in principle, to the idea of an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, although the difficulties as regards evolving a common approach acceptable to all had also been pointed out; appealed to all States, especially the nuclear-weapon States, to demonstrate the political will necessary to reach agreement on a common approach and, in particular, on a common formula that could be included in an international instrument of a legally binding character; recommended that further intensive efforts should be devoted to the search for such a common approach or common formula and that the various alternative approaches, including, in particular, those considered in the Conference on Disarmament, should be further explored in order to overcome the difficulties; and recommended also that the Conference on Disarmament should actively continue negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement and concluding effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, taking into account the widespread support for the conclusion of an international convention and giving consideration to any other proposals designed to secure the same objective (resolution 44/111).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27).

## 55. Prevention of an arms race in outer space

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/36/192). At that session, the Assembly considered it necessary to take effective steps, by concluding an appropriate international treaty, to prevent the spread of the arms race to outer space; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to embark on negotiations with a view to achieving agreement on the text of such a treaty (resolution 36/99).

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78/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 57):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/44/779;

(c) Resolution 44/111;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.3-25 and 35;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the will of all States that outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become an arena for an arms race; declared that any use other than for exclusively peaceful purposes ran counter to the agreed objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control; emphasized that further effective measures to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space; and requested the Committee on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space and to establish an ad hoc working group on the subject at the beginning of its session in 1983, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in all its aspects in outer space (resolution 37/83).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/70, 39/59, 40/87, 41/53, 42/33 and 43/70).

At its forty-fourth session, 79/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that general and complete disarmament under effective international control warranted that outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and that it should not become an arena for an arms race; recognized, as stated in the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Prevention of an Arms Race in Outer Space, that the legal régime applicable to outer space by itself did not guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space, that this legal régime played a significant role in the prevention of an arms race in that environment, the need to consolidate and reinforce that régime and enhance its effectiveness, and the importance of strict compliance with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral; emphasized that further measures with appropriate and effective provisions for verification to prevent an arms race in outer space should be adopted by the international community; called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to contribute actively to the objective of the peaceful use of outer space and to take immediate measures to prevent an arms race in outer space in the interest of maintaining international peace and security and promoting

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79/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 58):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/44/780;

(c) Resolution 44/112;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.3-41;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

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international co-operation and understanding; reiterated that the Conference on Disarmament, as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, had the primary role in the negotiation of a multilateral agreement or agreements, as appropriate, on the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; requested the Conference on Disarmament to consider as a matter of priority the question of preventing an arms race in outer space; also requested the Conference to intensify its consideration of the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space in all its aspects, taking into account all relevant proposals and initiatives, including those presented in the Ad Hoc Committee at the 1989 session of the Conference and at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly; further requested the Conference to re-establish an ad hoc committee with an adequate mandate at the beginning of its 1990 session, with a view to undertaking negotiations for the conclusion of an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to prevent an arms race in outer space in all its aspects; urged the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to pursue intensively their bilateral negotiations in a constructive spirit aimed at reaching early agreement for preventing an arms race in outer space, and to advise the Conference on Disarmament periodically of the progress of their bilateral sessions so as to facilitate its work; called upon all States, especially those with major space capabilities, to refrain, in their activities relating to outer space, from actions contrary to the observance of the relevant existing treaties or to the objective of preventing an arms race in outer space; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the question of the prevention of an arms race in outer space (A/43/506 and Corr.1 and Add.1 and 2), submitted in accordance with resolution 42/33 of 30 November 1987; requested the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of this subject to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this subject by the Assembly at its forty-fourth session (resolution 44/112).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27).

## 56. Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa

The item entitled "Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" was included in the agenda of the twentieth session of the General Assembly, in 1965, at the request of 34 African States (A/5975). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed its call to all States to respect the continent of Africa as a nuclear-free zone; endorsed the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, issued at Cairo in July 1964 by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity; called upon all States to respect and abide by that Declaration and to refrain from testing, manufacturing, using or threatening to use or deploying nuclear weapons on the continent of Africa; and expressed the hope that African States would initiate studies, as they deemed appropriate, with a view to implementing the denuclearization of Africa, and take the necessary measures through OAU to achieve this end (resolution 2033 (XX)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (see also item 63), reaffirmed its call to all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding islands as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa" (resolution 3261 E (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth to thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3471 (XXX), 31/69 and 32/81).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that in Africa, where OAU had affirmed a decision for the denuclearization of the region, the Security Council should take appropriate steps whenever necessary to prevent the frustration of that objective (resolution S-10/2, para. 63 (c)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly condemned any attempt by South Africa to introduce nuclear weapons into the African continent; demanded that South Africa should refrain from conducting any nuclear explosion; condemned any nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime; and demanded that South Africa should submit all its nuclear facilities for inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolution 33/63).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly condemned the reported explosion of a nuclear device by South Africa; reaffirmed that the nuclear programme of the racist régime of South Africa constituted a very grave danger to international peace and security and a particularly dangerous threat to the security of African States, and increased the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons; requested the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field; and further requested the Council to institute effective enforcement action against it so as to prevent it from further endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons (resolution 34/76 A); took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the subject of reports of a nuclear explosion by South Africa; and requested him to follow the situation closely and to prepare, with the assistance of appropriate experts, a comprehensive report on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field and to submit the report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/76 B).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field, including the reported explosion of a nuclear device in the South Atlantic on 22 September 1979 expressed its deep alarm that the report had established South Africa's capability to manufacture nuclear weapons; and requested the Security Council to institute effective enforcement action against South Africa, so as to prevent it from endangering international peace and security through its acquisition of nuclear weapons (resolution 35/146 A); condemned any form of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa; requested the Security Council to prohibit all forms of co-operation and collaboration with it in the nuclear field; and requested the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to OAU towards the realization of its solemn Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa (resolution 35/146 B).

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At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/86 A and B and 37/74 A and B).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and in consultation with OAU, to provide data on the continued development of South Africa's nuclear capability and to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/181 A); requested the Disarmament Commission to consider substantively and as a matter of priority South Africa's nuclear capability during its session in 1984, taking into account, inter alia, the findings contained in the report of the Secretary-General on South Africa's plan and capability in the nuclear field, with a view to adopting concrete recommendations on the question; and requested the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 38/181 B).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Disarmament Commission, the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 38/181 B and the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research called for under resolution 38/181 A (resolutions 39/61 A and B).

At its fortieth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 40/89 A and B, 41/55 A and B, 42/34 A and B and 43/71 A and B).

At its forty-fourth session, [80] the General Assembly strongly renewed its call upon all States to consider and respect the continent of Africa and its surrounding areas as a nuclear-weapon-free zone; reaffirmed that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa adopted by the Assembly of

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[80] References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 59):

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/44/42);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/655;

(c) Report of the First Committee: A/44/781;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/810;

(e) Resolutions 44/113 A and B;

(f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.3-25 and 39;

(g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.48;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

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Heads of State and Government of OAU would be an important measure to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons and to promote international peace and security; expressed once again its grave alarm at South Africa's possession and continued development of nuclear-weapon capability; condemned South Africa's continued pursuit of a nuclear capability and all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime that had enabled it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration, which seeks to keep Africa free from nuclear weapons; called upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to desist from further collaboration with the racist régime that might enable it to frustrate the objective of the Declaration; demanded once again that the racist régime of South Africa refrain from manufacturing, testing, deploying, transporting, storing, using or threatening to use nuclear weapons; appealed to all States that have the means to do so to monitor South Africa's research on and development and production of nuclear weapons and to publicize any information in that regard; demanded once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by IAEA; and requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that OAU might seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and the implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa (resolution 44/113 A); condemned the massive buildup of South Africa's military machine, in particular its frenzied acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability for repressive and aggressive purposes and as an instrument of blackmail; further condemned all forms of nuclear collaboration by any State, corporation, institution or individual with the racist régime of South Africa, in particular the decision by some Member States to grant licences to several corporations in their territories to provide equipment and technical and maintenance services for nuclear installations in South Africa; took note with great concern of recent reports that collaboration between Israel and South Africa had resulted in the development by South Africa of a nuclear-tipped missile; called upon the Secretary-General, with the assistance of a group of qualified experts, to investigate those reports, bearing in mind their implications for the implementation of the policy of denuclearization of Africa and for the security of African States and, in particular, the front-line and other neighbouring States; requested the Secretary-General to submit a preliminary report on his investigation to the Disarmament Commission at its substantive session in 1990 and a final report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session; reaffirmed that the acquisition of nuclear-weapon capability by the racist régime constituted a very grave danger to international peace and security and, in particular, jeopardized the security of African States and increased the danger of the proliferation of nuclear weapons; expressed its full support for the African States faced with the danger of South Africa's nuclear capability; commended the actions taken by those Governments which had taken measures to restrict co-operation with South Africa in nuclear and other fields; demanded that South Africa and all other foreign interests put an immediate end to the exploration for and exploitation of uranium resources in Namibia; called upon all States, corporations, institutions and individuals to terminate forthwith all forms of military and nuclear collaboration with the racist régime; requested the Disarmament Commission to consider once again as a matter of priority during its substantive session in 1990 South Africa's nuclear capability, taking into account, inter alia, the findings of the report of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research on South Africa's nuclear capability; requested the

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Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance that OAU might seek regarding the modalities and elements for the preparation and implementation of the relevant convention or treaty on the denuclearization of Africa; commended the adoption by the Security Council of resolutions 558 (1984) of 13 December 1984 and 591 (1986) of 28 November 1986 on the question of South Africa, with a view to blocking the existing loopholes in the arms embargo so as to render it more effective and prohibiting, in particular, all forms of co-operation and collaboration with the racist régime of South Africa in the nuclear field; demanded once again that South Africa submit forthwith all its nuclear installations and facilities to inspection by IAEA; requested the Secretary-General to follow very closely South Africa's evolution in the nuclear field and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; and requested him also to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the military assistance that apartheid South Africa is receiving from Israel and any other sources in advanced missile technology as well as the supporting technical facilities (resolution 44/113 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/113 B).

## 57. Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons

Various aspects of the question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons have been considered by the General Assembly at different times under several items. At the twenty-first to twenty-third sessions, from 1966 to 1968, the question was considered under the item "General and complete disarmament" (see item 63). An item entitled "Question of chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" was included in the agenda of the Assembly for the first time at its twenty-fourth session, in 1969.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of qualified experts, a report on the effects of the possible use of such weapons (resolution 2454 (XXIII)). The report was submitted to the Assembly at its twenty-fourth session.

The General Assembly considered the question at its twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth sessions (resolutions 2603 (XXIV) and 2662 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth session, the General Assembly commended the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction and requested the depositary Governments to open the Convention for signature and ratification at the earliest possible date (resolution 2826 (XXVI)). The Convention was opened for signature and ratification on 10 April 1972. The Assembly also requested the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament to seek agreement on the prohibition of chemical weapons (resolution 2827 A (XXVI)), a request that was repeated at subsequent sessions (resolutions 2933 (XXVII), 3077 (XXVIII), 3256 (XXIX), 3465 (XXX), 31/65 and 32/77).

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The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction entered into force on 26 March 1975.

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that all States should adhere to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, that all States that had not yet done so should consider adhering to the Convention and that the conclusion of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction was one of the most urgent tasks of multilateral negotiations (resolution S-10/2, paras. 72, 73 and 75).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, recalling that article XII of the Convention provided for a review conference of States parties to the Convention to be held five years after its entry into force, noted that, after appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee of parties to the Convention was to be arranged (resolution 33/59 B).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolutions on the subject (resolution 34/72).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly welcomed the final declaration of the Review Conference (resolution 35/144 A); urged the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction as a matter of high priority (resolution 35/144 B); decided to carry out an impartial investigation to ascertain the facts pertaining to the reports regarding the alleged use of chemical weapons; and requested the Secretary-General to carry out such an investigation with the assistance of qualified medical and technical experts who would seek relevant information and collect and examine evidence, including on-site with the consent of the countries concerned (resolution 35/144 C).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly urged the Committee on Disarmament to continue negotiations on a multilateral convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction as a matter of high priority, and, in particular, to re-establish its Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons with an appropriately revised mandate enabling the Committee to achieve agreement on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest date (resolutions 36/96 A and B); took note of the report of the Secretary-General, to which was annexed the report of the Group of Experts to Investigate Reports on the Alleged Use of Chemical Weapons; and requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Group of Experts, to continue his investigations pursuant to resolution 35/144 C (resolution 36/96 C).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly urged the Committee on Disarmament to intensify negotiations in the Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons on the basis of its new mandate to achieve accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date (resolution 37/98 A); recommended that the

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States parties should hold a special conference as soon as possible to establish a flexible, objective and non-discriminatory procedure to deal with issues concerning compliance with the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction (resolution 37/98 C); requested the Secretary-General to investigate, with the assistance of qualified experts, information that might be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning activities that might constitute a violation of the Geneva Protocol or of the relevant rules of customary international law in order to ascertain thereby the facts of the matter, and promptly to report the results of any such investigation to all Member States and to the Assembly; also requested him, with the co-operation of Member States, to compile, as a matter of priority, and maintain lists of qualified experts whose services could be made available at short notice to undertake such investigations, and of laboratories with the capability to undertake testing for the presence of agents the use of which is prohibited; and further requested him, with the assistance of qualified consultant experts, to devise procedures for the timely and efficient investigation of information concerning such activities and to assemble and organize systematically documentation relating to the identification of signs and symptoms associated with the use of such agents as a means of facilitating such investigations and the medical treatment that might be required (resolution 37/98 D); and took note of the report of the Secretary-General and expressed its appreciation to the Group of Experts for the work it had accomplished, as well as to the Member States that had co-operated with the Group in fulfilling its mandate (resolution 37/98 E).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its session in 1984, the negotiations on a chemical weapons convention, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Working Group on Chemical Weapons for this purpose (resolution 38/187 B); took note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 37/98 D; requested him to pursue his action to this end and, in particular, to complete during 1984, with the assistance of the Group of Consultant Experts established by him, the task entrusted to him under the terms of paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D and to submit his report on the work of the Group; and also requested him to keep the Assembly regularly informed on the implementation of resolution 37/98 D (resolution 38/187 C).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction (resolution 39/65 A); urged the Conference to intensify the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons with a view to achieving accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date and, for this purpose, to proceed immediately to drafting such a convention for submission to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/65 B); urged again the Conference, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its session in 1985, the negotiations on a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its

Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons for that purpose with the 1984 mandate; requested the Conference to report on the results of its negotiations to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/65 C); noted that, at the request of a majority of States parties to the Convention, a second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention would be held in 1986, and that, following appropriate consultations, a preparatory committee was to be established prior to the holding of the Review Conference (resolution 39/65 D); took note of the report by the Secretary-General, to which was annexed the report of the Consultant Experts designated by him concerning the implementation of the provisions of paragraph 7 of resolution 37/98 D and of resolution 38/187 C; and noted with satisfaction that with the submission of the report of the Group of Consultant Experts the provisions for the implementation of resolution 37/98 D were completed (resolution 39/65 E).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly urged the Conference on Disarmament to intensify the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons with a view to achieving accord on a chemical weapons convention at the earliest possible date and, for that purpose, to intensify the drafting process of such a convention for submission to the Assembly at its forty-first session; reaffirmed its call to all States to conduct serious negotiations in good faith and to refrain from any action that could impede negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and specifically to refrain from the production and deployment of binary and other new types of chemical weapons, as well as from stationing chemical weapons on the territory of other States; and called upon all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (resolution 40/92 A); urged again the Conference, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its session in 1986, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce further its efforts, inter alia, by increasing the time during the year that it devoted to such negotiations, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons for this purpose with the 1985 mandate; requested the Conference to report to the Assembly at its forty-first session on the results of its negotiations (resolution 40/92 B); reaffirmed the need for strict observance of existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons and condemned all actions that contravened those obligations; welcomed the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons; urged the Conference to accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on their destruction; and called upon all States, pending the conclusion of such a comprehensive ban, to co-operate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons (resolution 40/92 C).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly noted with appreciation that, on 26 September 1986, the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention had adopted by consensus a Final Declaration; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of relevant parts of the Final Declaration; called upon all signatory States that had not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so

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without delay, and also called upon those States which had not yet signed the Convention to join the States parties thereto at an early date, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to international confidence (resolution 41/58 A); urged the Conference on Disarmament to intensify the negotiations in order to submit a draft convention on the complete ban on chemical weapons to the Assembly at its forty-second session; reaffirmed its call to all States to conduct serious negotiations in good faith and to refrain from any action that could impede negotiations on the prohibition of chemical weapons and specifically from the production of new types of chemical weapons, as well as from deploying chemical weapons on the territory of other States; appealed to all States to facilitate in every possible way the conclusion of such a convention; called upon all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare (resolution 41/58 B). The Assembly also called for compliance with existing international obligations regarding prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons, and condemned all actions that contravened those obligations; strongly endorsed the ongoing efforts to ensure the most effective prohibitions possible on chemical and biological weapons; urged the Conference on Disarmament to pursue vigorously and accelerate its negotiations on a multilateral convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction; called upon all States, pending the elaboration of such a convention, to co-operate in efforts to prevent the use of chemical weapons and in efforts to establish facts in cases of reports of such use, and to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the spread of chemical weapons (resolution 41/58 C); took note of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1986 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and in particular appreciated the work of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the progress recorded in its report; expressed again none the less its regret and concern that notwithstanding the progress made in 1986 a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction had not yet been elaborated; again urged the Conference, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its 1987 session, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce further its efforts by, inter alia, increasing the time during the year that it devoted to such negotiations, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons for this purpose with the 1986 mandate; and requested the Conference to report to the Assembly at its forty-second session on the results of its negotiations (resolution 41/58 D).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1987 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and in particular appreciated the progress in the work of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the tangible results recorded in its report; urged again the Conference, as a matter of priority, to intensify, during its 1988 session, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce further its efforts by, inter alia, increasing the time during the year that it devoted to such negotiations taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons for this purpose with the mandate to be agreed upon by the Conference at the beginning of its 1988 session; and requested the Conference to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the results of its negotiations (resolution 42/37 A); recognized the need, upon the entry into force of a chemical weapons convention, to review the modalities available to the Secretary-General for the investigation of reports of the possible use of chemical weapons; requested the Secretary-General to carry out investigations in response to reports that might be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons that might constitute a violation of the 1925 General Protocol or other relevant rules of customary international law in order to ascertain the facts of the matter, and to report promptly the results of any such investigation to all Member States; also requested him, with the assistance of qualified experts provided by interested Member States, to develop further technical guidelines and procedures available to him for the timely and efficient investigation of such reports of the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons; further requested the Secretary-General, in meeting the above-mentioned objectives, to compile and maintain lists of qualified experts provided by Member States whose services could be made available at short notice to undertake such investigations, and of laboratories with the capability to undertake testing for the presence of agents the use of which is prohibited; requested him, in meeting the above-mentioned objectives (a) to appoint experts to undertake investigation of the reported activities; (b) where appropriate, to make the necessary arrangements for experts to collect and examine evidence and to undertake such testing as might be required; and (c) to seek, in any such investigation, assistance as appropriate from Member States and the relevant international organizations; and requested him to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/37 C).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly renewed its call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the 1925 Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and condemned vigorously all actions that violate this obligation; called upon all States that had not yet done so to accede to the 1925 Geneva Protocol; urged the Conference on Disarmament to pursue as a matter of continuing urgency its negotiations on such a convention; called upon all States to be guided in their national policies by the need to curb the spread of chemical weapons pending the conclusion of such a convention; requested the Secretary-General to carry out promptly investigations in response to reports that might be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons that might constitute a violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol or other rules of customary international law in order to ascertain the facts of the matter, and to report promptly the results of any such investigation to all Member States, in accordance with the procedures established by the Assembly in its resolution 42/37 C; also requested him, pursuant to Assembly resolution 42/37 C, with the assistance of the group of qualified experts provided by interested Member States, to continue his efforts to develop further technical guidelines and procedures available to him for the timely and efficient investigation of such reports of the possible use of chemical and

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bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons, and to report to Member States as soon as possible; and requested Member States and the relevant international organizations to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in the above-mentioned work (resolution 43/74 A); noted with appreciation that, in accordance with the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, an Ad Hoc Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from States parties to the Convention was held at Geneva from 31 March to 15 April 1987, which adopted by consensus a report finalizing the modalities for the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration, thus enabling States parties to follow a standardized procedure; noted that the Ad Hoc Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from States parties to the Convention agreed in its report that the first exchange of information and data should take place not later than 15 October 1987 and that thereafter information to be given on an annual basis should be provided through the Department for Disarmament Affairs of the Secretariat not later than 15 April; noted with satisfaction that the second such exchange of information and data had commenced and called upon States that had not yet exchanged information and data to do so; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the relevant parts of the Final Declaration; and called upon all States that had not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to international confidence (resolution 43/74 B); took note with satisfaction of the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1988 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and in particular appreciated the progress in the work of the Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the tangible results recorded in its report; expressed again none the less its regret and concern that, notwithstanding the progress made in 1988, a convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction had not yet been elaborated; urged again the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its 1989 session, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce further its efforts by, inter alia, increasing the time during the year that it devoted to such negotiations, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons for this purpose with the mandate to be agreed upon by the Conference at the beginning of its 1989 session; requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the results of its negotiations; encouraged Member States to take further initiatives to promote confidence and openness in the negotiations and to provide further information to facilitate prompt resolution of outstanding issues, thus contributing to an early agreement on, and universal adherence to, a convention for the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction; recognized the importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possess chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data in connection with the negotiations on such a multilateral convention; welcomed the offer by the French Government to convene in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989 a conference of the States parties to the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of

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Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and of other interested States; and expressed the hope that all States would contribute actively to the objectives of the conference (resolution 43/74 C).

At its forty-fourth session, 81/ the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the work of the Conference on Disarmament during its 1989 session regarding the prohibition of chemical weapons, and, in particular, appreciated the progress in the work of its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons on that question and the tangible results recorded in its report; noted, while regretting that a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction had not yet been concluded, that there existed an ever-growing will to resolve the pending problems at the earliest possible date; again urged the Conference on Disarmament, as a matter of high priority, to intensify, during its 1990 session, which would be of pivotal importance, the negotiations on such a convention and to reinforce its efforts further by, inter alia, increasing the time that it devotes to such negotiations, taking into account all existing proposals and future initiatives, with a view to the final elaboration of a convention at the earliest possible date, and to re-establish its Ad Hoc Committee on Chemical Weapons for that purpose with the mandate to be agreed upon by the Conference at the beginning of its 1990 session; requested the Conference on Disarmament to use the political momentum generated by the Conference of States Parties to the 1925 Geneva Protocol and other Interested States, held in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989, and the recognition by that Conference that a global ban of chemical weapons was of universal concern and interest, to achieve the conclusion at the earliest possible date of such a convention; also requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the results of its negotiations; called upon all States to abide by the commitments undertaken in the Declaration of the Paris Conference; welcomed the renewed declarations of commitment by Governments represented at the Government-Industry Conference against Chemical Weapons, held at Canberra from 18 to 22 September 1989, to conclude and implement a convention at the earliest

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81/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 62):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/561 and Add.1 and 2;

(c) Report of the First Committee: A/44/784;

(d) Resolutions 44/115 A to C;

(e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.3-25, 31, 32, 37 and 41;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

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possible date, and welcomed also the first collective statement by representatives of the chemical industry of their commitment to co-operate with Governments to that end; recognized that constructive proposals were discussed at the Government-Industry Conference against Chemical Weapons that could contribute momentum to the Geneva negotiations and assist in the conclusion and early implementation of such a convention; recognized also the importance of declarations made by States on whether or not they possessed chemical weapons and of further international exchanges of data in connection with the negotiations on such a convention; encouraged Member States to take further initiatives to promote confidence and openness in the negotiations and to provide further information to facilitate prompt resolution of outstanding issues, thus contributing to an early agreement on, and universal adherence to, such a convention (resolution 44/115 A); renewed its call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, and condemned vigorously all actions that violate that obligation; called upon all States that had not yet done so to accede to the 1925 Geneva Protocol; urged the Conference on Disarmament to pursue as a matter of continuing urgency its negotiations on a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction; requested the Secretary-General to carry out promptly investigations in response to reports that may be brought to his attention by any Member State concerning the possible use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons that may constitute a violation of the 1925 Geneva Protocol or other relevant rules of customary international law in order to ascertain the facts of the matter, and to report promptly the results of any such investigation to all Member States; welcomed, in that regard, the proposals of the group of qualified experts concerning technical guidelines and procedures to guide the Secretary-General in the conduct of timely and efficient investigation of the reports of use of chemical and bacteriological (biological) or toxin weapons; called upon all States to consider the implementation of those guidelines and procedures for investigation, inter alia, by putting at the disposal of the Secretary-General qualified experts and/or consultants as well as laboratories for analysis; noted with satisfaction that the Security Council had decided to consider immediately, taking into account the investigations of the Secretary-General, appropriate and effective measures in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; urged all States to exercise restraint and to act responsibly in accordance with the need for the early conclusion and entry into force of a convention on the prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Chemical and bacteriological (biological) weapons" (resolution 44/115 B); noted with appreciation that, in accordance with the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference of the Parties to the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, an Ad Hoc Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from States parties to the Convention had been held at Geneva from 31 March to 15 April 1987, which had adopted by consensus a report finalizing the modalities for the exchange of information and data agreed to in the Final Declaration, thus enabling States parties to follow a standardized procedure; called upon all States parties to the Convention to provide such information and data to the

Secretary-General on an annual basis and not later than 15 April; requested the Secretary-General to render the necessary assistance and to provide such services as might be required for the implementation of the relevant parts of the Final Declaration; noted that the Second Review Conference had decided, in its Final Declaration, that a Third Review Conference should be held at Geneva at the request of a majority of States parties not later than 1991; recalled in that regard the decision that the Third Review Conference should consider, *inter alia*, the issues set out in article XII of the Final Declaration of the Second Review Conference; requested the Secretary-General to circulate to the States parties to the Convention not later than four months prior to the convening of the Third Review Conference a report on the implementation of the confidence-building measures agreed upon by the *Ad Hoc* Meeting of Scientific and Technical Experts from States parties; welcomed the fact that there were more than one hundred States parties to the Convention, including all the permanent members of the Security Council, and that since the holding of the Second Review Conference four more States had forwarded their instruments of ratification of the Convention, two more States had declared their accession to the Convention and one State had withdrawn its reservations to it; and called upon all States that had not ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so without delay, thus contributing to the achievement of universal adherence to the Convention and to the strengthening of international confidence (resolution 44/115 C).

Document: Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27).

58. General and complete disarmament

(a) Notification of nuclear tests

(b) Comprehensive United Nations study on nuclear weapons

(c) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons

(d) Conventional disarmament

(e) Nuclear disarmament

(f) Objective information on military matters

(g) Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes

(h) Relationship between disarmament and development

(i) Naval armaments and disarmament

(j) International arms transfers

(k) Defensive security concepts and policies

(l) Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament

(m) Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes

(n) Conventional disarmament on a regional scale

The item entitled "General and complete disarmament" was included in the agenda of the fourteenth session of the General Assembly, in 1959, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/4218). It has since been placed on the agenda of every session.

At its sixteenth session, the General Assembly welcomed a joint statement of agreed principles for disarmament negotiations, which had been submitted to it by the Soviet Union and the United States of America; endorsed the agreement that had been reached on the composition of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament; and recommended that the Committee should undertake negotiations with a view to reaching, on the basis of the joint statement of agreed principles, agreements on general and complete disarmament under effective international control (resolution 1722 (XVI)).

At the first session of the Eighteen-Nation Committee on Disarmament, in 1962, the Soviet Union submitted a "Draft Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament Under Strict International Control" and the United States an "Outline of Basic Provisions of the Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament in a Peaceful World", which were extensively discussed. In subsequent years, the Committee increasingly turned its attention to the conclusion of partial or collateral measures of disarmament. Under that approach, several important, though limited, measures were negotiated, including the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water, signed in Moscow on 5 August 1963, the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, of 1968 (resolution 2373 (XXII)), the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof, of 1971 (resolution 2660 (XXV)), and the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction, of 1972 (resolution 2826 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh to thirtieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 2932 A and B (XXVII), 3184 A to C (XXVIII), 3261 A to G (XXIX) and 3484 A to E (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene a special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1978, and further decided to establish a Preparatory Committee, composed of 54 Member States, to examine all relevant questions relating to the special session, including its agenda (resolution 31/189 B).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 32/87 A to G).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly established a Disarmament Commission composed of all Member States and decided that the Commission should be a deliberative body, a subsidiary organ of the Assembly, the function of which should be to consider and make recommendations on various problems in the field of disarmament; that the Commission should function under the rules of procedure relating to the committees of the Assembly with such modifications as it might deem necessary; and that the Commission should report annually to the Assembly (resolution S-10/2, para. 118); and welcomed the agreement reached among Member States that the Committee on Disarmament would be open to the nuclear-weapon States and 32 to 35 other States to be chosen in consultation with the President of the Assembly (ibid., para. 120). The President subsequently informed the Secretary-General (A/S-10/24) that the Committee, redesignated the Conference on Disarmament as from 7 February 1984, would be open to the nuclear-weapon States and to the following 35 States: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Ethiopia, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Italy, Japan, Kenya, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

At its thirty-third to thirty-sixth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/91 A to I, 34/87 A to F, 35/156 A to K and 36/97 A to L).

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At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session (A/S-12/32), in which the Committee stated that Member States had affirmed their determination to continue to work for the urgent conclusion of negotiations on and the adoption of the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament, which should encompass all measures thought to be advisable in order to ensure that the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control became a reality in a world in which international peace and security prevailed.

At its thirty-seventh to forty-third sessions, 82/ the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/99 A to K and 38/188 A to J and decision 38/447, resolutions 39/151 A to J, 40/94 A to O, 41/59 A to O, 42/38 A to O and decision 42/407, and resolutions 43/75 A to T and decision 43/422).

At its forty-fourth session, 83/ the General Assembly adopted 21 resolutions and a decision under the item (resolutions 44/116 A to U and decision 44/432).

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82/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 64):

(a) Report of the First Committee: A/43/856;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/43/938;

(c) Resolution 43/75 N;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/43/PV.3-43;

(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/43/SR.41;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.73.

83/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 63):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27);

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/44/42);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Objective information on military matters: A/44/396 and Add.1 and 2;

(ii) International arms transfers: A/44/444 and Add.1-3;

(iii) Relationship between disarmament and development: A/44/449;

In the first resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons", the Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject, reaffirmed that armed attacks of any kind against nuclear facilities were tantamount to the use of radiological weapons; requested once again the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its efforts to reach, as early as possible, an agreement prohibiting armed attacks against nuclear facilities; requested IAEA to provide the Conference on Disarmament with the technical studies that could facilitate the conclusion of such an agreement; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/116 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear-arms negotiations", the Assembly welcomed the fact that the provisions of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles were being implemented by both sides; called upon the Governments of the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to spare no effort in seeking the attainment of all the agreed objectives in the negotiations, that is, the resolution of a complex of questions concerning space and strategic nuclear arms with all these questions considered and resolved in their interrelationship; invited the two Governments concerned to keep other States Members of the United Nations duly informed of progress in their negotiations; and expressed its firmest possible encouragement and support for the successful conclusion of the bilateral negotiations (resolution 44/116 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Conventional disarmament", the Assembly reaffirmed the importance of the efforts aimed at resolutely pursuing the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament; believed that

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(iv) Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons: A/44/621;

(v) Dumping of radioactive wastes: A/44/652;

(d) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/44/87 and Add.1-7 and A/44/648;

(e) Report of the First Committee: A/44/785;

(f) Amendment Adopted: A/44/L.59;

(g) Resolutions 44/116 A to U and decision 44/432;

(h) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.3-41;

(i) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

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the military forces of all countries should not be used other than for the purpose of self-defence; welcomed the new negotiations on conventional armed forces in Europe; urged the countries with the largest military arsenals, which bear a special responsibility in pursuing the process of conventional armaments reductions, and the States members of the two major military alliances to continue their intensive negotiations on conventional armaments, through appropriate forums, with a view to reaching early agreement on the establishment of a stable and secure balance of conventional armaments and forces at lower levels under effective international control in their respective regions, particularly in Europe, which has the largest concentration of arms and forces in the world; encouraged all States, while taking into account the need to protect security and maintain necessary defensive capabilities, to intensify their efforts and take, either on their own or in a regional context, appropriate steps to promote progress in conventional disarmament and enhance peace and security; requested the Disarmament Commission to consider further, at its 1990 substantive session, issues related to conventional disarmament; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament" (resolution 44/116 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Nuclear disarmament", the Assembly welcomed the continued implementation of the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles; urged the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, which possess the most important nuclear arsenals, further to discharge their special responsibility for nuclear disarmament, to take the lead in halting the nuclear-arms race and to accelerate negotiations with a view to reaching early agreement on the drastic reduction of their nuclear arsenals; reiterated its belief that bilateral and multilateral efforts for nuclear disarmament should complement and facilitate each other; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Nuclear disarmament" (resolution 44/116 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Objective information on military matters", the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on this subject to the third special session of the Assembly devoted to disarmament; reaffirmed its firm conviction that a better flow of objective information on military capabilities would help to relieve international tension and contribute to the building of confidence among States on a global, regional or subregional level and to the conclusion of concrete disarmament agreements; recommended that those States and global, regional and subregional organizations which had already expressed support for the principle of practical and concrete confidence-building measures of a military nature on a global, regional or subregional level should intensify their efforts with a view to adopting such measures; recommended also that all States, in particular nuclear-weapon States and other militarily significant States, should implement the international system for the standardized reporting of military expenditure, with the aim of achieving a realistic comparison of military budgets, facilitating the availability of objective information on, as well as objective assessment of, military capabilities and contributing to the process of disarmament; invited all Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General before 30 April 1990 measures they had adopted towards these ends, for submission to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; requested the Disarmament Commission to include in the agenda for its 1990 session an item entitled "Objective information on military matters"; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Objective information on military matters" (resolution 44/116 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Conventional disarmament", the Assembly took note with satisfaction of the extensive discussion of the question of conventional disarmament during the 1989 session of the Disarmament Commission; recommended that the report should provide a basis for further deliberations on the subject by the Disarmament Commission; requested the Disarmament Commission to continue at its 1990 session the substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament and to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session with a view to facilitating possible measures in the field of conventional arms reduction and disarmament; also requested the Disarmament Commission for this purpose to include in the agenda for its 1990 session an item entitled "Substantive consideration of issues related to conventional disarmament"; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Conventional disarmament" (resolution A/44/116 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Implementation of General Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament", the Assembly deemed it important that all Member States show their resolve to arrive at mutually acceptable, comprehensively verifiable and effective disarmament measures, including through the implementation of Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament; invited all Member States to contribute to the elaboration of draft resolutions in the field of disarmament that would permit, in so far as possible, their adoption without a vote, in order to facilitate their appropriate implementation; also invited Member States to consider the proposals and ideas contained in the report of the Secretary-General; invited all Member States that had not yet done so to make available to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on ways and means to enhance the implementation of Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to continue its consideration of the issue of the implementation of Assembly resolutions in the field of disarmament at its forty-sixth session (resolution 44/116 G).

In its eighth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes", the Assembly requested the Conference on Disarmament, at an appropriate stage of its work on the item entitled "Nuclear weapons in all aspects", to pursue its consideration of the question of adequately verified cessation and prohibition of the production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and other nuclear explosive devices and to keep the Assembly informed of the progress of that consideration (resolution 44/116 H).

In its ninth resolution, entitled "Confidence- and security-building measures and conventional disarmament in Europe", the Assembly noted with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the deliberations of the Vienna Follow-up Meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe; welcomed the opening of two negotiations in the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and

Co-operation in Europe, one on the elaboration of new confidence and security-building measures and the other on conventional armed forces in Europe; and welcomed also the progress achieved so far in those negotiations and expressed the hope that they would be successfully concluded at an early date (resolution 44/116 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "Conversion of military resources", the Assembly invited Member States to submit to the Secretary-General by 30 April 1991 their views concerning various aspects of the conversion of military resources to civilian purposes; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-sixth session an item entitled "Conversion of military resources to civilian purposes" (resolution 44/116 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Bilateral nuclear arms negotiations", the Assembly welcomed the positive developments in the bilateral negotiations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on disarmament issues, as well as the commencement of the implementation of the Treaty on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles between the two sides; called upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to exert every effort to achieve the goal they had set themselves of a treaty on a 50 per cent reduction in strategic offensive arms as part of the process leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons; also called upon the two Governments to intensify their efforts to achieve agreements in other areas, in particular the issue of a comprehensive nuclear-test ban as a matter of urgency; further called upon the two Governments to reach agreement to ensure that outer space would be kept free of all weapons; and invited the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America to keep the Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament duly informed of progress made in their negotiations (resolution 44/116 K).

In the twelfth resolution, entitled "Relationship between disarmament and development", the Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General and actions undertaken in accordance with the Final Document of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take action, through the appropriate organs and within available resources, for the implementation of the action programme adopted at the International Conference; and also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/116 L).

In the thirteenth resolution, entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament", the Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Chairman of the Disarmament Commission on the substantive consideration of the question of the naval arms race and disarmament; requested the Disarmament Commission to inscribe on the agenda for its 1990 session the item entitled "Naval armaments and disarmament"; and also requested the Disarmament Commission to continue, at its forthcoming session in 1990, the substantive consideration of the question and to report on its deliberations and recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/116 M).

In the fourteenth resolution, entitled "International arms transfers", the Assembly invited all Member States that had not yet done so to make available to

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the Secretary-General their views and proposals on the matters contained in paragraphs 1 and 2 of resolution 43/75 I; requested the Disarmament Commission to continue its deliberation on the matters contained in the above-mentioned resolution during its 1990 session under the item of conventional disarmament; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to make available within the framework of resolution 43/75 I all relevant information on this matter (resolution 44/116 N).

In the fifteenth resolution, entitled "Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof", the Assembly welcomed with satisfaction the positive assessment by the Third Review Conference of the Parties to that Treaty of the effectiveness of the Treaty since its entry into force, as reflected in its Final Declaration; reiterated its expressed hope for the widest possible adherence to the Treaty, and invited all States that had not yet done so, particularly those possessing nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction, to ratify or accede to the Treaty as a significant contribution to international peace and security; affirmed its strong interest in avoiding an arms race in nuclear weapons or any other types of weapons of mass destruction on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof; called again upon all States to refrain from any action which might lead to the extension of the arms race to the sea-bed and the ocean floor and the subsoil thereof; requested the Conference on Disarmament, in consultation with the States parties to the Treaty, taking into account existing proposals and any relevant technological developments, to proceed promptly with consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly relevant to further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof; also requested the Conference on Disarmament to report on its consideration of further measures in the field of disarmament for the prevention of an arms race on the sea-bed and the ocean floor and in the subsoil thereof to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session; requested the Secretary-General to report by 1992, and every three years thereafter until the fourth Review Conference is convened, on technological developments relevant to the Treaty and to the verification of compliance with the Treaty, including dual-purpose technologies for peaceful and specified military ends, in carrying out which task he should draw from official sources and from contributions by States parties to the Treaty and might use the assistance of appropriate expertise; and urged all States parties to the Treaty to assist the Secretary-General accordingly by providing information and drawing his attention to suitable sources (resolution 44/116 O).

In the sixteenth resolution, entitled "Defensive security concepts and policies", the Assembly considered the development of an international dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies to be of great importance for promoting the process of achieving disarmament and strengthening international security; invited Member States to initiate or intensify the dialogue on defensive security concepts and policies at the bilateral, regional or multilateral levels and to keep the General Assembly informed about the progress achieved (resolution 44/116 P).

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In the seventeenth resolution, entitled "Review of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament: report of the Disarmament Commission", the Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to continue its consideration of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament as a matter of priority at its next substantive session, in 1990, with a view to the elaboration of concrete recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, taking into account, inter alia, the views and suggestions of Member States as well as the documents on the subject mentioned in the resolution; and requested the Disarmament Commission also to submit its report on the subject, including findings, recommendations and proposals, as appropriate, to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/116 Q).

In the eighteenth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the dumping of radioactive wastes", the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the dumping of radioactive wastes; took note also of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament relating to the dumping of radioactive wastes; expressed grave concern regarding any use of nuclear waste that would constitute radiological warfare and have grave implications for the national security of all States; called upon all States to take appropriate measures with a view to preventing any dumping of nuclear wastes that would infringe upon the sovereignty of States; requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue to take into account, in the ongoing negotiations for a convention on the prohibition of radiological weapons, the deliberate employment of nuclear wastes to cause destruction, damage or injury by means of radiation produced by the decay of such material; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all documents relating to the consideration of this item by the Assembly at its forty-fourth session; and requested the Conference on Disarmament also to include in its report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session the developments in the ongoing negotiations on this subject (resolution 44/116 R).

In the nineteenth resolution, entitled "Conventional disarmament on a regional scale", the Assembly welcomed the initiatives towards arms limitation and disarmament undertaken jointly or unilaterally by some countries at the regional and subregional levels, as well as the systematic implementation of confidence-building measures, limitations of the acquisition of conventional weapons and the reduction of military spending, with a view to achieving equal and undiminished security at a lower level of armaments, as well as to allocating the resources thus released to the social and economic development of the people of all countries, particularly the developing countries; again expressed its firm support for the United Nations system, and for the Secretary-General in particular, in the efforts to find solutions to conflict situations, thereby reaffirming a fundamental role of the United Nations in promoting peace and disarmament, and for the strict observance of the principles and norms embodied in the Charter of the United Nations; urged all States, in particular the nuclear-weapon States and militarily significant States, to intensify their efforts in the negotiation and implementation, in appropriate forums, of regional and subregional disarmament and arms limitation measures, taking into account their particular responsibility in this matter and the principle of equal and undiminished security for all parties, aimed at enhancing international peace and security; requested the United Nations, in conformity with its mandate to promote international peace and security, to

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provide assistance to States that might request it with a view to establishing disarmament measures at the regional and subregional levels; appealed to all States to facilitate the progress of regional disarmament, refraining from any action, including the use or threat of use of force against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and intervention or interference in internal affairs of States, that might hinder the achievement of this objective; invited all Member States to convey to the Secretary-General their views on ways and means aimed at strengthening regional and subregional disarmament and arms limitation efforts, taking into account recent developments that had taken place in this sphere; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution, taking into consideration the views expressed by Member States in accordance with the resolution (resolution 44/116 S).

In the twentieth resolution, entitled "Prohibition of the development, production, stockpiling and use of radiological weapons", the Assembly took note of the part of the report of the Conference on Disarmament on its 1989 session that dealt with the question of radiological weapons, in particular the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons; recognized that in 1989 the Ad Hoc Committee made a further contribution to the clarification and better understanding of different approaches that continued to exist with regard to both of the important matters under consideration; took note also of the recommendation of the Conference on Disarmament that the Ad Hoc Committee on Radiological Weapons should be re-established at the beginning of its 1990 session; requested the Conference on Disarmament to continue its substantive negotiation on the subject with a view to the prompt conclusion of its work, taking into account all proposals presented to the Conference to this end and drawing upon the annexes to its report as a basis of its future work, the result of which should be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Conference on Disarmament all relevant documents relating to the discussion of all aspects of the issue by the Assembly at its forty-fourth session (resolution 44/116 T).

In the twenty-first resolution, entitled "Contribution of confidence- and security-building measures to international peace and security", the Assembly welcomed the implementation of confidence-building measures as contained in the Final Act of Helsinki and on that basis the positive experience gathered since 1987 with the implementation, by the thirty-five States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, of the measures agreed at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe; expected the ongoing Vienna negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures to build upon and expand the results already achieved at the Stockholm Conference with the aim of elaborating and adopting a new set of mutually complementary confidence- and security-building measures designed to reduce the risk of military confrontation in Europe; reaffirmed its invitation to all States to consider the possible introduction of confidence-building measures in their particular regions and, where possible, on the basis of initiatives of the States of the region concerned, to negotiate on them in keeping with conditions and requirements prevailing in the respective region; and welcomed the consideration, *inter alia*, of confidence-building measures in United Nations regional disarmament workshops and in the United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament in Africa, Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean (resolution 44/116 U).

In its decision, entitled "International co-operation for disarmament", the Assembly reaffirmed the importance of further strengthening international co-operation in the field of disarmament and, noting the recent important and encouraging developments in this area, decided to invite all States to be guided by principles of co-operation in furthering ways and means to facilitate both bilateral and multilateral solutions to disarmament and called upon all States to contribute to increasing the effectiveness of the United Nations in fulfilling its role and responsibility in the sphere of disarmament (decision 44/432).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 43/75 N and 44/116 A, E, L, N and S);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 42/38 C).

59. Review and implementation of the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly:

(a) World Disarmament Campaign

(b) Convention on the Prohibition of the Use of Nuclear Weapons

(c) Nuclear-arms freeze

(d) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme

(e) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa, United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific and United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly approved the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Twelfth Special Session as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items in which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24). Annex IV of the Concluding Document contained the recommendation that the Assembly should decide to endorse the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations programme of fellowships on disarmament, to continue the programme and to increase the number of fellowships from 20 to 25 from 1983 onwards. The Assembly also launched the World Disarmament Campaign in order to promote public

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interest in and support for the goals set out in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session (A/S-12/32, annex V, para. 1).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/100 A to J, 38/73 A to J, 39/63 A to K, 40/151 A to I, 41/60 A to J, 42/39 A to K, and 43/76 A to H).

At its forty-fourth session, 84/ the General Assembly adopted six resolutions under the item (resolutions 44/117 A to F).

In the first resolution, entitled "World Disarmament Campaign", the Assembly reiterated its commendation of the manner in which, as described in the relevant reports, the World Disarmament Campaign had been geared by the Secretary-General in order to guarantee "the widest possible dissemination of information and unimpeded access for all sectors of the public to a broad range of information and opinions

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84/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 64):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa: A/44/582;

(ii) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia: A/44/583;

(iii) United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean: A/44/584;

(iv) World Disarmament Campaign: A/44/647;

(v) United Nations disarmament fellowship, training and advisory services programme: A/44/663;

(c) Report of the First Committee: A/44/786;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/810;

(e) Resolutions 44/117 A to F;

(f) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.3-41;

(g) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.48;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

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on questions of arms limitation and disarmament and the dangers relating to all aspects of the arms race and war, in particular nuclear war"; recalled that, as had also been agreed by consensus in the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, the second special session devoted to disarmament, it was likewise an essential requisite for the universality of the Campaign that it receive "the co-operation and participation of all States"; endorsed once more the statement made by the Secretary-General on the occasion of the Third United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign to the effect that such co-operation implied that adequate funds be made available and that consequently the criterion of universality also applied to pledges, since a campaign without world-wide participation and funding would have difficulty in reflecting this principle in its implementation; urged States that had not yet done so, especially those with the largest military expenditures, to make an initial financial contribution to the Campaign; decided that at its forty-fifth session there should be an eighth United Nations Pledging Conference for the World Disarmament Campaign, and expressed the hope that on that occasion all those Member States which had not yet announced any voluntary contribution would do so; reiterated its recommendation that the voluntary contributions made by Member States to the World Disarmament Campaign Voluntary Trust Fund should not be earmarked for specific activities inasmuch as it was most desirable that the Secretary-General enjoy full freedom to take the decisions he deemed fit within the framework of the Campaign previously approved by the Assembly and in exercise of the powers vested in him in connection with the Campaign; noted with appreciation, that the Secretary-General had given permanent character to his instructions to the United Nations information centres and regional commissions to give wide publicity to the Campaign and, whenever necessary, to adapt, as far as possible, United Nations information materials to local languages; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report covering both the implementation of the programme of activities of the Campaign by the United Nations system during 1990 and the programme of activities contemplated by the system for 1991; also requested the Secretary-General to assess the achievements and shortcomings of the World Disarmament Campaign so far and to submit a brief report in this regard to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/117 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Regional disarmament", the Assembly expressed its thanks to the Secretary-General for his report, submitted pursuant to resolution 42/39 E; noted with concern that conflicts continued to threaten regional and global peace and security but that prospects were emerging for the peaceful settlement of certain regional conflicts; noted with satisfaction the importance of the regional measures that had already been adopted and the regional efforts undertaken in the field of nuclear and conventional disarmament; welcomed the progress made since its forty-second session with respect to: (a) the process initiated by the agreement of 7 August 1987 on the "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" (Esquipulas II) between the countries of Central America (A/42/521-S/19085, annex) in order to arrive at a lasting peace in that region and that had resulted in the Tela agreements of 7 August 1989 (A/44/451-S/20778); and (b) the resumption, in Vienna, of negotiations in the area of confidence- and security-building measures, as well as the new negotiation on conventional armed forces in Europe, both within the framework of the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe,

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and requirements, including related regional issues, and to the Government of Norway for having made financial contributions for the Workshop; commended the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme had continued to be carried out; requested the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the programme within existing resources; and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the programme (resolution 44/117 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament in Africa and Asia and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean", the Assembly appealed once again to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the effective operational activities of the centres; commended the Secretary-General for all the efforts he had made in favour of the centres, and requested him to continue to provide all the necessary support to their activities; requested the Secretary-General to establish, as soon as practicable, the post of Director at each of the regional centres so as to ensure the effective functioning of the centres; decided to rename the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia as the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific; and requested him also to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/117 F).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 44/117 A, E and F).

## 60. Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security

At its forty-third session, in 1988, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" should be included in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session (resolution 43/77 A). At that session, the Assembly, recalling that, at its tenth special session, the first special session devoted to disarmament, it had unanimously stressed the importance of both qualitative and quantitative measures in the process of disarmament, observing that at no stage since that session had the qualitative aspect of the arms race been seriously addressed by the international community and emphasizing that the proposal contained in the resolution was without prejudice to research and development efforts being undertaken for peaceful purposes, invited Member States to establish panels at the national level to monitor and evaluate such developments and disseminate the assessments provided by the Secretary-General; further invited them to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and proposals as well as the evaluations of the national panels; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 43/77 A).

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and requirements, including related regional issues, and to the Government of Norway for having made financial contributions for the Workshop; commended the Secretary-General for the diligence with which the programme had continued to be carried out; requested the Secretary-General to continue the implementation of the programme within existing resources; and also requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the programme (resolution 44/117 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "United Nations regional centres for peace and disarmament in Africa and Asia and the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean", the Assembly appealed once again to Member States, as well as to international governmental and non-governmental organizations, to make voluntary contributions in order to strengthen the effective operational activities of the centres; commended the Secretary-General for all the efforts he had made in favour of the centres, and requested him to continue to provide all the necessary support to their activities; requested the Secretary-General to establish, as soon as practicable, the post of Director at each of the regional centres so as to ensure the effective functioning of the centres; decided to rename the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia as the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific; and requested him also to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/117 F).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 44/117 A, E and F).

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At its forty-fourth session, 85/ the General Assembly took note of the preliminary work undertaken by the Secretary-General to follow future scientific and technological developments, especially those which have potential military applications, and to evaluate their impact on international security; requested the Secretary-General to conclude this work so that a report could be submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session; noted that the process of establishing national expert panels by Member States had already begun; encouraged Member States to participate by communicating their views to the Secretary-General, and invited them to establish panels at the national level to monitor and evaluate developments; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Scientific and technological developments and their impact on international security" (resolution 44/118 A).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/118 A).

## 61. Science and technology for disarmament

At its forty-fourth session, 86/ the General Assembly took note of national and international activities to use scientific and technological achievements for disarmament-related purposes; called upon Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify and extend such activities, to develop international co-operation in this area and to keep the United Nations informed about progress in this field; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Science and technology for disarmament" (resolution 44/118 B).

No advance documentation expected.

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85/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 65):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/487 and Add.1 and 2;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/44/787;

(c) Resolution 44/118 A;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.3-25, 31 and 41;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

86/ References for the forty-fourth session:

(a) Report of the First Committee: A/44/787;

(b) Resolution 44/118 B;

(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.3-41;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

62. Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament

(c) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements

(d) Advisory Board on Disarmament Studies

(e) United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

(f) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade

(g) Implementation of the guidelines for appropriate types of confidence-building measures

(h) Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war

(i) Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament

(j) Prevention of nuclear war

(k) Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly decided that an item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session" should be included in the provisional agenda of its thirty-third and subsequent sessions (resolution S-10/2, para. 115). At that session, the Assembly established, as a successor to the Commission originally established by resolution 502 (VI), a Disarmament Commission composed of all Member States of the United Nations (*ibid*., para. 118).

At its thirty-third to forty-third sessions, 87/ the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 33/71 A to H, 34/83 A to M,

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87/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 67):

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/43/42);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/43/859;

(c) Resolution 43/78 H;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/43/PV.3-43;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.73.

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35/152 A to J, 36/92 A to M, 37/78 A to K, 38/183 A to P, 39/148 A to R, 40/18 and 40/152 A to Q, 41/86 A to R, 42/42 A to N and 43/78 A to M and decisions 34/422, 39/423, 40/428 and 41/421).

At its forty-fourth session, 88/ the General Assembly adopted eight resolutions and one decision under the item (resolutions 44/119 A to H and decision 44/432).

In the first resolution, entitled "Comprehensive programme of disarmament", the General Assembly, considering that the conclusion of the elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament would constitute an important contribution to the success of the Third Disarmament Decade and to the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, called upon the Conference on Disarmament to consider, at the beginning of its 1991 session, the resumption of the work of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Comprehensive Programme of Disarmament with the aim of resolving the outstanding issues in order to conclude the elaboration of the programme (resolution 44/119 A).

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88/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 66):

(a) Report of the Conference on Disarmament: Supplement No. 27 (A/44/27);

(b) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/44/42);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Declaration of the 1980s as the Second Disarmament Decade: A/44/435 and Add.1;

(ii) Status of multilateral disarmament agreements: A/44/619;

(iii) Advisory Board on Disarmament Matters: A/44/654;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the activities of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research: A/44/421;

(e) Report of the First Committee: A/44/788;

(f) Resolutions 44/119 A to H;

(g) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.3-41;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

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In the second resolution, entitled "Non-use of nuclear weapons and prevention of nuclear war", the Assembly considered that the solemn declarations by two nuclear-weapon States made or reiterated at the twelfth special session of the General Assembly, concerning their respective obligations not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, offer an important avenue to decrease the danger of nuclear war; expressed the hope that those nuclear-weapon States which had not yet done so would consider making similar declarations with respect to not being the first to use nuclear weapons; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations on the item in its agenda concerning prevention of nuclear war and to consider, inter alia, the elaboration of an international instrument of a legally binding character laying down the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons (resolution 44/119 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Report of the Disarmament Commission", the Assembly took note of the annual report of the Disarmament Commission; noted that the Disarmament Commission had yet to conclude its consideration of some items on its agenda, but noted also with appreciation the progress achieved on some of these; recalled the role of the Disarmament Commission as the specialized, deliberative body within the United Nations multilateral disarmament machinery that allowed for in-depth deliberations on specific disarmament issues, leading to the submission of concrete recommendations on those issues; stressed the importance for the Disarmament Commission to work on the basis of a relevant agenda of disarmament topics, thereby enabling the Commission to concentrate its efforts and thus optimize its progress on specific subjects in accordance with resolution 37/78 H; noted also that consultations had been held on the question of ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission in the field of disarmament; took note with satisfaction of the results of those consultations on ways and means to enhance the functioning of the Disarmament Commission, as annexed to the resolution; requested the Disarmament Commission to continue its work in accordance with its mandate, as set forth in paragraph 118 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, and with paragraph 3 of resolution 37/78 H, and to that end to make every effort to achieve specific recommendations, at its 1990 substantive session, on the outstanding items on its agenda, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the Assembly as well as the results of its 1989 substantive session; also requested the Disarmament Commission to meet for a period not exceeding four weeks during 1990 and to submit a substantive report, containing specific recommendations on the items included in its agenda, to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; requested the Secretary-General to transmit to the Disarmament Commission the annual report of the Conference on Disarmament, together with all the official records of the forty-fourth session of the Assembly relating to disarmament matters, and to render all assistance that the Commission might require for implementing the resolution; and also requested the Secretary-General to ensure full provision to the Commission and its subsidiary bodies of interpretation and translation facilities in the official languages and to assign, as a matter of priority, all the necessary resources and services to that end (resolution 44/119 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Report of the Conference on Disarmament", the Assembly reaffirmed the role of the Conference on Disarmament as the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum of the international community; noted with satisfaction that further progress had been made in the negotiations on the elaboration of a draft convention on the complete and effective prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and on their destruction, and urged the Conference on Disarmament to intensify further its work with a view to completing negotiations on such a draft convention as soon as possible; called upon the Conference on Disarmament to intensify its work, to further its mandate more earnestly through substantive negotiations, within the framework of ad hoc committees as the most appropriate mechanism, and to adopt concrete measures on the specific priority issues of disarmament on its agenda, in accordance with the Programme of Action set forth in section III of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; urged the Conference on Disarmament to provide negotiating mandates to ad hoc committees on all agenda items, in keeping with the fundamental role of the Conference as identified in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session; and requested the Conference on Disarmament to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/119 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and prevention of nuclear war", the Assembly reaffirmed that multilateral and bilateral negotiations on nuclear questions should complement and facilitate each other; believed that efforts should be intensified in order to initiate multilateral negotiations in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 50 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; reiterated that, in view of the importance of the matter, it was equally necessary to devise suitable steps to expedite effective action for the prevention of nuclear war; requested the Conference on Disarmament to establish ad hoc committees at the beginning of its 1990 session on both the cessation of the nuclear-arms race and nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war with adequate mandates in order to allow a structured and practical analysis of how the Conference on Disarmament could best contribute to progress on these two urgent matters; and also requested the Conference on Disarmament to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on its consideration of those subjects (resolution 44/119 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty", the Assembly noted with satisfaction that eleven members of the South Pacific Forum had now ratified the Treaty and that China and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics had adhered to Protocols 2 and 3 of the Treaty; noted also that the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America had stated that none of their practices and activities within the Treaty area were inconsistent with the Treaty or its Protocols; and commended the Treaty and its Protocols for the consideration of all Member States (resolution 44/119 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Disarmament Week", the Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up measures undertaken by States, governmental and non-governmental organizations in holding Disarmament Week; commended all States, international and national governmental and non-governmental organizations for their active support for and participation in Disarmament Week; invited all States that so desired, in carrying out appropriate measures at the local level on the occasion of Disarmament Week, to take into account the elements of the model programme for Disarmament Week prepared by the Secretary-General; invited Governments to continue, in accordance with Assembly resolution 33/71 D of 14 December 1978, to inform the Secretary-General of activities undertaken to promote the objectives of Disarmament Week; invited international and national non-governmental organizations to continue to take an active part in Disarmament Week and to inform the Secretary-General of the activities undertaken; invited the Secretary-General to continue to use the United Nations information organs as widely as possible to promote better understanding among the world public of disarmament problems and the objectives of Disarmament Week; and requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 33/71 D, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/119 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade", the Assembly took note of the work of the Disarmament Commission at its 1989 session on the declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade; directed the Disarmament Commission, at its 1990 substantive session, to finalize the preparation of elements of a draft resolution to be entitled "Declaration of the 1990s as the Third Disarmament Decade" and to submit them to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session for consideration and adoption; and requested the Secretary-General to render all necessary assistance to the Disarmament Commission in implementing the resolution (resolution 44/119 H).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission, Supplement No. 42 (A/45/42);

(b) Report of the Conference on Disarmament, Supplement No. 27 (A/45/27);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 36/92 H, 38/183 O, 40/152 L and 43/78 H);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 39/148 H).

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## 63. Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace

The item entitled "Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" was included in the agenda of the twenty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1971, at the request of Sri Lanka, later joined by the United Republic of Tanzania (A/8492 and Add.1). At that session, the Assembly declared that the Indian Ocean was designated as a zone of peace; and called upon the great Powers, the littoral and hinterland States and other maritime users of the Indian Ocean to enter into consultations with each other with a view to realizing the aims of the Declaration (resolution 2832 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, consisting of 15 members (resolution 2922 (XXVII)). At the twenty-ninth session, the Committee was enlarged to 18 members (resolution 3259 B (XXIX)). At the thirty-second session, the Committee was further enlarged to 23 members (resolution 32/86). At its thirty-fourth session, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee by the addition of new members to be appointed by the President of the Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee; and invited the permanent members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean referred to in paragraph 12 (c) of the report of the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean that had not yet done so to serve on the expanded Committee (resolution 34/80 B).

Between 1980 and 1987, 16 additional members were appointed on the basis of the recommendation of the Committee (A/34/854 and Add.1, A/35/800, A/37/811, A/38/828 and A/41/987). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 49 Member States: Australia, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Greece, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mauritius, Mozambique, Netherlands, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Romania, Seychelles, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Thailand, Uganda, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare, with the assistance of consultant experts, a factual statement of the great Powers' military presence in the Indian Ocean; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-ninth session an item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace" (resolution 3080 (XXVIII)). The factual statement was considered by the Ad Hoc Committee, which decided to annex it to the Committee's report to the Assembly (A/9629).

At its twenty-ninth to thirty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 3259 A (XXIX), 3468 (XXX), 31/88 and 32/86).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly noted the proposal for the establishment of a zone of peace in the Indian Ocean (resolution S-10/2, para. 64 (b)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to convene a meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in July 1979 (resolution 33/68).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean during 1981 at Colombo for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to undertake the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference, including consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreement that might ultimately be reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace (resolution 34/80 B).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Ad Hoc Committee to continue its efforts for the necessary harmonization of views on the issues related to the convening of the Conference to achieve the objectives of the Declaration, to make every effort, in consideration of the political and security climate in the Indian Ocean area, particularly recent developments, as well as the progress made in the harmonization of views, to finalize all preparations for the Conference, including the dates for its convening, and to continue the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference (resolution 35/150).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly regretted that the Ad Hoc Committee had failed to reach consensus on the finalization of dates for the convening, during 1981, of the Conference on the Indian Ocean; and requested the Committee to make every effort to accomplish the necessary preparatory work for the Conference, including consideration of its convening not later than the first half of 1983 (resolution 36/90).

At its twelfth special session, in 1982, the General Assembly had before it the report of the Ad Hoc Committee, in which the Committee had recommended that the Assembly, at that session, might wish to make specific recommendations to facilitate the expeditious discharge by the Committee of its mandate and to implement resolution 36/90. At that session, the Assembly did not take any action on this question; it approved, however, the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Twelfth Special Session, as the Concluding Document of the Twelfth Special Session, in which the Committee recommended that the items on which the special session had not reached decisions should be taken up at the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly for further consideration (decision S-12/24).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 37/96, 38/185, 39/149, 40/153, 41/87, 42/79 and 43/79).

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At its forty-fourth session, 89/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean; reaffirmed support for the achievement of the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace; reiterated and emphasized its decision to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, as a necessary step for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted in 1971; renewed the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee as defined in the relevant resolution, and requested the Committee to intensify its work with regard to the implementation of its mandate; noted with satisfaction that in the implementation of the mandate of the Ad Hoc Committee, including the preparatory work for the convening of the Conference, as called for in the relevant resolutions recommended by the Committee and adopted by the General Assembly by consensus, progress has been made by the Working Group of the Ad Hoc Committee in its meetings during the sessions of the Committee in 1989; urged the Ad Hoc Committee to intensify its discussions of substantive issues and principles, including those identified by the Chairman of the Working Group in his report dated 12 July 1989, with the aim of elaborating elements that might be taken into consideration during the subsequent preparation of a draft final document of the Conference; requested the Ad Hoc Committee to hold two preparatory sessions during the first half of 1990, the first with a duration of one week and the second with a duration of two weeks, for completion of the remaining preparatory work relating to the Conference on the Indian Ocean to enable the convening of the Conference at Colombo in 1991 in consultation with the host country; requested the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to continue his consultations on the participation in the work of the Committee by States Members of the United Nations that are not members of the Committee, with the aim of resolving this matter at the earliest possible date; requested the Chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee to consult the Secretary-General at the appropriate time on the establishment of a secretariat for the Conference; and requested the Ad Hoc Committee to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a full report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/120).

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, Supplement No. 29 (A/45/29).

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89/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 67):

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean: Supplement No. 29 (A/44/29);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/44/789;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/869;

(d) Resolution 44/120;

(e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.3-41 and 53;

(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.54;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

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## 64. Israeli nuclear armament

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Iraq (A/34/142). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of qualified experts, to prepare a study on Israeli nuclear armament and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session; and further requested him to submit a progress report on the work of the group of experts to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/89).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Group of Experts to Prepare a Study on Israeli Nuclear Armament (resolution 35/157).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report (resolution 36/98).

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 37/82 and 38/69).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, in co-operation with the Department for Disarmament Affairs and in consultation with the League of Arab States and the Organization of African Unity, to prepare a report providing data and other relevant information relating to Israeli nuclear armament and further nuclear developments, taking into account the report of the Secretary-General on Israeli nuclear armament, and to submit it to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 39/147).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of UNIDIR (resolution 40/93).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities in the light of the latest available information, and to update the study on Israeli nuclear armament and submit it to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/93).

At its forty-second and forty-third sessions, the General Assembly requested IAEA to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel might undertake to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards; and requested the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions (resolutions 42/44 and 43/80).

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At its forty-fourth session, 90/ the General Assembly reiterated its condemnation of Israel's refusal to renounce any possession of nuclear weapons; reiterated also its condemnation of the co-operation between Israel and South Africa; requested once more the Security Council to take urgent and effective measures to ensure Israel's compliance with Council resolution 487 (1981); demanded once more that Israel place all its nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards; called upon all States and organizations that had not yet done so to discontinue co-operating with and giving assistance to Israel in the nuclear field; reiterated its request to IAEA to suspend any scientific co-operation with Israel that could contribute to its nuclear capabilities; also requested IAEA to inform the Secretary-General of any steps Israel might take to place its nuclear facilities under Agency safeguards; and requested the Secretary-General to follow closely Israeli nuclear activities and to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/121).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/121).

## 65. Education and information for disarmament

This item was included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1989, at the request of Costa Rica (A/44/194). At that session, 91/ the General Assembly invited Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations to inform the Secretary-General about all the efforts that they had made to respond to the call made in

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90/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 68):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/658;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/44/790;

(c) Resolution 44/121;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.3-25, 30 and 41;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

91/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 151):

(a) Request for inclusion: A/44/194;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/44/792;

(c) Resolution 44/123;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.3-25 and 34;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

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paragraph 106 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on the current state of education for disarmament, taking into account the reports of the Member States and international governmental and non-governmental organizations and based on information available from other kinds of resources; also requested him to submit the reports requested in paragraphs 1 and 2 of the resolution to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Education and information for disarmament" (resolution 44/123).

No advance documentation expected.

## 66. Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects

This question has been considered by the General Assembly under various items. At the twenty-seventh session, in 1972, it was examined under the item entitled "General and complete disarmament" (see item 63). At that session, the Assembly welcomed the report of the Secretary-General entitled "Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use" (A/8803/Rev.1), which had been called for under resolution 2852 (XXVI); deplored the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons in all armed conflicts; and commended the report to the attention of all Governments and peoples (resolution 2932 A (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly included the question in the agenda as a separate item entitled "Napalm and other incendiary weapons and all aspects of their possible use". At that session, the Assembly invited the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflicts to consider the question of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons, as well as other specific conventional weapons that might be deemed to cause unnecessary suffering or to have indiscriminate effects (resolution 3076 (XXVIII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the Diplomatic Conference to continue its consideration of the question (resolution 3255 A (XXIX)); and urged all States to refrain from the production, stockpiling, proliferation and use of such weapons, pending the conclusion of agreements on the prohibition of these weapons (resolution 3255 B (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Incendiary and other specific conventional weapons which may be the subject of prohibitions or restrictions of use for humanitarian reasons" (resolution 3464 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly reiterated its previous resolution (resolution 31/64).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly noted resolution 22 (IV) on follow-up regarding prohibitions or restrictions of use of certain conventional weapons, adopted by the Diplomatic Conference on 7 June 1977, in which the

Conference had recommended that a conference of Governments on such weapons should be convened not later than 1979; and decided to convene in 1979 a United Nations conference on this question and to convene a preparatory conference for that conference (resolution 32/152).

At its tenth special session, in 1978, the General Assembly considered that the United Nations Conference on Prohibitions or Restrictions of Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects should seek agreement on the prohibition or restriction of use of certain conventional weapons, including those which might cause unnecessary suffering or have indiscriminate effects, and that all States were called upon to contribute towards carrying out that task (resolution S-10/2, paras. 86 and 87).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly endorsed the recommendation of the Preparatory Conference that the United Nations Conference should be held at Geneva from 10 to 28 September 1979 (resolution 33/70).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Conference and endorsed the recommendation of the Conference to hold another session at Geneva in 1980 with a view to completing negotiations (resolution 34/82).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the Final Report of the Conference; welcomed the successful conclusion of the Conference, which had resulted in the adoption, on 10 October 1980, of the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects, the Protocol on Non-Detectable Fragments (Protocol I), the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices (Protocol II) and the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Incendiary Weapons (Protocol III); took note of article 3 of the Convention, which stipulated that the Convention would be open for signature on 10 April 1981; and commended the Convention and the three annexed Protocols to all States, with a view to achieving the widest possible adherence to those instruments (resolution 35/153).

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/93 and 37/79).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly noted that, upon the fulfilment of the conditions set out in article 5 of the Convention, the Convention and the three Protocols annexed thereto had entered into force on 2 December 1983 (resolution 38/66).

At its thirty-ninth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 39/56, 40/84, 41/50 and 42/30).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly urged all States that had not yet done so to exert their best endeavours to become parties to the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto as early as possible, so as ultimately to obtain universality of adherence; noted that, under article 8 of the Convention, conferences might be convened to consider amendments to the Convention or any of

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the annexed Protocols, to consider additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing annexed Protocols, or to review the scope and operation of the Convention and the Protocols annexed thereto and to consider any proposal for amendments to the Convention or to the existing Protocols and any proposals for additional protocols relating to other categories of conventional weapons not covered by the existing Protocols; and requested the Secretary-General as depositary of the Convention and its Protocols to inform the Assembly from time to time of the state of adherence to the Convention and its Protocols (resolution 43/67).

At its forty-fourth session, 92/ the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects" (decision 44/430).

No advance documentation expected.

### 67. Special sessions on disarmament

At its forty-third session, 93/ the General Assembly considered that the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly - the third special session devoted to disarmament - had served the purpose of increasing awareness of the areas where future efforts should be concentrated and underscored the urgency that States should work resolutely for the common cause of curbing the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field, and achieving disarmament; took note with

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92/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 55):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/569;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/44/777;

(c) Decision 44/430;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.3-25, 28 and 32;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

93/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 66):

(a) Report of the First Committee: A/43/858;

(b) Resolution 43/77 B;

(c) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/43/PV.3-43;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.73.

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appreciation of the numerous constructive proposals submitted by Member States to the Assembly at its fifteenth special session aimed at advancing disarmament and increasing security; called upon all Member States to contribute to the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the field of disarmament, as it provides the most appropriate forum for all Member States to contribute actively and collectively to the consideration and resolution of disarmament issues that have a bearing on their security; considered that the contribution of the special sessions of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament had been useful in reviewing and assessing the results of the efforts of Member States in moving forward deliberations and negotiations on all disarmament and related issues, and that they could provide a new direction and impetus for those efforts; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Special sessions on disarmament" (resolution 43/77 B).

No advance documentation expected.

## 68. Verification in all its aspects

The item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" was included in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly, in 1986, as a sub-item under the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session: implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the tenth special session". At that session, the Assembly invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on verification principles, procedures and techniques for promoting the inclusion of adequate verification in arms limitation and disarmament agreements and on the role of the United Nations in the field of verification (resolution 40/152 O).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolution 41/86 Q).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Disarmament Commission to conclude its consideration of verification in all its aspects at its 1988 substantive session, and to report on its deliberations, conclusions and recommendations to the Assembly at its third special session devoted to disarmament and at its forty-third session (resolution 42/42 F).

At its forty-third session, 94/ the General Assembly recognized that the United Nations, in accordance with its role and responsibilities established under

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94/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 139):

(a) Report of the Disarmament Commission: Supplement No. 42 (A/43/42);

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/43/894;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/43/938;

(d) Resolution 43/81 B;

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the Charter, can make a significant contribution in the field of verification, in particular of multilateral agreements; noted with satisfaction the completion by the Disarmament Commission of its work on the subject of verification in all its aspects; endorsed the general principles of verification drawn up by the Disarmament Commission and contained in its report; requested the Secretary-General to undertake, with the assistance of a group of qualified governmental experts, an in-depth study of the role of the United Nations in the field of verification that would: (a) identify and review existing activities of the United Nations in the field of verification of arms limitation and disarmament; (b) assess the need for improvements in existing activities as well as explore and identify possible additional activities, taking into account organizational, technical, operational, legal and financial aspects; (c) provide specific recommendations for future action by the United Nations in this context; requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on the subject to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Verification in all its aspects" (resolution 43/81 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 43/81 B).

### 69. Question of Antarctica

This item was listed on the agenda of the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, in 1983, at the request of Antigua and Barbuda and Malaysia (A/38/193 and Corr.1). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive, factual and objective study on all aspects of Antarctica, taking fully into account the Antarctic Treaty system and other relevant factors (resolution 38/77).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the study on the question of Antarctica (resolution 39/152).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to update and expand the study by addressing various specific questions; invited the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to inform the Secretary-General of their negotiations to establish a régime regarding Antarctic minerals; viewed with concern the continued status of South Africa as a Consultative Party to the Antarctic Treaty; and urged the Consultative Parties to exclude the racist *apartheid* régime of South Africa from their meetings at the earliest possible date (resolutions 40/156 A to C).

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(continued)

(e) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/43/PV.3-43;

(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/43/SR.41;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.73.

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At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to keep the Secretary-General informed of all aspects of the question of Antarctica so that the United Nations could function as the central repository of all such information; requested the Secretary-General to continue to follow all aspects of the question of Antarctica and provide an updated report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/88 A); and called upon the Consultative Parties to impose a moratorium on the negotiations to establish a minerals régime until such time as all members of the international community could participate fully in such negotiations (resolution 41/88 B); appealed once again to the Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist apartheid régime of South Africa from participation in their meetings; invited the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General on the actions taken regarding the provisions of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/88 C).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly appealed once again to the Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist apartheid régime of South Africa from participation in their meetings; invited the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General on the actions taken regarding the provisions of the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report in this regard to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/46 A). At the same session, the Assembly called upon the Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to all meetings of the Treaty parties; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session; and also called on the Consultative Parties to impose a moratorium on the negotiations to establish a minerals régime until such time as all members of the international community could participate fully in such negotiations (resolution 42/46 B).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the principle that the international community is entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the repository for all such information in accordance with Assembly resolutions 41/88 A and 42/46 B; expressed its deep regret that the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties had proceeded with negotiations and adopted on 2 June 1988 a Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resource Activities, notwithstanding the Assembly's calls in resolutions 41/88 B and 42/46 B for a moratorium on negotiations to establish a minerals régime until such time as all members of the international community could fully participate; reiterated its call upon the Antarctic Treaty Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to all meetings of the Treaty parties; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session; and urged all States Members of the United Nations to co-operate with him (resolution 43/83 A). At the same session, the Assembly appealed once again to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to exclude South Africa from participation in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date (resolution 43/83 B).

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At its forty-fourth session, 95/ the General Assembly appealed once again to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures to exclude the racist apartheid régime of South Africa from participating in the meetings of the Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date; and invited the States parties to the Antarctic Treaty to inform the Secretary-General of actions taken in this regard (resolution 44/124 A). The Assembly also reiterated its call upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to all meetings of the Treaty parties; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on his evaluations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; expressed the conviction that, in view of the significant impact that Antarctica exerts on the global environment and ecosystems, any régime to be established for the protection and conservation of the Antarctic environment and its dependent and associated ecosystems, in order to gain the universal acceptability necessary to ensure full compliance and enforcement, must be negotiated with the full participation of all members of the international community; and urged all States Members to co-operate with the Secretary-General and to continue consultations on all aspects relating to Antarctica (resolution 44/124 B).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 44/124 A and B).

## 70. Strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" (see item 72), considered that further efforts were necessary for the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation (resolution 36/102).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly considered that the security of the Mediterranean and that of the adjacent regions were interdependent and that further efforts were necessary for the creation of conditions of security and fruitful co-operation in all fields for all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean, on the basis of principles it enumerated (resolution 37/118).

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95/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 70):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/44/518 and A/44/586;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/44/819;

(c) Resolutions 44/124 A and B;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.42-46;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

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At its thirty-eighth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 38/189, 39/153, 40/157, 41/89 and 42/90).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, taking note of the meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Brioni, Yugoslavia, on 3 and 4 June 1987, encouraged once again efforts to intensify existing forms and to promote new forms of co-operation in various fields, particularly those aimed at reducing tension and strengthening confidence and security in the region; reaffirmed also the importance of intensifying and constantly promoting contacts in all fields where common interests exist in order to eliminate gradually, through co-operation, the causes preventing the faster social and economic development of the Mediterranean States, particularly the developing States of the region; took note, in this regard, of the idea of the establishment of a Mediterranean forum as a multidisciplinary framework for the promotion of co-operation in the region, which would bring together the representatives not only of Governments but also of scientific, educational, cultural and other institutions, as well as prominent individuals specializing in Mediterranean studies; welcomed any further communication to the Secretary-General, from all States, of proposals, declarations and recommendations on strengthening peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 43/84).

At its forty-fourth session, 96/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that the security of the Mediterranean is closely linked with European security and with international peace and security, that further efforts are necessary to reduce tension and that just and viable solutions are needed for existing problems and crises in the region, the withdrawal of foreign forces of occupation and the right of peoples under colonial or foreign domination to self-determination and independence; took note of the final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade from 4 to 7 September 1989, and in particular paragraph 25 of the document on international security and disarmament, which, inter alia, supported the transformation of the Mediterranean region into a region of peace, security and co-operation, free from conflict and confrontation; expressed satisfaction that important negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures were taking place at Vienna aimed at building upon and expanding the militarily significant and politically binding

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96/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 71):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/676;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/44/820;

(c) Resolution 44/125;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.46-52;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

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achievements of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, which, in relation to the Mediterranean, inter alia, confirmed the intention of the participants in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to develop good-neighbourly relations with all States of the region, with due regard to reciprocity, and in the spirit of the principles contained in the Declaration on Principles Guiding Relations between Participating States, so as to promote confidence and security and make peace prevail in the region, in accordance with the provisions contained in the Mediterranean chapter of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe; welcomed the agreement reached by the States participating in the Vienna Follow-up Meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to convene a meeting on the Mediterranean at Palma de Mallorca in 1990, in order to consider ways and means of further enhancing various aspects of co-operation, including the protection and improvement of Mediterranean ecosystems, with the aim of widening the scope of their co-operation with the non-participating Mediterranean States and contributing to the strengthening of confidence and security in the region; urged all States to co-operate with the Mediterranean States in the further efforts required to reduce tension and promote peace, security and co-operation in the region in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations; encouraged once again efforts to intensify existing forms and to promote new forms of co-operation in various fields, particularly those aimed at reducing tension and strengthening confidence and security in the region; reaffirmed the importance of intensifying and constantly promoting contacts in all fields where common interests exist in order to eliminate gradually, through co-operation, the causes preventing the faster social and economic development of the Mediterranean States, particularly the developing States of the region; welcomed any further communication to the Secretary-General from all States of proposals, declarations and recommendations on strengthening peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region; also welcomed the creation of the Arab Maghreb Union at Marrakesh, Morocco, on 17 February 1989, and greeted this event as a factor of peace, stability, security and development in the region; invited the States members of the relevant regional organizations to lend support and to submit to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions on their potential contribution to the strengthening of peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean region; renewed its invitation to the Secretary-General to give due attention to the question of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region and, if requested to do so, to render advice and assistance to Mediterranean countries in their concerted efforts in promoting peace, security and co-operation in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, on the basis of all replies received and notifications submitted in the implementation of the present resolution and taking into account the debate on this question during its forty-fourth session, a detailed report on the strengthening of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region (resolution 44/125).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/125).

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## 71. Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

The item entitled "The strengthening of international security" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (A/7654). At that session, the Assembly invited Member States to inform the Secretary-General of their views and suggestions as well as of any measures they took for the purpose of strengthening international security (resolution 2606 (XXIV)).

### Review of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security (resolution 2734 (XXV)). At its twenty-sixth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 2880 (XXVI), 2993 (XXVII), 3185 (XXVIII), 3332 (XXIX), 3389 (XXX), 31/92, 32/154, 33/75, 34/100, 35/158, 36/102, 37/118, 38/190, 39/154, 40/158, 41/90 and 42/92).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly invited Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the basis of the replies received (resolution 43/88).

### Strengthening of regional peace and security

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, recognizing the need to remove the risk of armed conflicts between States by promoting a change in the international climate from confrontation to peaceful relations, noting with satisfaction that the United Nations peace-keeping forces had been awarded the Nobel Peace prize for effective contribution to the maintenance of international peace and security, affirming that all regional and subregional peace and security endeavours should take into account the characteristics of each region, noting the voluntary contributions made by States towards regional and subregional peace-keeping arrangements and welcoming the positive trends towards the peaceful settlement of various regional and subregional conflicts and the important role played in that regard by the Secretary-General, whose efforts it wished to facilitate, urged all States, in the implementation of agreements reached with the United Nations regarding peace-keeping arrangements, further to strengthen co-operation with the Secretary-General in the discharge of his functions deriving from the Charter as well as the mandates and decisions of the Security Council and the Assembly; and affirmed that the adoption and implementation of confidence- and security-building measures, taking into account the Charter and the specificity of each particular region, would contribute to the strengthening of regional as well as international peace and security (resolution 43/85).

## Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session the sub-item entitled "Need for result-oriented political dialogue to improve the international situation" (decision 42/402).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the obligation of all States to abide strictly by the Charter; called for the continuation and intensification of result-oriented political dialogue and co-operation at the multilateral, regional and bilateral levels; appealed to all Member States to enhance the role of the Organization as a forum for political dialogue and negotiation and to consider ways and means of strengthening the role and efficiency of the Assembly as the most representative international forum, as well as increasing the political authority of its resolutions; welcomed the recent encouraging co-operation among the members of the Security Council, which had enabled the Council to more effectively fulfil its primary responsibility for international peace and security; encouraged the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to facilitate dialogue, to promote the peaceful settlement of conflicts and to enhance international peace and security; and stressed the importance of a more adequate consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Organization (resolution 43/86).

At its forty-fourth session, 97/ the General Assembly, noting with satisfaction that conflicts and hostilities were giving way to negotiations, understanding and co-operation in a number of instances, expressing its expectation that the Treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Elimination of Their Intermediate-Range and Shorter-Range Missiles, of 8 December 1987, would be a precursor to the adoption of further concrete disarmament measures leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons, expressing its conviction that the gradual military disengagement of the great Powers and their military alliances from various parts of the world should be promoted, and stressing the need for structural adjustments in all spheres in order to respond to the challenges of advanced technology, reaffirmed the validity of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and called upon all States to contribute effectively to its implementation; urged all States to take immediate steps aimed at promoting and using effectively the system

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97/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 72):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/722 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/44/821;

(c) Resolution 44/126;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/44/PV.46-52;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.81.

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of collective security as envisaged in the Charter; stressed that there is a need further to enhance the effectiveness of the Security Council in discharging its principal responsibility of maintaining international peace and security; emphasized the role that the United Nations has in the maintenance of international peace and security and in promoting respect for international law; invited Member States to submit their views on the question of the implementation of the Declaration and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the basis of the replies received (resolution 44/126).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/126).

## 72. Implementation of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace (resolution 33/73).

At its thirty-sixth and thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly considered the reports of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the Declaration, and reaffirmed the lasting importance and validity of the purposes and principles enshrined in the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace (resolutions 36/104 and 39/157).

At its forty-second session, [98] the General Assembly urged all States to continue their sustained efforts towards the fullest implementation of the Declaration at the national and international levels; recommended that all Governments and appropriate institutions, while elaborating their policies, in particular their education programmes and school curricula, should keep in mind the principles contained in the Declaration; called upon all Governments and the United Nations and the concerned organizations of its system, as well as other international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to inform the Secretary-General of progress made in regard to the implementation of the Declaration in all its aspects; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 42/91).

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[98] References for the forty-second session (agenda item 72 (a)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/42/668;

(b) Report of the First Committee: A/42/760;

(c) Resolution 42/91;

(d) Meetings of the First Committee: A/C.1/42/PV.49-57;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/42/PV.93.

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At its forty-third session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 43/87 on the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration on the Preparation of Societies for Life in Peace.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 42/91).

## 73. Science and peace

The item "Science and peace" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of Costa Rica. At that session, 99/ the Assembly decided to proclaim the "International Week of Science and Peace", to take place each year during the week in which 11 November falls; urged Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to encourage universities and other institutions of advanced studies, scientific academies and institutes, and professional associations and individuals in the scientific community to hold, during that Week, lectures, seminars, special debates and other activities conducive to the study and dissemination of information on the links between progress in science and technology and the maintenance of peace and security; urged Member States to promote international co-operation among scientists by facilitating exchanges of experts and information; and requested the Secretary-General to draw the attention of Member States and interested organizations to the importance of the International Week of Science and Peace and invite them to report to him on their activities and initiatives in connection with this event, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 43/61).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 43/61).

## 74. Effects of atomic radiation

At its tenth session, in 1955, the General Assembly established the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation, consisting of 15 Member States, and requested it to assemble, study and disseminate information on observed levels of ionizing radiation and radioactivity in the environment, and on the effects of such radiation upon man and his environment (resolution 913 (X)).

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99/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 140):

(a) Request for inclusion: A/43/141;

(b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/43/822;

(c) Resolution 43/61;

(d) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/43/SR.21;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.71.

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Scientific Committee to a maximum of 20 (resolution 3154 C (XXVIII)) and, at its forty-first session, the Assembly decided to increase the membership to a maximum of 21 (resolution 41/62 B). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 21 Member States: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, France, Germany, Federal Republic of, India, Indonesia, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Poland, Sudan, Sweden, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Substantive scientific reports reviewing in detail the levels, doses, effects and risks of ionizing radiation were submitted by the Scientific Committee to the Assembly at its thirteenth session (A/3838), seventeenth session (A/5216), nineteenth session (A/5814), twenty-first session (A/6314 and Corr.1), twenty-fourth session (A/7613 and Corr.1), twenty-seventh session (A/8725 and Corr.1), thirty-second session (A/32/40), thirty-seventh session (A/37/45), forty-first session (A/41/16) and forty-third session (A/43/45). Shorter reports on progress of work were also submitted at the intervening sessions.

At its forty-fourth session, 100/ the General Assembly commended the Scientific Committee for the valuable contribution it had been making in the course of the past 34 years to wider knowledge and understanding of the levels, effects and risks of atomic radiation; noted with satisfaction the continued and growing scientific co-operation between the Scientific Committee and UNEP; requested the Committee to continue its work, including its important co-ordinating activities, to increase knowledge of the levels, effects and risks of ionizing radiation from all sources; endorsed the Committee's intentions and plans for its future activities of scientific review and assessment on its behalf; requested it to report on new findings to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; requested UNEP to continue providing support for the effective conduct of the Committee's work and for the dissemination of its findings to the Assembly, the scientific community and the public; expressed appreciation for the assistance rendered to the Scientific Committee by Member States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations; and invited all these bodies to provide relevant scientific data, which would help the Committee in the preparation of future reports to the Assembly (resolution 44/45).

Document: Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation.

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100/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 74):

(a) Report of the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation: A/44/587;

(b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/44/718;

(c) Resolution 44/45;

(d) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/44/SR.3 and 4;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

## 75. International co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space

The item relating to the peaceful uses of outer space was first included in the agenda of the General Assembly at its thirteenth session, in 1958. At that session, the Assembly established the Ad Hoc Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, composed of 18 members, and requested the Committee to report to the Assembly on the activities and resources of the United Nations, of the specialized agencies and other international bodies relating to the peaceful uses of outer space, on the area of international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, on future organizational arrangements and on the nature of legal problems that might arise in carrying out programmes to explore outer space (resolution 1348 (XIII)).

At its fourteenth session, the General Assembly set up a permanent body, the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (resolution 1472 A (XIV)), whose original membership of 24 was expanded to 28 at the sixteenth session (resolution 1721 E (XVI)), to 37 at the twenty-eighth session (resolution 3182 (XXVIII)), to 47 at the thirty-second session (resolution 32/196 B) and to 53 at the thirty-fifth session (resolution 35/16). The Committee has established a Legal Sub-Committee and a Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee. It has also established four working groups of the whole on navigation satellites, broadcasting satellites, remote-sensing satellites and the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 53 Member States: Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.

The Committee has considered the work of its subsidiary bodies and reported each year to the General Assembly. The discussions and recommendations of the Committee have led to the formulation and adoption of several important international legal instruments, including the Declaration of Legal Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space (resolution 1962 (XVIII)), the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 2222 (XXI)), the Agreement on the Rescue of Astronauts, the Return of Astronauts and the Return of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 2345 (XXII)), the Convention on International Liability for Damage Caused by Space Objects (resolution 2777 (XXVI)), the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space (resolution 3235 (XXIX)), the Agreement Governing the Activities of States on the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (resolution 34/68), the Principles Governing the Use by States of Artificial Earth Satellites for International Direct Television Broadcasting (resolution 37/92) and the Principles Relating to Remote Sensing of the Earth from Outer Space (resolution 41/65).

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On the recommendation of the Committee, the Assembly has adopted several resolutions relating to international co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space, and more recently, relating to the promotion of practical applications of space technology, particularly for the benefit of developing countries.

At its thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly endorsed the wide-ranging recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, held in 1982, and requested the Committee to consider the implementation of those recommendations (resolutions 37/89, 37/90 and 38/80). At its thirty-ninth to forty-third sessions, the Assembly reiterated that request (resolutions 39/96, 40/162, 41/64, 42/68 and 43/56).

At its forty-fourth session, 101/ the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Legal Sub-Committee, at its twenty-ninth session, should (a) continue the elaboration of draft principles relevant to the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space through its working groups; (b) continue, through its working group, its consideration of matters relating to the definition and delimitation of outer space and to the character and utilization of the geostationary orbit, including consideration of ways and means to ensure the rational and equitable use of the geostationary orbit without prejudice to the role of the International Telecommunication Union; (c) continue its consideration of the legal aspects related to the applications of the principle that the exploration and utilization of outer space should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries; and noted that the working group on the third item would be established in 1990 and convened in 1991. The Assembly also endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee, at its twenty-seventh session, should consider the following items on a priority basis: the United Nations Programme on Space Applications and the co-ordination of space activities within the United Nations system; the implementation of the recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; matters relating to remote sensing of the Earth by

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101/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 75):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/44/20);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/469;

(c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/44/814;

(d) Resolution 44/46;

(e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/44/SR.19-21 and 23;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

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satellites, including applications for developing countries; and the use of nuclear-power sources in outer space; and, in that context, considered it particularly urgent to implement the following recommendations: (a) all countries should have the opportunity to use the techniques resulting from medical studies in space; (b) data banks at the national and regional levels should be strengthened and expanded and an international space information service should be established to function as a centre of co-ordination; (c) the United Nations should support the creation of adequate training centres at the regional level, linked, whenever possible, to institutions implementing space programmes, and necessary funding for the development of such centres should be made available through financial institutions; and (d) the United Nations should organize a fellowship programme through which selected graduates or post-graduates from developing countries should get in-depth, long-term exposure to space technology or applications, it being also desirable to encourage the availability of opportunities for such exposures on other bilateral and multilateral bases outside the United Nations system; endorsed the recommendations of the Committee that the Sub-Committee should consider questions relating to space transportation systems and their implications for future activities in space; the examination of the physical nature and technical attributes of the geostationary orbit, examination of its utilization and applications, including in the field of space communications, as well as other questions relating to space communications developments, taking particular account of the needs and interests of developing countries; matters relating to life sciences, including space medicine; progress in the geosphere-biosphere (global change) programme (the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to present reports and arrange a special presentation on this subject); matters relating to planetary exploration and matters relating to astronomy; and that the theme for the special attention of the 1990 session of the Sub-Committee would be: "The use of space technology in terrestrial search and rescue and in disaster relief activities" (the Committee on Space Research and the International Astronautical Federation should be invited to arrange a symposium, with as wide a participation as possible, on this theme, to complement discussions within the Sub-Committee). The Assembly also endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that the Sub-Committee, at its twenty-seventh session, should re-establish the Working Group of the Whole to Evaluate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Second United Nations Conference on the Exploration and Peaceful Uses of Outer Space, with a view to improving the execution of activities relating to international co-operation, particularly those included in the United Nations Programme on Space Applications, and to proposing concrete steps to increase such co-operation as well as to make it more efficient; decided that the Working Group on the Use of Nuclear Power Sources should be reconvened to conduct additional work on the basis of its previous reports and of subsequent reports of the Scientific and Technical Sub-Committee; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the recommendations of the UNISPACE 82 Conference; endorsed the initiative of international scientific organizations and bodies to designate 1992 as International Space Year; endorsed the recommendation of the Committee that international co-operation should be promoted through the International Space Year, which should be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all States, taking into particular account the needs of developing countries, and that, in that context, the training and educational capabilities of the United Nations Programme on Space Applications should be utilized to bring about a meaningful role for the United Nations; requested the Committee to continue to consider, as a matter of priority, ways and means of maintaining outer space for peaceful purposes, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; and requested the Committee to continue to consider its agenda item entitled "Spin-off benefits of space technology: review of current status" (resolution 44/46).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space: Supplement No. 20 (A/45/20);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/46).

### 76. United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

At its third session, in 1948, the General Assembly initiated United Nations assistance to Palestine refugees (resolution 212 (III)). At that session, the Assembly established the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, composed of France, Turkey and the United States of America (resolution 194 (III)).

At its fourth session, the General Assembly established the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (resolution 302 (IV)). Since May 1950, the Agency, which is supported by voluntary contributions, has been providing education, training, health, relief and other services to Arab refugees from Palestine. In 1967 and 1982, the functions of the Agency were widened to include humanitarian assistance, as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other displaced persons in serious need of immediate assistance, as a result of the 1967 and subsequent hostilities (resolutions 2252 (ES-V) and 37/120 B). The Agency's mandate has been extended several times, most recently until 30 June 1993 (resolution 44/47 A).

Under paragraph 8 of resolution 302 (IV), the General Assembly established an Advisory Commission to advise and assist the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency in the execution of its programme. At present, the Advisory Commission of UNRWA is composed of the following 10 Member States: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

Under paragraph 21 of resolution 302 (IV), the Director (now Commissioner-General) of the Agency was requested to submit to the General Assembly an annual report on the work of the Agency and to the Secretary-General such other reports as the Agency might wish to bring to the attention of the United Nations or its appropriate organs.

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly, in view of the Agency's deteriorating financial situation, established the Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near

East and requested it to study all aspects of the financing of the Agency and to assist the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General in reaching solutions to the financial problems of the Agency (resolution 2656 (XXV)). The Working Group is composed of the following nine Member States: France, Ghana, Japan, Lebanon, Norway, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

The Working Group submitted to the General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session and at every subsequent session recommendations to help solve the financial problems of the Agency. The Assembly has annually extended the Working Group's mandate.

At its forty-fourth session, 102/ the General Assembly adopted 11 resolutions under this item (resolutions 44/47 A to K).

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102/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 76):

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/44/13 and Corr.1 and Add.1);

(b) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA: A/44/641;

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties: A/44/431;

(ii) University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees: A/44/474;

(iii) Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees: A/44/505;

(iv) Resumption of ration distribution to Palestine refugees: A/44/506;

(v) The return of population and refugees displaced since 1967: A/44/507;

(vi) Protection of Palestine refugees: A/44/508;

(vii) Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967: A/44/608;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine: A/44/497;

(e) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/44/815;

(f) Resolutions 44/47 A to K;

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In the first resolution, entitled "Assistance to Palestine refugees", the General Assembly noted with deep regret that repatriation or compensation of the refugees as provided for in paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) had not been effected, that no substantial progress had been made in the programme endorsed by the Assembly in paragraph 2 of its resolution 513 (VI) for the reintegration of refugees either by repatriation or resettlement and that, therefore, the situation of the refugees continued to be a matter of serious concern; expressed its thanks to the Commissioner-General and to all the staff of the Agency, recognizing that the Agency was doing all it could within the limits of available resources, and also expressed its thanks to the specialized agencies and private organizations for their valuable work in assisting the refugees; reiterated its request that the headquarters of the Agency should be relocated at its former site within its area of operations as soon as practicable; noted with regret that the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine had been unable to find a means of achieving progress in the implementation of paragraph 11 of resolution 194 (III) and requested it to exert continued efforts towards the implementation of that paragraph and to report to the Assembly as appropriate, but no later than 1 September 1990; directed attention to the continuing seriousness of the financial position of the Agency, as outlined in the report of the Commissioner-General; noted with profound concern that, despite the commendable and successful efforts of the Commissioner-General to collect additional contributions, the increased level of income to the Agency was still insufficient to cover essential budget requirements in the current year and that, at currently foreseen levels of giving, deficits would recur each year; and called upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible to meet the anticipated needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of the budgetary deficit projected in the report of the Commissioner-General, and therefore urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions (resolution 44/47 A).

In the second resolution, entitled "Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East", the Assembly requested the Working Group to continue its efforts, in co-operation with the Secretary-General and the Commissioner-General, for the financing of the Agency for a further period of one year (resolution 44/47 B).

In the third resolution, entitled "Assistance to persons displaced as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities", the Assembly endorsed the efforts of the Commissioner-General of the Agency to continue to provide humanitarian assistance as far as practicable, on an emergency basis and as a temporary measure, to other persons in the area who are currently displaced and in serious need of continued assistance as a result of the June 1967 and subsequent hostilities; and strongly appealed to all Governments and to organizations and individuals to

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(continued)

(g) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/44/SR.5-8 and 25;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

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contribute generously for the above purpose to the Agency and to the other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned (resolution 44/47 C).

In the fourth resolution, entitled "Offers by Member States of grants and scholarships for higher education, including vocational training, for Palestine refugees", the Assembly urged all States to respond to the appeal contained in its resolution 32/90 F in a manner commensurate with the needs of Palestine refugees for higher education, including vocational training; strongly appealed to all States, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to augment the special allocations for grants and scholarships to Palestine refugees in addition to their contributions to the regular budget of the Agency; expressed its appreciation to all Governments, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations that had responded favourably to its resolutions 41/69 D, 42/69 D and 43/57 D; invited the relevant specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue, within their respective spheres of competence, to extend assistance for higher education to Palestine refugee students; appealed to all States, specialized agencies and the United Nations University to contribute generously to the Palestinian universities in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including, in due course, the proposed University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds" for Palestine refugees; also appealed to all States, specialized agencies and other international bodies to contribute towards the establishment of vocational training centres for Palestine refugees; requested the Agency to act as the recipient and trustee for the special allocations for grants and scholarships and to award them to qualified Palestine refugee candidates; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/47 D).

In the fifth resolution, entitled "Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967", the Assembly reiterated strongly its demand that Israel desist from the removal and resettlement of Palestine refugees in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 1967 and from the destruction of their shelters; requested the Commissioner-General to address the acute situation of the Palestine refugees in that territory and accordingly to extend all services of the Agency to those refugees; requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the Commissioner-General, to resume issuing identification cards to all Palestinian refugees and their descendants in the occupied territory, irrespective of whether or not they are recipients of rations and services of the Agency; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-fifth session, on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 44/47 E).

In the sixth resolution, entitled "Resumption of the ration distribution to Palestine refugees", the Assembly regretted that resolutions 37/120 F, 38/83 F, 39/99 F, 40/165 F, 41/69 F, 42/69 F and 43/57 F had not been implemented; called once again upon all Governments, as a matter of urgency, to make the most generous efforts possible and to offer the necessary resources to meet the needs of the Agency, particularly in the light of its interruption of the general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields, and therefore urged non-contributing Governments to contribute regularly and contributing Governments to consider increasing their regular contributions; requested the Commissioner-General to resume on a continuing basis the interrupted general ration distribution to Palestine refugees in all fields; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/47 F).

In the seventh resolution, entitled "Population and refugees displaced since 1967", the Assembly reaffirmed the inalienable right of all displaced inhabitants to return to their homes or former places of residence in the territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and declared once more that any attempt to restrict, or to attach conditions to, the free exercise of the right to return by any displaced person was inconsistent with that inalienable right and inadmissible; considered any and all agreements embodying any restriction on, or condition for, the return of the displaced inhabitants as null and void, strongly deplored the continued refusal of the Israeli authorities to take steps for the return of the displaced inhabitants; called once more upon Israel to take immediate steps for the return of all displaced inhabitants, and to desist from all measures that obstruct the return of the displaced inhabitants, including measures affecting the physical and demographic structure of the occupied territories; and requested the Secretary-General, after consulting with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-fifth session, on Israel's compliance with the above (resolution 44/47 G).

In the eighth resolution, entitled "Revenues derived from Palestine refugee properties", the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to take all appropriate steps, in consultation with the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine, for the protection and administration of Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel and to establish a fund for the receipt of income derived therefrom, on behalf of the rightful owners; called once more upon Israel to render all facilities and assistance to the Secretary-General in the implementation of the above; called upon the Governments of all the other Member States concerned to provide the Secretary-General with any pertinent information in their possession concerning Arab property, assets and property rights in Israel which would assist the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolution; deplored Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Secretary-General in the implementation of the resolutions on this question; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/47 H).

In the ninth resolution, entitled "Protection of Palestine refugees", the Assembly held Israel responsible for the security of the Palestine refugees in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and called upon it to fulfil its obligations as the occupying Power in that regard, in accordance with the pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949; called upon all the High Contracting Parties to the Convention to take appropriate measures to ensure respect by Israel, the occupying Power, for the Convention in all circumstances in conformity with their obligation under article I thereof; urged the Security Council to consider the current situation in the occupied Palestinian territory, taking into account the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General; urged the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to continue his efforts in support of upholding the safety and security and the legal and human rights of the Palestine refugees in all the territories under Israeli occupation in 1967 and thereafter; called once again upon Israel, the occupying Power, to release forthwith all arbitrarily detained Palestine refugees, including the employees of the Agency; welcomed the provision by the Commissioner-General, in consultation with the Government of Lebanon, to provide housing to the Palestine refugees whose houses were demolished or razed; called once again upon Israel to compensate the Agency for the damage to its property and facilities resulting from the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, without prejudice to Israel's responsibility for all damages resulting from that invasion; and requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the Commissioner-General, to report to the Assembly, before the opening of its forty-fifth session, on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/47 I).

In the tenth resolution, entitled "University of Jerusalem 'Al-Quds' for Palestine refugees", the Assembly emphasized the need for strengthening the educational system in the Palestinian territory occupied by Israel since 5 June 1967, including Jerusalem, and specifically the need for the establishment of the proposed University; requested the Secretary-General to continue to take all necessary measures for establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds", in accordance with resolution 35/13 B, giving due consideration to the recommendations consistent with the provisions of that resolution; called once more upon Israel, the occupying Power, to co-operate in the implementation of the resolution and to remove the hindrances that it had put in the way of establishing the University of Jerusalem "Al-Quds"; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the progress made in the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/47 J).

In the eleventh resolution, entitled "Protection of Palestinian students and educational institutions and safeguarding of the security of the facilities of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East in the occupied Palestinian territory", the Assembly condemned the repeated Israeli raids on the premises and installations of UNRWA and called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from such raids; condemned, in particular, Israeli policies and practices against Palestinian students and faculties in educational institutions in the occupied Palestinian territory, especially the opening of fire on defenceless students, causing many casualties; deplored the policy and practices of Israel, the occupying Power, which have led to the prolonged closure of educational institutions, a large number of which are operated by the Agency, and the repeated disruption of medical services; called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to open immediately all closed educational institutions and to refrain from closing them thereafter; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/47 K).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Commissioner-General of UNRWA: Supplement No. 13 (A/45/13);

(b) Report of the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine (resolution 44/47 A);

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(c) Report of the Working Group on the Financing of UNRWA (resolution 44/47 B);

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 44/47 D to K).

## 77. Report of the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly established the Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories (resolution 2443 (XXIII)). At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following three Member States: Senegal, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia.

In the course of the twenty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in October 1970, the Special Committee presented its first report to the Secretary-General in conformity with resolution 2443 (XXIII). The Secretary-General made the report available to the Assembly and, following the inclusion of the item in the agenda of that session, the report was referred to the Special Political Committee. At that session, the Assembly renewed the mandate of the Special Committee (resolution 2727 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item on the basis of reports of the Special Committee and requested the Committee to continue its work (resolutions 2851 (XXVI), 3005 (XXVII), 3092 A and B (XXVIII), 3240 A to C (XXIX), 3525 A to D (XXX), 31/106 A to D, 32/91 A to C, 33/133 A to C, 34/90 A to C, 35/122 A to F, 36/147 A to G, 37/88 A to G, 38/79 A to H, 39/95 A to H, 40/161 A to G, 41/63 A to G, 42/160 A to G and 43/58 A to G).

At its forty-fourth session 103/ the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to continue to investigate Israeli policies and practices in the occupied

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103/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 77):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/44/562, A/44/563, A/44/564, A/44/565, A/44/566, A/44/640 and A/44/643;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Committee: A/44/352 and A/44/599;

(c) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/44/816;

(d) Resolutions 44/48 A to G;

(e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/44/SR.22-25;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

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Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967 and to report to the Secretary-General as soon as possible and whenever the need arises thereafter, and to submit regularly periodic reports to the Secretary-General on the present situation in the occupied Palestinian territory; decided to change the name of the Special Committee to "Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories"; and requested the Secretary-General to provide all necessary facilities to the Special Committee, to circulate regularly and periodically its reports to the States Members of the United Nations, and to report on the implementation of various related matters (resolutions 44/48 A to G).

Documents:

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General transmitting the reports of the Special Committee (resolution 44/48 A);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 44/48 A to G).

### 78. Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects

At its nineteenth session, in February 1965, the General Assembly established the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations, which was to undertake a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, including ways of overcoming the financial difficulties of the United Nations (resolution 2006 (XIX)).

At present, the Special Committee is composed of the following 34 Member States: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, German Democratic Republic, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Mauritania, Mexico, Netherlands, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Spain, Thailand, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

The Special Committee's working group, established in April 1968 to prepare working papers related to peace-keeping issues, is composed of the following 13 Member States: Argentina, Canada, Egypt, France, German Democratic Republic, India, Japan, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its twentieth to twenty-second sessions, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to consider the preparation of a study on matters related to facilities, services and personnel that Member States might provide for United Nations peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2053 (XX), 2220 (XXI) and 2308 (XXII)).

At its twenty-third and twenty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to submit to it a comprehensive report on the United Nations military observers established or authorized by the Security Council, as well as a progress report on such work as the Committee might be able to undertake on any other models of peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2451 (XXIII) and 2576 (XXIV)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly instructed the Special Committee to intensify its work with a view to completing its report on the United Nations military observers (resolution 2670 (XXV)).

At its twenty-sixth to thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly urged the Special Committee to renew its efforts to work towards the completion of agreed guidelines that would govern the conduct of peace-keeping operations of the United Nations in accordance with the Charter and to devote further attention to specific questions related to the practical implementation of peace-keeping operations (resolutions 2835 (XXVI), 2965 (XXVII), 3091 (XXVIII), 3239 (XXIX), 3457 (XXX), 31/105, 32/106, 33/114, 34/53, 35/121, 36/37 and 37/93).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee to submit a status report on its present situation, to determine the areas of possible progress and other areas where progress would be difficult to achieve or was still pending, and to consider proposals to reactivate and rationalize its work (resolution 38/81).

At its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly indicated that it was awaiting the report of the Special Committee to the Assembly at its next session, and reaffirmed and renewed the mandate given to the Special Committee by the relevant resolutions of the Assembly (resolutions 39/97 and 40/163).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly noted that the Special Committee had not been able to submit a report to the Assembly; and reaffirmed and renewed the mandate given to the Special Committee by the relevant resolutions of the Assembly (resolution 41/67).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly, convinced that the United Nations peace-keeping operations were an integral component of enhancing the efficiency of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security and aware of the extremely difficult financial situation of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the light of the heavy burden incurred by the troop contributors, especially those from developing countries, requested the Special Committee, in accordance with its mandate, to resume its work in 1988 for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/161).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly urged the Special Committee to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations in the field, taking into account the difficult financial situation of peace-keeping operations and the need for maximum cost efficiency;

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invited Member States to submit observations and suggestions to the Secretary-General on peace-keeping operations in all their aspects, with particular emphasis on practical proposals to make these operations more effective; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a compilation of the above-mentioned observations and suggestions and to submit it to the Special Committee during its session in 1989; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session (resolution 43/59 A). At the same session, the Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations to 34; and approved the request of the People's Republic of China to become a member of the Special Committee (resolution 43/59 B).

At its forty-fourth session, 104/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to provide Member States with information about the requirements of personnel, material and technical resources and services needed for United Nations peace-keeping operations, and to invite Member States to identify elements they could contribute; also requested him to establish an indicative registry of such potential contributions; further requested him to identify peace-keeping tasks and services which could be performed by civilian personnel; encouraged Member States to exchange information on their peace-keeping experiences, particularly through seminars; requested the Secretary-General to prepare manuals to aid Member States in establishing national training programmes for peace-keeping; urged all Member States to pay their contributions in full and on time; urged host countries of peace-keeping operations to conclude status-of-forces agreements with the United Nations, based on a model to be prepared by the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to publish an updated version of The Blue Helmets; urged the Special Committee to continue its efforts for a comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects; invited Member States to submit any observations and suggestions on peace-keeping to the Secretary-General for compilation and submission to the Special Committee during its session in 1990; and requested the Special Committee to submit a report on its work to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/49).

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104/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 78):

(a) Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations: A/44/301;

(b) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/44/734;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/808;

(d) Resolution 44/49;

(e) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/44/SR.9-12;

(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.48;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations (resolution 44/49);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/49).

## 79. Questions relating to information

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1976-1977, requested the Secretary-General to make new efforts in the field of information activities of the Organization and convey to the general public comprehensive information regarding the political, economic, social, cultural and humanitarian achievements and undertakings of the United Nations system, including the principles and aims related to the new international economic order; called upon the Secretary-General to collaborate closely in that effort with the national information media, the United Nations associations and other non-governmental organizations concerned throughout the world; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-third session a report on the activities of the Office of Public Information of the Secretariat and decided to consider the question at that session as a separate item entitled "United Nations public information policies and activities" (resolution 3535 (XXX)).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided that the above-mentioned item should be considered as sub-item(s) of an item entitled "Questions relating to information", which would be allocated to the Special Political Committee. The Assembly also decided to establish a Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, consisting of 41 Member States; and requested the Committee to submit a report to the Assembly at its thirty-fourth session (resolution 33/115 C).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to maintain the Committee to Review United Nations Public Information Policies and Activities, to rename it the Committee on Information and to increase its membership from 41 to 66 (resolution 34/182).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 66 to 67 (resolution 35/201).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/149 A and B, 37/94 A and B and 38/82 A and B).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 67 to 69 (resolution 39/98 A).

At its fortieth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 40/164 A and B, 41/68 A, B, D and E, 42/162 A and B and 43/60 A and B). At its forty-first session, the General

Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 69 to 70 (resolution 41/68 C). At its forty-third session, the Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee from 70 to 73 (decision 43/418).

At its forty-fourth session, 105/ the General Assembly, taking note of the comprehensive report of the Committee on Information, which served as an important basis and stimulated further deliberations, urged the full implementation of a number of recommendations; recommended that all countries, the United Nations system as a whole and all others concerned should co-operate and interact in responding to the call for the establishment of a new world information and communication order; that the central role of UNESCO in that regard, in line with that organization's strategies should be reaffirmed; that the mass media should be encouraged to give wider and more objective coverage to the efforts of the international community towards global development and, in particular, the efforts of the developing countries to achieve economic, social and cultural progress; that all countries be urged to assure to journalists the free and effective performance of their professional tasks; that urgent attention be given to the elimination of existing inequalities and the reduction of existing disparities in information flows at the international as well as the national level, to the encouragement of

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105/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 79):

(a) Report of the Committee on Information: Supplement No. 21 (A/44/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/653;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Review of United Nations public information networks - United Nations Information Centres" (JIU/REP/89/6) (A/44/329) and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/44/329/Add.1);

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Joint Inspection Unit entitled "Review of United Nations public information networks - Reorganization of the Department of Public Information" (JIU/REP/89/5) (A/44/433) and the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/44/433/Add.1);

(e) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization: A/44/509;

(f) Resolution 44/50 and decisions 44/313 and 44/418;

(g) Meetings of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/44/SR.15-18, 23 and 25;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

the free flow and the promotion of wider and better balanced dissemination of information, without any obstacle to freedom of expression, and to the advancement of mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples through the diversity of sources of information, respecting the interests, aspirations and socio-cultural values of all peoples; that the United Nations system, particularly UNESCO, in addition to bilateral co-operation, should aim at providing all possible support and assistance to the developing countries and their media, public and private or other, with due regard to their interests and needs in the field of information and to action already adopted within the United Nations system; that full support should be provided for the International Programme for the Development of Communication of UNESCO, which should support both public and private media (resolution 44/50, sect. I). The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to implement the recommendations relating to the activities of the Department of Public Information in accordance with the budgetary procedures as approved by the Assembly in its resolutions 41/213 of 19 December 1986, 42/211 of 21 December 1987 and 43/213 of 21 December 1988, and taking into account the priorities set by the Assembly; supported the Secretary-General in his continuing efforts to restructure and revitalize the Department of Public Information, based on the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 41/213; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Committee on Information at its twelfth session, in 1990, on the activities of the Department of Public Information and on the implementation of the recommendations in the resolution; also requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution; and requested the Committee on Information to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/50, sect. II).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to increase the membership of the Committee on Information from 73 to 74 (decision 44/418). At present, the Committee is composed of the following Member States: Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burundi, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malta, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Somalia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zimbabwe.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Information, Supplement No. 21 (A/45/21);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/50);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Director-General of UNESCO (resolution 44/50).

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## 80. Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Madagascar (A/34/245). At that session, the Assembly reaffirmed the necessity of scrupulously respecting the national entity and territorial integrity of a colonial territory at the time of its accession to independence; invited the Government of France to initiate negotiations without further delay with the Government of Madagascar for the reintegration of the islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India, which had been arbitrarily separated from Madagascar; called upon the Government of France to repeal the measures that infringed the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Madagascar; and requested the Secretary-General to follow the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/91).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; took note also of resolution CM/Res.784 (XXXV) adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirty-fifth ordinary session, held at Freetown in June 1980; invited the Government of France to initiate with the Government of Madagascar, as a matter of urgency, the negotiations provided for in resolution 34/91, with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/123).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its subsequent session (decisions 36/432, 37/424, 38/422, 39/421, 40/429, 41/416, 42/415 and 43/419).

At its forty-fourth session, 106/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 44/419).

No advance documentation expected.

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106/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 80):

(a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/44/685;

(b) Decision 44/419;

(c) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/44/SR.4;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

## 81. Question of the composition of the relevant organs of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, at the request of 29 Member States (A/32/243). At that session, the Assembly decided that consideration of the draft resolution (A/SPC/32/L.21) should be deferred until the thirty-third session and that a contact group, consisting of two or three representatives from each of the regional groups, should meet between the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the Assembly, under the chairmanship of a representative of the Asian Group, to study the question, on the understanding that its deliberations would serve as a basis for the consideration of the item by the Assembly at its thirty-third session (decision 32/427).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly decided to increase the number of Vice-Presidents of the Assembly from 17 to 21 and amended rules 31 and 38 of its rules of procedure accordingly; and decided to replace the annex to its resolution 1990 (XVIII) by a new annex laying down the pattern for the election of the President of the Assembly (see item 4), the 21 Vice-Presidents of the Assembly (see item 6) and the 7 Chairmen of the Main Committees (see item 5) (resolution 33/138).

At its thirty-fourth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item (decisions 34/420, 35/404, 36/433, 37/425, 38/423, 39/422, 40/430, 41/417, 42/416 and 43/420).

At its forty-fourth session, 107/ the General Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 44/420).

No advance documentation expected.

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107/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 81):

(a) Report of the Special Political Committee: A/44/686;

(b) Decision 44/420;

(c) Meeting of the Special Political Committee: A/SPC/44/SR.4;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

## 82. Development and international economic co-operation

### Human resources development

At its second regular session of 1986, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, taking into account earlier studies and the discussions to be held at the twenty-second series of joint meetings of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to submit a report on human resources development and on the activities of the United Nations system as a whole in this field, with conclusions and recommendations, to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, for consideration and appropriate action (resolution 1986/73).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General (A/42/335-E/1987/84) on human resources development (decision 42/434).

At its second regular session of 1987, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to submit a comprehensive report on human resources development and the activities of the system as a whole in that field, containing conclusions and recommendations, to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council, for consideration and appropriate action (resolution 1987/81).

At its second regular session of 1989, the Economic and Social Council reaffirmed the crucial role of human resources in the socio-economic development process, and recognized that the development of human resources was both an essential pre-condition for development and the ultimate aim of development; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on human resources development and the activities of the United Nations system in that field (A/44/229-E/1989/60); requested the Secretary-General, *inter alia*, to report on the implementation of the resolution in the context of the reports on operational activities for development and on the world social situation and to include in those reports recommendations for improving operational arrangements and focusing support, especially financial and technical support, for more commonly defined human resources development activities (resolution 1989/120).

At its forty-fourth session, 108/ the General Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/120 on the development of human resources; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on human resources development, including an assessment of the negative impact of the current economic situation facing developing countries in

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108/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 82):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries: A/44/467;

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their efforts for human resources development, recommendations for policy measures to promote human resources development in developing countries and ways and means of increasing the support of the international community, in particular developed countries, for human resources development in developing countries, taking into account, inter alia, the report requested by the Economic and Social Council in resolution 1989/120 and the results of the World Conference on Education for All, held at Bangkok in March 1990 (resolution 44/213).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 1989/120 and 44/213).

Net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries

At its second regular session of 1986, the Economic and Social Council, in taking note of the World Economic Survey 1986 (E/1986/59) and of the report of the Committee for Development Planning on its twenty-second session (E/1986/26), noted with concern that the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries had reached such proportions and was increasing at such a pace that concerted action was required on the part of the international community to halt and reverse the process; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with the executive heads of the competent bodies and organizations of the United Nations system, to prepare a comprehensive analytical report on the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries, on its impact on the development of developing countries, and on the measures to be taken within the framework of the United Nations system to halt and reverse that process; and further requested the Secretary-General to submit the report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 1986/56).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, recalling Council resolution 1986/56, expressed concern at the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries and its adverse effects on the development efforts of developing countries and the living conditions of their people; reaffirmed the urgent need to take appropriate and effective measures in the fields of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development, in order to halt and reverse the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries; and requested the Secretary-General, in preparing the report called for in Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/56, also to take duly into account the interrelationship

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(continued)

(ii) Current international monetary issues: A/44/631;

(b) Reports of the Second Committee (Parts I and XII): A/44/746 and Add.11;

(c) Resolutions 44/212, 44/213 and 44/232 and decisions 44/436, 44/448 and 44/449;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/44/SR.44, 46 and 49-51;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.85.

between the issues of money, finance, debt, resource flows, trade and development (resolution 41/180).

At its second regular session in 1987, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries (A/42/272-E/1988/72), stressed that a balanced and sustained recovery of the world economy required the restoration of economic growth and development in the developing countries and emphasized the need for the urgent adoption of specific measures to reverse the negative net transfer of resources by reducing the outflow of resources from developing to developed countries and by increasing the flow of resources to developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to monitor the evolution of the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries and developments having a bearing on the implementation of the resolution and to report thereon to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1988 (resolution 1987/93).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in preparing the report called for by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1987/93, to include a section on the links between the level of a net overall transfer of real resources from developing to developed countries and the attainment of the growth target for developing countries set in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (decision 42/429).

At its second regular session of 1988, the Economic and Social Council took note of the report of the Secretary-General (E/1988/64) and requested him to continue to monitor the evolution of the net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries and to devote a separate chapter of the World Economic Survey 1989 to an analysis of the phenomenon (decision 1988/160).

At its second regular session of 1989, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General to include in the World Economic Survey 1990 a more comprehensive analysis of the transfer of resources to and from developing countries, the main factors affecting such transfers and their impact on the growth and development of developing countries, presenting alternative hypotheses on the future evolution of that issue, taking into account recent developments in the world economy and distinguishing between both gross and net resource transfers and financial transfers, and to present a preliminary oral report to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session (resolution 1989/112).

At its forty-fourth session, [108] the General Assembly, taking note of Economic and Social Council decision 1988/160 and resolution 1989/112, urged the international community to adopt concrete measures in order to ensure adequate resources for the reactivation of economic growth and sustained development in developing countries and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the recommendations contained in the resolution (resolution 44/232).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/232).

## Patterns of consumption and qualitative aspects of development

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, aware of the need for methods to measure with greater accuracy the level of satisfaction of socio-economic needs in the developing countries, in order to facilitate the search for better ways of improving living standards, requested the Secretary-General to continue to implement General Assembly resolution 3345 (XXIX) in order to assist all States, particularly developing countries, and the organs of the United Nations in their efforts to advance knowledge on the interrelated issues of resources, population, environment and development; further requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on patterns of consumption and related socio-economic indicators, based on the views of all interested States and on information about the work done so far by relevant bodies in the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, and to submit the report to the Statistical Commission at its twenty-fourth session for consideration; and requested the Economic and Social Council to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 40/179).

At its second regular session of 1987, the Economic and Social Council took note of the information on action to be taken in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/179, contained in the report of the Statistical Commission on its twenty-fourth session; recommended that a report setting forth the views of Governments and containing a small number of case studies or national monographs on the preparation of a set of indicators in the fields identified in paragraph 2 of Assembly resolution 40/179 and the indicative patterns of consumption referred to in paragraph 3 thereof be prepared by the Secretary-General and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, in consultation with other appropriate organizations of the United Nations system, including UNICEF, UNEP, FAO, the World Bank, the regional commissions and other appropriate research institutes; and also recommended that the report be considered by the Statistical Commission at its twenty-fifth session, and that the recommendations of the Commission on the report be submitted to the Council at its first regular session of 1989; the results of the Council's consideration thereon to be presented to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session (resolution 1987/6).

At its first regular session of 1989, the Economic and Social Council endorsed the work undertaken by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and the Statistical Office pursuant to resolution 40/179 of the General Assembly and urged interested donors to provide extrabudgetary funds to support the case-studies undertaken by the Institute, as well as to enable the convening of a meeting of high-level experts on development indicators, in order to review the results of work in progress on the topic (resolution 1989/4).

At its forty-fourth session, 108/ the General Assembly endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/4 and the objectives set out in it; recognized that the identification of indicative patterns of consumption and the development of qualitative indicators of development would be extremely useful in the evaluation of the progress achieved in the implementation of the international development strategy and would make a substantial contribution to the work of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development; and requested the

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Secretary-General to invite the Institute to submit a preliminary progress report on the implementation of the resolution and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/4 for submission to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/234).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 44/234).

International conference on money and finance for development

At its forty-fourth session, 108/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on current international monetary issues (A/44/631), the annex to which contained updated information on recent proposals for convening an international conference on monetary and financial issues (decision 44/449).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to defer until its forty-fifth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International Conference on money and finance for development" (decision 44/448).

(a) International development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000)

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade (resolution 2625 (XXV)) and, at its thirty-fifth session, the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, which ends on 31 December 1990 (resolution 35/56).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly, recognizing the urgent need for the reactivation of the economic and social development process of the developing countries, requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with all the organs and organizations of the United Nations system concerned, to provide information that would be appropriate for the preparation and elaboration of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (1991-2000), including that which would be relevant for the assessment of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade (resolution 42/193).

At its second regular session of 29 July 1988, the Economic and Social Council recommended that the General Assembly initiate a comprehensive process for the preparation of an international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (resolution 1988/76).

At its forty-third session the General Assembly decided to establish an ad hoc committee of the whole for the preparation of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, and requested that committee to submit a progress report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session, with a view to finalizing the strategy in time for its adoption in 1990; invited all parts of the United Nations system in particular UNCTAD, to contribute to the preparatory process for the strategy by providing all appropriate inputs, including relevant documentation, and requested the Secretary-General to entrust the

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Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation with the responsibility for overall co-ordination of those contributions (resolution 43/182).

At its forty-fourth session, 109/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole and recommended that the Committee adopt the outline contained in the annex to the resolution as the basis for the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade (resolution 44/169).

Document: Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole, Supplement No. 41 (A/45/41).

(b) Trade and development

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development was established on 30 December 1964 as an organ of the General Assembly (resolution 1995 (XIX)). The members of the Conference are those States which are Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency. UNCTAD now consists of 168 members. The principal functions of the Conference are set out in section II, paragraph 3, of resolution 1995 (XIX). The Conference held its first session at Geneva in 1964, its second session at New Delhi in 1968, its third session at Santiago in 1972, its fourth session at Nairobi in 1976, its fifth session at Manila in 1979, its sixth session at Belgrade in 1983 and its seventh session at Geneva in 1987.

In accordance with section II, paragraph 22, of resolution 1995 (XIX), the Trade and Development Board, a permanent organ of UNCTAD, reports to the Conference and also reports annually on its activities to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council. The Board originally consisted of 55 members. At its thirty-first session, the Assembly, in response to the recommendations contained in section I, paragraph 5, of Conference resolution 90 (IV), decided to amend its resolution 1995 (XIX) so as to make membership of the Board open to all States members of UNCTAD (resolution 31/2 A). As at the end of the second part of its thirty-sixth session in March 1990, the membership of the Board stood at 131. At the closure of the second part of the thirty-sixth session, the membership of the

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109/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 82 (a)):

(a) Report of the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole, Supplement No. 41 (A/44/41 and Corr.1);

(b) Report of the Second Committee (Part II): A/44/746/Add.1;

(c) Resolution 44/169;

(d) Meeting of the Second Committee: A/C.2/44/SR.34;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.85.

Board's Main Committees was as follows: Committee on Commodities, 107; Committee on Manufactures, 101; Committee on Invisibles and Financing Relating to Trade, 103; Committee on Shipping, 103; Committee on Transfer of Technology, 99; Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, 110.

Document: Report of the Trade and Development Board, Supplement No. 15 (A/45/15).

## Restrictive business practices

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly decided to convene in 1990, under the auspices of UNCTAD, a United Nations Conference to Review all Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices and also decided that the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Restrictive Business Practices, at its annual session in 1990, should serve as the preparatory body for that Conference (resolution 41/167).

Accordingly, the ninth session of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts, which met on 23-27 April 1990, agreed on the provisional rules of procedure of the Review Conference, approved the provisional agenda for the Conference and examined a number of proposals for the improvement and further development of the Set, including international co-operation in the field of control of restrictive business practices.

The Intergovernmental Group of Experts adopted agreed conclusions in which it recommended that the Review Conference consider the proposals made by the Group of 77 and Group B, which are annexed to its report. Moreover, it requested the UNCTAD secretariat to prepare, for the Review Conference, a report containing detailed proposals enhancing the implementation of the provisions of the Set so as to ensure transparency in matters of restrictive business practices, a report containing detailed proposals for the definition of consultation procedures, and a report on technical assistance on issues concerning control of restrictive business practices in order to ensure the efficient use of resources.

The Second United Nations Conference to Review all Aspects of the Set of Multilaterally Agreed Equitable Principles and Rules for the Control of Restrictive Business Practices is scheduled to be held from 26 November to 7 December 1990.

## Specific measures in favour of island developing countries

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its earlier resolutions and those of UNCTAD on specific action related to the particular needs and problems of island developing countries; welcomed the efforts made by island developing countries to adopt policies that address their specific problems, including efforts at regional co-operation and integration, and called upon those countries to continue to pursue, in accordance with their national objectives, policies and priorities, further measures to render their economies less vulnerable to the adverse consequences of their specific situations; appealed to the international community to, *inter alia*, maintain and, if possible, increase the level of concessional financial and technical assistance provided to island developing countries, to maximize access of island developing countries to concessional financial and technical assistance, to ensure that assistance conformed to the national and, as appropriate, regional priorities of island developing countries and to consider improving existing arrangements for the compensation of island developing countries for adverse effects on their export earnings; urged once again the relevant organizations of the United Nations system to take adequate measures to respond positively to the particular needs of island developing countries and to report on such measures as appropriate; requested the Secretary-General to convene a meeting of governmental experts of island developing countries and donor countries and organizations to review the problems of island developing countries and propose appropriate concrete action with respect to those countries; and also requested him to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 43/189).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 43/189).

International code of conduct on the transfer of technology

At its forty-fourth session, 110/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the consultations carried out in 1989 relating to the negotiations on an international code of conduct on the transfer of technology (A/44/554); and invited the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to submit a complete report, based on the outcome of consultations, to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session so as to enable the Assembly to take appropriate action on the negotiations on the draft code of conduct (resolution 44/216).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/216).

Commodities

At its forty-fourth session, 110/ the General Assembly stressed the urgent need for appropriate and early action to address the present world situation in the

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110/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 82 (b)):

(a) Report of the Trade and Development Board, Supplement No. 15 (A/44/15), vols. I and II;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD on the negotiations on a draft international code of conduct on the transfer of technology: A/44/554;

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries: A/44/437;

(ii) Economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries: A/44/510;

area of commodities; expressed its concern at the negative effects of the long-term downward trend of commodity prices on the economic development of the developing countries; stressed the need to undertake measures for the diversification of the commodity economy of developing countries and to ensure greater participation of those countries in the processing, marketing and distribution, including transportation, of commodities, and, in that context, stressed the importance of market access for commodities from developing countries and of improved market transparency; expressed its conviction that more stable market conditions for commodities would be conducive to the social and economic development of developing countries and could, inter alia, contribute to the international campaign against illicit production, trafficking and consumption of narcotic drugs; recognized the need for a better functioning of commodity markets and the desirability of achieving stable and more predictable conditions in commodity trade and of avoiding excessive fluctuations of prices, and urged co-operation between producers and consumers, with a view to improving the functioning of existing international commodity agreements or arrangements and/or, as appropriate, negotiating other commodity agreements or arrangements; urged all parties involved to meet agreed commitments and work for a balanced approach to the multilateral trade negotiations within the Uruguay Round so as to ensure that their successful conclusion brings about further expansion and liberalization in trade in commodities, taking into account the special and differential treatment for developing countries, as well as all other principles contained in the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round; and recognized the urgent need to address the grave problem of shortfalls in export earnings in the commodities of developing countries; called upon those countries which had ratified the Agreement Establishing the Common Fund for Commodities to contribute to making both accounts of the Common Fund fully operational as soon as possible; invited all countries that had not yet ratified the Agreement to do so as soon as possible; and requested the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to submit a report on world commodity trends and prospects, with particular reference to the situation of the commodity-dependent developing countries (resolution 44/218).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General of UNCTAD (resolution 44/218).

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(continued)

(iii) Trade embargo against Nicaragua: A/44/581;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General on the progress in the implementation of specific action related to the particular needs and problems of land-locked developing countries: A/44/588;

(e) Report of the Second Committee (Part III): A/44/746/Add.2;

(f) Draft resolution: A/44/L.39;

(g) Resolutions 44/19 and 44/214 to 44/220;

(h) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/44/SR.38, 44, 48, 49 and 51;

(i) Plenary meetings: A/44/PV.54 and A/44/PV.85.

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### (c) Review and appraisal of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly, expressing deep concern at the continuing deterioration in the overall socio-economic situation of the least developed countries, decided to convene the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries at a high level in 1990 and to accept the generous offer made by the Government of France to host the Conference. The mandate of the Conference should be: to review progress at the country level thus far in the decade; to review progress in international support measures and particularly in official development assistance; and in the light of the above, to consider, formulate and adopt appropriate national and international policies and measures for accelerating the development process in the least developed countries during the 1990s in accordance with their long-term national social and economic objectives. The Assembly also decided to convene one session of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries in the spring of 1989 followed by one session of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries, as Preparatory Committee for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, early in 1990 in order to prepare for the Conference; further decided to designate UNCTAD as the focal point for the preparations for the Conference (resolution 42/177).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly emphasized the crucial importance of adequate preparation for the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, taking into account the priorities to be put forward by the least developed countries themselves (resolution 43/186).

At its forty-fourth session, 110/ the General Assembly, taking note of the outcome of the Meeting of Governmental Experts of Donor Countries and Multilateral and Bilateral Financial and Technical Assistance Institutions with Representatives of the Least Developed Countries, held at Geneva in May 1989, called upon all Governments, intergovernmental and multilateral institutions and others concerned to take appropriate steps to ensure that adequate preparations were made for the Conference and to participate effectively in the forthcoming meeting of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries, as well as in the Conference itself, and to support the least developed countries in making their own preparations; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-fifth session a report on the outcome of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, which will be held at Geneva from 3 to 14 September 1990 (resolution 44/220).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/220).

### (d) Food problems

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the World Food Conference, established the World Food Council at the ministerial or plenipotentiary level to function as an organ of the United Nations, reporting to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council

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(resolution 3348 (XXIX)). The Council is a co-ordinating mechanism that provides overall, integrated and continuing attention for the successful co-ordination and follow-up of policies concerning food production, nutrition, food security, food trade and food aid, as well as other related matters, by all the agencies of the United Nations system. In pursuit of its mandate, the Council holds annual ministerial sessions, and submits its recommendations to the General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its fourteenth session, held at Nicosia from 23 to 26 May 1988, the Council reviewed and made recommendations on the potential for hunger reduction through food-surplus-based development assistance; food and environmental issues vital to human survival; food security and international agricultural trade, co-ordination and convergence of the policies of international food, financing, trade and development agencies; and regional and South-South co-operation in food and agriculture. These deliberations resulted in the adoption by the Council of the Cyprus Initiative Against Hunger in the World.

At its forty-third session, 111/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the role and importance of technical co-operation among developing countries in their socio-economic development in general and in their agricultural development in particular, and in the reinforcement and final achievement of their individual and collective self-reliance; called upon the developing countries to place greater emphasis on technical co-operation in food and agriculture and to strengthen and improve the mechanisms for such co-operation at the national, subregional and regional levels; urged the developed countries to provide financial and technical assistance to such programmes; urged the organizations of the United Nations system, including FAO, UNDP, IFAD and others, to provide increased financial and technical assistance for technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture; recommended that those organizations give priority in their programmes of work to technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture; requested WFC to continue its work in identifying effective ways and means of technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his report to the General Assembly on technical co-operation among developing countries information on the implementation of the resolution, including recommendations for the enhancement of technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture (resolution 43/190).

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111/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 82 (c)):

(a) Report of the World Food Council: Supplement No. 19 (A/43/19);

(b) Report of the Second Committee (Part IV): A/43/915/Add.3;

(c) Resolutions 43/190 and 43/191;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/43/SR.21-26, 36-40 and 42;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.83.

Also at its forty-third session, 111/ the General Assembly noted with concern that the number of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition had increased in the 1980s; welcomed the conclusions and recommendations of WFC, in particular, the Cyprus Initiative against Hunger in the World; stressed the need for substantial progress in stimulating food production in developing countries, in particular in Africa and in the least developed countries; also stressed that the provision of food aid in the context of emergency situations resulting from natural disasters should be reinforced; recommended that a higher priority be given to supporting food production in the national development efforts of developing countries in order to ensure adequate food supplies and distribution; called for a joint effort by all States and relevant international and intergovernmental organizations to improve the food situation and protect the nutritional levels of affected groups, in particular low-income groups, especially during the implementation of structural adjustment programmes; urged that concerted efforts be made at the mid-term review of multilateral trade negotiations at Montreal, Canada, taking into account the need to provide special and differential treatment for developing countries; emphasized the urgency of strengthening international co-operation in the field of transfer of agricultural technology and of facilitating the free exchange of information on experience and technology relating to food production, processing and storage; called upon the international community to support and complement the efforts made by African Governments to stimulate agriculture and food production and to implement fully the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990; urged all States members of IFAD to take decisive action to ensure the timely conclusion of the negotiations on the third replenishment of the resources of the Fund; took note with satisfaction that the target of the Special Programme for Sub-Saharan African Countries Affected by Drought and Desertification of the Fund had been achieved and appealed for increased contributions to the Fund; appealed to the international community to contribute generously to WFP so that its pledging target could be attained; noted with appreciation the eighth replenishment of IDA and stressed the need to draw upon those resources for the development of food and agriculture; stressed the need for co-ordinated international action to tackle the long-term problems of migratory pest control. The Assembly also urged WFC to continue, within its mandate: (a) to assess the overall impact of structural adjustment programmes in developing countries on the nutritional levels of their populations and to suggest remedial measures in that area; (b) to assess the impact of liberalized international trade in agricultural and tropical products on all countries and especially on the food security and development efforts of developing countries; (c) to promote activities related to food security and agricultural trade, as well as to regional and South-South co-operation in food and agriculture; (d) to stimulate progress in and contribute more actively to the full implementation of the food policy and programme components of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990; requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with WFC, UNCTAD and FAO, to submit to the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1989, an updated comprehensive report on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and on the liberalization of international agricultural trade (resolution 43/191).

At its fifteenth session, held at Cairo from 22 to 25 May 1989, the Council reiterated that hunger was largely a man-made phenomenon: human error or neglect created it, human complacency perpetuated it and human resolve could eradicate it; discussed the implementation of the Cyprus Initiative against Hunger in the World, adopted at its fourteenth session; adopted the Cairo Declaration, which enumerated specific policies and programmes to eradicate hunger and malnutrition; examined the Programme of Co-operative Action presented by the President; and reported on WFC follow-up action on the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development; on WFC support for African food policy efforts in its report of the WFC/AfDB consultation on food policy management training programmes in Africa; on the promotion of regional and South-South co-operation in food and agriculture; and on the consultations on the food-security impact of structural adjustment.

At its second regular session of 1989, the Economic and Social Council requested the Secretary-General, in consultation with WFC, UNCTAD and FAO, to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session an updated copmrehensive report on trends in the international market for agricultural and tropical products and the liberalization of international agricultural trade (resolution 1989/88).

Documents:

(a) Report of WFC, Supplement No. 19 (A/45/19);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/88).

(e) New and renewable sources of energy

Pursuant to General Assembly resolutions 33/148, 34/190 and 35/204, the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy was held at Nairobi from 10 to 21 August 1981.

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy as adopted by the Conference (resolution 36/193).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish a Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy and requested the Secretary-General to provide secretariat support arrangements (resolution 37/250).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee with respect to action-oriented plans and programmes, mobilization of financial resources, inter-agency co-ordination and secretariat support arrangements (resolution 38/169).

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At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its second session, noted with concern that the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action had been slow and fell short of the urgent needs of developing countries; and called for the early and effective implementation of the Programme and of the conclusions and recommendations adopted to that end (resolution 39/173).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General of new and renewable sources of energy (decision 40/444).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly took note of and endorsed the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its third session; reaffirmed the significance of the Nairobi Programme of Action as the basic framework of action by the international community; and invited all Governments and the appropriate international financial institutions, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and organs and bodies of the United Nations system to continue their support and intensify their efforts for the accelerated and comprehensive implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action (resolution 41/170).

At its forty-third session, 112/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy at its fourth session and endorsed the resolutions and decisions contained therein; reaffirmed the importance of the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy; urged the States members of the Committee, at its fifth session, to consider further measures to strengthen the activities of the United Nations in that field, particularly to enable the Committee to ensure full and more effective implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action; invited interested States to inform the Committee, at its fifth session, of their ongoing technical and scientific activities and/or evaluations with regard to selected substantive themes; called upon the international community to implement effectively the proposals contained in the conclusions and recommendations of the Colloquium of High-level Experts on New and Renewable Sources of Energy, held at Castelgandolfo, Italy, and requested the Secretary-General to convene an *ad hoc* panel of experts to prepare specific recommendatoins regarding information systems on new and renewable sources of

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112/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 82 (d)):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy: Supplement No. 36 (A/43/36);

(b) Report of the Second Committee (Part V): A/43/915/Add.4;

(c) Resolution 43/192;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/43/SR.21-26, 36-40 and 42;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.83.

energy; reiterated the need to pursue actively ways and means of mobilizing adequate additional financial resources commensurate with the needs of developing countries in the field of new and renewable sources of energy; and reaffirmed the importance of increasing inter-agency co-operation within the United Nations system, as well as co-ordination of development activities for new and renewable sources of energy at all levels (resolution 43/192).

Document: Report of the Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy, Supplement No. 36 (A/45/36).

(f) Development of the energy resources of developing countries

At its forty-third session, 113/ the General Assembly, reaffirming the importance of the development of the energy resources of developing countries and the need for measures by the international community to assist and support the efforts of the developing countries, in particular the energy-deficient among them, to develop their energy resources, welcomed the report of the Secretary-General (document A/43/476 and Corr.1); noted with concern that energy exploration and development trends in developing countries had been on the decline in recent years and requested the Secretary-General to outline a programme of action aimed at the acceleration of the exploration and development of their energy resources; also requested the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate studies and analyses of trends in energy exploration and development in developing countries, taking into account the activities of the relevant organizations of the United Nations system, and to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990 (resolution 43/193).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 43/193).

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113/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 82 (e)):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/43/476 and Corr.1;

(b) Report of the Second Committee (Part VI): A/43/915/Add.5;

(c) Resolution 43/193;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/43/SR.21-26, 36-40 and 42;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.83.

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## Large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impacts on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas

At its forty-fourth session, 114/ the General Assembly, noting that many countries were disturbed by the increase in the use of large-scale pelagic driftnets to catch living marine resources on the high seas, recognizing that more than one thousand fishing vessels used such driftnets in the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans and in other areas of the high seas, and mindful that this method of fishing can be highly indiscriminate and wasteful and was widely considered to threaten the effective conservation of resources such as highly migratory and anadromous species of fish, birds and marine mammals, drawing attention to the fact that the resolution did not address the question of small-scale driftnet fishing traditionally conducted in coastal waters, especially by developing countries, which provided an important contribution to their subsistence and economic development, expressing concern that non-targeted fish, marine mammals, seabirds and other resources could become entangled in and consequently injured or killed by large-scale driftnets, either in active use or lost or discarded, recognizing that any regulatory measures to be taken for the conservation and management of living marine resources should take account of the best available scientific data and analysis, affirming that, in accordance with the relevant articles of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, all members of the international community had a duty to co-operate globally and regionally in the conservation and management of living resources on the high seas, and a duty to take, or to co-operate with others in taking, such measures for their nationals as might be necessary for the conservation of those resources, recalling that it was the responsibility of all members of the international community, in accordance with the Convention, to ensure the conservation and management of living marine resources and the protection and preservation of the living marine environment within their exclusive economic zones, noting the serious concern, particularly among coastal States and States with fishing interests, that the over-exploitation of living marine resources of the high seas adjacent to the exclusive economic zones of coastal States was likely to have an adverse impact on the same resources within such zones, and noting also, in that regard, the responsibility for co-operation in accordance with the relevant articles of the Convention, noting further that the countries of the South Pacific Forum and the South Pacific Commission, in recognition of the importance of living marine resources to the people of the region, had called for a cessation of such fishing in the region and

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114/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 82 (f)):

(a) Report of the Second Committee (Part VIII): A/44/746/Add.7, chap. II.C;

(b) Resolution 44/225;

(c) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/44/SR.31 and 50;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.85.

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the implementation of effective management programmes, taking note of the adoption of the Tarawa Declaration by the Twentieth South Pacific Forum on 11 July 1989 and the adoption by South Pacific States and territories of the Convention on the Prohibition of Driftnet Fishing in the South Pacific on 24 November 1989, noting that some members of the international community had entered into co-operative enforcement and monitoring programmes for the immediate evaluation of the impact of large-scale driftnet fishing and recognizing that some had taken steps to reduce their driftnet operations in some regions in response to regional concerns, called upon all members of the international community, particularly those with fishing interests, to strengthen their co-operation in the conservation and management of living marine resources and on all those involved in large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing to co-operate fully with the international community, and especially with coastal States and the relevant international and regional organizations, in the enhanced collection and sharing of statistically sound scientific data, in order to continue to assess the impact of such fishing methods and to secure conservation of the world's living marine resources; recommended that all interested members of the international community, particularly within regional organizations, continue to consider and, by no later than 30 June 1991, review the best available scientific data on the impact of this fishing method and agree upon further co-operative regulation and monitoring measures, as needed; also recommended that all members of the international community, bearing in mind the special role of regional organizations and regional and bilateral co-operation in the conservation and management of living marine resources as reflected in the relevant articles of the Convention on the Law of the Sea, agree to: (a) moratoria on all large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing on the high seas by 30 June 1992, with the understanding that such a measure would not be imposed in a region of, if implemented, could be lifted, should effective conservation and management measures be taken based upon statistically sound analysis to be jointly made by concerned parties of the international community with an interest in the fishery resources of the region, to prevent unacceptable impact of such fishing practices on that region and to ensure the conservation of its living marine resources; (b) immediate action to reduce progressively such fishing activities in the South Pacific region with a view to their cessation by no later than 1 July 1991, as an interim measure, until appropriate conservation and management arrangements for South Pacific albacore tuna resources were entered into by the parties concerned; and (c) an immediate cessation to further expansion of such fishing activities on the high seas of the North Pacific and all the other high seas outside the Pacific Ocean, with the understanding that that measure would be reviewed subject to the conditions set forth in (a) above. The General Assembly also encouraged coastal countries which had exclusive economic zones adjacent to the high seas to take appropriate measures and to co-operate in the collection and submission of scientific information on driftnet fishing in their own zones, taking into account the conservation measures taken on the high seas; requested specialized agencies, particularly FAO, and other appropriate organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system, as well as the various regional and subregional fisheries organizations, urgently to study large-scale pelagic driftnet fishing and its impact and to report their views to the Secretary-General; requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, and well-established scientific institutions with expertise in relation to living marine resources; and requested him to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/225).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/225).

### 83. United Nations Conference on Environment and Development

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to consider at its forty-fourth session the question of the convening of a United Nations conference on environment and development no later than 1992 and requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme, to obtain the views of Governments on the objectives, content, title and scope of the conference; appropriate ways of preparing for it; and a suitable time and place and other modalities (resolution 43/196).

At its forty-fourth session, 115/ the General Assembly decided to convene a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in June 1992 and accepted with deep appreciation the generous offer of the Government of Brazil to host the Conference; affirmed the environmental issues of major concern in maintaining the quality of the Earth's environment and especially in achieving environmentally sound and sustainable development in all countries; decided on the objectives that the Conference should have in addressing environmental issues in the developmental context; decided to establish a Preparatory Committee for the Conference open to all

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115/ References for the forty-fourth session (part of agenda item 82 (f)):

(a) Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its fifteenth session, Supplement No. 25 (A/44/25);

(b) Report of the Preparatory Committee, Supplement No. 48 (A/44/48 and Corr.1);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/256-E/1989/66 and Corr.1 and Add.1-2;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General: A/44/339-E/1989/119 and Add.1-11;

(e) Report of the Second Committee: A/44/746/Add.7;

(f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/933;

(g) Resolution 44/228 and decisions 44/464, 44/466 and 44/467;

(h) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/44/SR.44 and 46;

(i) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.65;

(j) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.85.

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States Members of the United Nations or members of the specialized agencies; requested the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress of the Committee's work; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth and forty-sixth sessions an item entitled "United Nations Conference on Environment and Development" (resolution 44/228).

At its resumed forty-fourth session, the Assembly adopted a decision delineating the mandate and responsibilities of the secretariat of the Conference (decision 44/464); and decisions on the financing arrangements of non-conference-servicing costs and on the offer of the Government of Switzerland to provide free office accommodation for the secretariat of the Conference and requested the Secretary-General to review the resources required and to submit a report to it at its forty-fifth session that would outline the actual and projected resource requirements and indicate the actual and potential impact on other ongoing activities (decisions 44/466 and 44/467).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Governing Council of UNEP on its special session, Supplement No. 25 (A/44/25);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (decision 44/466);

(c) Report of the Preparatory Committee (resolution 44/228).

### 84. Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind

The item entitled "Conservation of climate as part of the common heritage of mankind" was included in the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly, in 1988, at the request of the Government of Malta (A/43/241). At that session, the Assembly recognized that climate change was a common concern of mankind; determined that necessary and timely action should be taken to deal with climate change within a global framework; endorsed the action by WMO and UNEP in jointly establishing an Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change; urged Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions to treat climate change as a priority issue; called on all relevant organizations and programmes of the United Nations system to support the work of the Panel; encouraged the convening of conferences on climate change, particularly on global warming, at the national, regional and global levels in order to sensitize the international community; called upon Governments and intergovernmental organizations to collaborate in making every effort to prevent detrimental effects on climate and other activities affecting ecological balance; requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of all Governments, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council and scientific institutions with expertise in climate matters; also requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution, and decided to continue its consideration of this question at its forty-fourth session, under an item entitled "Protection of global climate for present and future

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generations of mankind", without prejudice to the application of the principle of biennialization (resolution 43/53).

At its forty-fourth session, 116/ the General Assembly supported the request made by the Governing Council of UNEP, in its decision 15/36, that the Executive Director of the Programme, in co-operation with the Secretary-General of WMO, begin preparations for negotiations on a framework convention on climate; urged Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and scientific institutions to collaborate in efforts to prepare, as a matter or urgency, such a convention; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress achieved (resolution 44/207).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/207).

## 85. International co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to defer until its forty-fourth session consideration of the draft resolution entitled "International conference on money and finance for development" (decision 43/442).

At the same session, the General Assembly, recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/47 on extreme poverty, deeply concerned that a significant percentage of the world population lived in conditions of absolute poverty and that, in developing countries, poverty could be a threat to their social and political stability, stressing that the eradication of poverty was one of the most important development objectives requiring action by the international community at all levels and emphasizing the need for new and imaginative approaches to the eradication of poverty in developing countries as an integral part of the promotion of their growth and development, requested the regional commissions, in accordance with their mandates, to study options, including new approaches to revitalize growth and development in developing countries, to help them address effectively the eradication of poverty; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report analysing the impact of the economic crisis in developing countries on the intensity of poverty in those countries and containing recommendations for effective international policy measures for the urgent and permanent eradication of poverty (resolution 43/195).

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116/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 85):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/484;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/44/862;

(c) Resolutions 44/206 and 44/207 and decision 44/446;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/44/SR.2-10, 18, 21-24, 33, 35, 40, 45, 48 and 51;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.85.

At its forty-fourth session, 117/ the General Assembly, emphasizing that the very large number of people in poverty in developing countries was a challenge to the international community and, at the same time, a potential resource which, through new and imaginative approaches to the eradication of poverty in developing countries, could be integrated into the development process and become an engine for growth and development in those countries, took note of the report of the Secretary-General on international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (A/44/467); requested the Committee for Development Planning, taking into account the fact that the question of the eradication of poverty had been included as one of the priority aspects of the development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, to submit to the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, at its session to be held from 4 to 15 June 1990, concrete proposals for action on the eradication of poverty in developing countries; requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of the regional commissions, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a progress report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/212); and to include in the report a section analysing the role that operational activities for development could play in the area of international co-operation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries (resolution 44/211).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 44/211 and 44/212).

## 86. External debt crisis and development

At its forty-fourth session, 118/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the external debt crisis and development (A/44/628);

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117/ References for the forty-fourth session (part of agenda item 82):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/467;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/44/746/Add.11;

(c) Resolutions 44/211 and 44/212;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/44/SR.44 and 50;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.85.

118/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 84):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/628;

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/44/861;

(c) Resolution 44/205 and decision 44/445;

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spelled out a set of measures that would be required in order to ensure that the recent initiatives, in particular those for debt reduction, had effective and comprehensive impacts on the reactivation of economic growth and sustained development in the developing countries; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution, including an assessment of the impact of the external debt crisis on the availability of resources for the growth and socio-economic development of developing countries (resolution 44/205).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to defer to its forty-fifth session consideration of the draft decision entitled "Establishment of an advisory commission on debt and development" (decision 44/445).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/205).

## 87. Operational activities for development:

### (a) Operational activities of the United Nations system

At its thirty-third session, in 1978, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to entrust to the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation, under his authority, the preparation, after consultation with the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and taking into account the views of the organs, organizations and bodies concerned, of a report on policy issues pertaining to operational activities for development of the United Nations system for consideration by the Economic and Social Council, and subsequently by the Assembly, in 1980 (resolution 33/201).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to undertake a comprehensive policy review of operational activities in 1983, and thereafter every three years, on the basis of a coherent, integrated and systematic approach; and requested the Secretary-General to entrust to the Director-General the submission to the Assembly of an annual report on operational activities for development, which should also be made available to the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities, containing comprehensive statistical information concerning all operational activities for development of the United Nations system (resolution 35/81).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 36/199, 37/226, 38/171, 39/220, 40/211, 41/171, 42/196 and 43/199).

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(continued)

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/44/SR.2-10, 26-31, 41, 50 and 51;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.85.

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At its forty-fourth session, 119/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to examine the modalities of the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities and to make recommendations on future administrative arrangements for the Conference to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990 (resolution 44/208).

At the same session, the General Assembly decided to observe, during its forty-fifth session, the fortieth anniversary of multilateral technical co-operation for development within the United Nations system (resolution 44/209).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly took note with interest of the report of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation on the triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system; reaffirmed that the recipient Governments have the sole responsibility for the co-ordination of external assistance and the principal responsibility for its design and management; stressed that, in order to attain the goal of self-reliance in the developing countries through the strengthening of national capacities, the operational activities of the United Nations system should emphasize the human dimension of development; reaffirmed the need for priority allocation of scarce grant resources to programmes and projects in low-income countries, particularly the least developed countries; stressed the need for maximum participation of populations, local communities and organizations, including non-governmental organizations, in the development process; reaffirmed the importance of the integration of women in United Nations development programmes; emphasized the protection and support of children as integral to the development process; called upon the international community, in particular donor countries, for a real and significant increase in resources for operational activities for development on a continuous, predictable and assured basis; emphasized the primary importance attached to funding through core resources in operational activities for development, and, at the same time, recognized the value of special-purpose grant resources, provided they are designed as a means to ensure additional resource flows; stressed the value of the concept of central funding of technical co-operation through UNDP (resolution 44/211); stressed the need to improve the operational activities of the United Nations system, in particular with

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119/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 86):

(a) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/44/432 and A/44/646 (relates also to item 127);

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/44/863;

(c) Resolutions 44/208 to 44/211;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/44/SR.2-10, 30, 37-43, 47-50 and 52;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.85.

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respect to programming, simplification and harmonization of rules and procedures governing the programming processes and project cycles; emphasized that the United Nations system at the country level should be structured and composed in such a way that it corresponds to ongoing and projected co-operation programmes rather than to the institutional structure of the United Nations system; decided to request the Director-General to include in his annual report on operational activities for development, in 1991, an analysis of possible ways and means of providing multidisciplinary technical advice from the United Nations system at the country level; decided to request all organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to make the necessary arrangements to establish common premises at the country level without delay; recognized the urgent need to improve the field representation of the United Nations system; called for more integrated and co-ordinated programming of United Nations system co-operation; and decided that Governments should formulate, in accordance with their own development plans and priorities, integrated national programme frameworks setting out co-operation requirements from the United Nations system; recommended, within the framework of a more decentralized and strengthened capacity of the United Nations system at the country level, the delegation of authority from the headquarters to the country level by the organs and organizations of the United Nations system; reaffirmed the established principles of accountability within the operational activities for development; decided that the implementation of the resolution by the United Nations system should be accomplished as early as possible and requested the Director-General to submit a proposed three-year schedule for the implementation of the resolution by all the organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990 (resolution 44/211).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/208);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General (resolutions 35/81, 41/171 and 44/211).

(b) United Nations Development Programme 120/

The United Nations Development Programme was established by the General Assembly at its twentieth session, in 1965, to consolidate in one programme the Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance and the Special Fund (resolution 2029 (XX)).

The financial resources of UNDP come from voluntary contributions of Governments announced at annual pledging conferences. General policy guidance and direction for the Programme is provided by the Governing Council, which meets annually and reports to the Economic and Social Council and, through it, to the General Assembly.

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120/ This annotation covered the sub-item on the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly. No update was available at the time of going to press.

The members of the Governing Council are elected by the Economic and Social Council. At present, it is composed of the following 48 States:

> Argentina,** Austria,*** Belgium,* Brazil,* Bulgaria,* Burkina Faso,** Burundi,* Cameroon,* Canada,* Cape Verde,* China,*** Colombia,** Cuba,*** Denmark,* Ecuador,** Fiji,** Finland,** France,* Ghana,*** German Democratic Republic,** Germany, Federal Republic of,** Guatemala,*** India,** Indonesia,* Italy,*** Japan,*** Kuwait,* Liberia,** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,*** Malawi,* Mauritius,* Netherlands,** New Zealand,* Norway,*** Peru,*** Poland,** Republic of Korea,* Spain,* Sudan,** Switzerland,** Syrian Arab Republic,*** Thailand,** Turkey,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,*** United States of America,*** Yugoslavia*** and Zimbabwe.***

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* Term of office expires on the day preceding the organizational session of the Governing Council for 1990.

** Term of office expires on the day preceding the organizational session of the Governing Council for 1991.

*** Term of office expires on the day preceding the organizational session of the Governing Council for 1992.

The Administrator of UNDP is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Governing Council and his appointment is confirmed by the General Assembly. At its resumed fortieth session, the Assembly confirmed the appointment of Mr. William H. Draper III as Administrator, with effect from 1 May 1986, for a term of office ending on 31 December 1989 (decision 40/325).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted provisions on the capacity of the United Nations development system that incorporated a set of principles on the United Nations Development Co-operation Cycle that provided for the introduction of a new system of country programming and appropriate administrative structures (resolution 2688 (XXV)).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly welcomed the adoption by consensus of Governing Council decision 83/5; urged Governments, especially those whose overall performance was not commensurate with their capacities, to renew their efforts to provide UNDP with the necessary resources; and expressed its appreciation to the Administrator of UNDP for his efforts to obtain the necessary level of resources, taking into account the need to restrain administrative expenditures (resolution 38/172); and invited the Administrator, the President of the World Bank and the heads of regional development banks to examine further possibilities of co-operation (resolution 38/171).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly, reaffirming the important contribution of operational activities for development of the United Nations system in support of the overall economic and social development of developing countries, took note of the report of the Governing Council of the Programme for 1985 and the decisions contained therein, which included decision 85/16 on the fourth programming cycle (resolution 40/211).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the central funding and co-ordinating role of UNDP in technical co-operation within the United Nations system in conformity with the consensus of 1970 (resolution 2688 (XXV), annex) and resolution 32/197, and recommended to the intergovernmental bodies concerned that the need to preserve that role should be taken fully into account in the consideration of new funding arrangements for technical co-operation activities (resolution 42/196).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly welcomed decision 88/50 of the Governing Council of UNDP to initiate consideration by a group of experts of the successor arrangements for support costs from the standpoint of the best ways of meeting the requirements of developing countries, and invited the Governing Council, when considering these successor arrangements, to take into consideration the possibilities of the new arrangements promoting coherence, efficiency and effectiveness of action by the relevant organizations of the United Nations system; also invited the Governing Council to examine the current practices in the designation of executing agencies for projects under regional, interregional and global programmes, taking into account the desirability of utilizing the services of relevant and competent United Nations organs and programmes; and invited the Governing Council to consider at its thirty-sixth session, in 1989, the following and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session through the Economic and Social Council: (a) the question of holding its future sessions and the future sessions of its subsidiary bodies at United Nations Headquarters, and (b) the possibility of changing its name to "Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Population Fund" (resolution 43/199).

No advance documentation expected.

### (c) United Nations Population Fund

The United Nations Fund for Population Activities was established in 1967 by the Secretary-General in response to Economic and Social Council resolution 1084 (XXXIX) and General Assembly resolution 2211 (XXI) calling for an expanded programme of action in the field of population.

At its twenty-seventh session, in 1972, the General Assembly, in placing the Fund under its authority, decided that, without prejudice to the overall responsibilities and policy functions of the Economic and Social Council, the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme should be the governing body of the Fund and should concern itself with the financial and administrative policies relating to the Fund's programme and budget (resolution 3019 (XXVII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly endorsed five general principles to be applied in making future allocations of the Fund's resources;

requested the Executive Director of the Fund to apply the criteria for establishing priorities and other recommendations set forth in his report in close co-operation with the specialized agencies and the regional commissions concerned; recommended that the Executive Director should normally be appointed for a period of four years; and urged continuing full collaboration and co-operation on operational matters between the Executive Director of the Fund and the Administrator of UNDP, as well as between the Executive Director and the executive heads of other organs within the United Nations system in the field of population (resolution 31/170).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly affirmed that the Fund was a subsidiary organ of the Assembly; invited the Secretary-General to arrange, in consultation with the members of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, for the Fund to participate in all aspects in that Committee and in its subsidiary machinery; reaffirmed that the Fund should continue to avail itself of the services of UNDP, including those of its resident representatives; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 34/104).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General called for under resolution 34/104 (decision 35/421). Subsequently, at the second regular session of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination of 1980, held in November, the Fund became a member of that organ.

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1981, the Governing Council of UNDP confirmed the priority areas on which the Fund should concentrate its support (decision 81/7).

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1982, the Governing Council of UNDP endorsed the continuation of the system of priority countries and the modified criteria for the determination of priority countries, as outlined in the report of the Executive Director on the experience of the Fund with the system of priority countries (decision 82/20).

At its thirtieth session, in 1983, the Governing Council of UNDP urged the Executive Director to continue to take advantage of the wide-ranging experience of international and national non-governmental organizations as executing agencies; encouraged the Fund to increase support for family planning research at the country level; and approved the proposed Financial Regulations of the Fund, to come into force on 1 January 1984 (decision 83/17).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly emphasized that international co-operation in the field of population was essential for the implementation of recommendations adopted at the International Conference on Population and, in that context, called upon the international community to provide adequate and substantial international support and assistance for population activities, particularly through UNFPA, in order to ensure more effective delivery of population assistance in the light of growing needs and the increasing efforts being made by developing countries (resolution 39/228).

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At its thirty-second session, in 1985, the Governing Council of UNDP noted with appreciation the Fund's increased attention to the role and status of women; requested the Executive Director to strengthen the Fund's efforts to improve the implementation of projects and to strengthen the capacity of Governments to implement their population policies and programmes; requested the Executive Director to continue to pursue improvements in the design, management, monitoring and evaluation of family planning programmes and projects; and took note with satisfaction of the greater co-ordination of international efforts in the field of contraceptive research (decision 85/19).

At its thirty-third session, in 1986, the Governing Council of UNDP took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the follow-up to General Assembly resolution 39/228 on the International Conference on Population and Economic and Social Council resolution 1986/7 of 21 May 1986, outlining steps to be taken on the relevant recommendations of the Conference, in particular recommendation 83, on the further strengthening of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, and decided to utilize the reports of the Population Commission during its discussion of Fund-related questions so as to increase the exchange of information on population questions (decision 86/34).

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1987, the Governing Council of UNDP noted with satisfaction the proportions of assistance allocated to the highest priority programme areas outlined in Council decision 81/7 I; welcomed the intention of the Fund to conduct a wide-ranging review and assessment of accumulated population experience in key areas within its mandate; noted with satisfaction the plans of the Fund to assist Governments to strengthen their own co-ordination machinery in the population field and the Fund's efforts to increase co-ordination and co-operation with other organizations and agencies; noted with special satisfaction the report of the Executive Director on the strategy for UNFPA assistance to sub-Saharan Africa; and noted the report on an implementation strategy to strengthen the capacity of the Fund to deal with issues concerning women, population and development (decision 87/30).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly, having noted Economic and Social Council decision 1987/175 of 8 July 1987 to recommend to the Assembly the changing of the name of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to the United Nations Population Fund, while retaining the abbreviation UNFPA, it being understood that this change of name in no way changed, nor would change, the mandate, aims and purposes of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities or the role and functions of the Governing Council of UNDP, the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly with respect to the Fund, decided to approve the change in the name of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to the United Nations Population Fund (decision 42/430).

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1988, the Governing Council of UNDP endorsed the modified criteria and their threshold levels to be used in designating priority countries; decided to allocate 80 per cent of country programme resources to the priority countries; requested the Executive Director to submit a report to the Governing Council at its thirty-eighth session (1991) on the implementation of the modified criteria; noted with satisfaction the new programme directions of the

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Fund, in particular improved substantive analysis, strategic programming and staff development and training; and welcomed the Fund's increased emphasis on monitoring and evaluation as an integral part of its programming process (decision 88/34).

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1989, the Governing Council of UNDP took note of the status report of the Executive Director on the implementation of the Fund's strategy for assistance to sub-Saharan Africa and stressed the need to continue to increase in both volume and percentage terms the provision of United Nations Population Fund assistance to sub-Saharan Africa; also stressed the need to take full account of the lessons learned from the Fund's review and assessment exercise; welcomed, in the context of General Assembly resolutions 42/196 of 11 December 1987 and 43/199 of 20 December 1988, the Fund's continuing emphasis on and commitment to co-ordination and inter-agency co-operation, notably within the framework of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination and the Joint Consultative Group on Policy, and to enhancing the role of the United Nations resident co-ordinators; and encouraged the Fund to intensify its dialogue with the parties concerned with a view to improving the co-ordination of international population assistance and to inform the Council regularly on developments (decision 89/46).

At its forty-fourth session, 119/ the General Assembly, recalling its resolution 43/199 of 20 December 1988, in which it had welcomed the review and assessment conducted by the Fund, took note with appreciation of the Amsterdam Declaration on A Better Life for Future Generations, adopted by the International Forum on Population in the Twenty-first Century, held at Amsterdam from 6 to 9 November 1989; stressed the importance of taking duly into account the outcome of the International Forum in the preparations for and the deliberations of relevant forthcoming United Nations conferences and in the preparations of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade; and requested the Executive Director of the United Nations Population Fund: (a) to bring the results of the International Forum to the attention of Governments, United Nations organizations and non-governmental organizations; (b) to examine in particular the implications for population programmes of the Declaration and to develop further the analysis of resource requirements for international population assistance; and (c) to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Governing Council of UNDP and the Economic and Social Council (resolution 44/210).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Executive Director of UNFPA (resolution 44/210).

(d) United Nations Children's Fund 121/

The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was established by the General Assembly at its first session, in 1946, to be utilized

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121/ This annotation covered the sub-item on the agenda of the forty-third session of the General Assembly. No update was available at the time of going to press.

for the benefit of children and adolescents of countries that were the victims of aggression; its assistance was to be provided on the basis of need, without discrimination because of race, creed, national status or political belief (resolution 57 (I)). Subsequently, the Assembly recognized the necessity for continued action to relieve the sufferings of children, particularly in developing countries and countries that had been subject to devastation of war and to other calamities; it also considered that the Fund's activities were useful because they created favourable conditions for the development of long-range economic and social programmes. Accordingly, at its eighth session, in 1953, the Assembly decided to continue the organization indefinitely, but changed its name to the United Nations Children's Fund, while retaining the symbol UNICEF, and requested the Economic and Social Council to continue to review its work periodically and to make recommendations to the Assembly as appropriate (resolution 802 (VIII)).

In accordance with section I, paragraph 3, of resolution 57 (I) and with resolution 1038 (XI), UNICEF had, since 1956, been governed by an Executive Board consisting of 30 members elected by the Economic and Social Council, for a term of three years, from among States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies. At a meeting of its resumed thirty-sixth session, in April 1982, the General Assembly, acting on a recommendation of the Council (decision 1982/111), decided, without prejudice to arrangements that might be made in other bodies, to enlarge the membership of the Board to 41 members, to be elected from among States Members of the United Nations or members of specialized agencies or of the International Atomic Energy Agency (resolution 36/244).

The secretariat of UNICEF is headed by an Executive Director appointed by the Secretary-General in consultation with the Executive Board. The present Executive Director, Mr. James P. Grant, has served since 1 January 1980.

The resources of UNICEF come entirely from voluntary contributions from both Governments and the private sector. The Fund provides essentially three types of assistance: it helps in the planning and design of services for children, which, increasingly, is done with consultants from the developing countries; it provides supplies and equipment for these services, which are increasingly purchased in developing countries; and it provides funds for the training of personnel, very largely in their own countries. Traditionally, the Fund emphasizes village-level programming aimed at the most disadvantaged groups.

Until the twenty-seventh session, the work of UNICEF, because of its humanitarian character, was reviewed by the General Assembly in its Third Committee; at that session, however, the Assembly, bearing in mind the contribution of UNICEF to development, decided to consider its work in the Second Committee as part of the item entitled "Operational activities for development".

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly proclaimed the year 1979 International Year of the Child and designated UNICEF as the lead agency of the United Nations system responsible for co-ordinating the activities of the Year and the Executive Director to be responsible for its co-ordination (resolution 31/169).

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At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the role of the Fund as the lead agency in the United Nations system responsible for co-ordinating the follow-up activities of the International Year of the Child related to the goals and objectives concerning children set forth in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade; expressed its appreciation to Governments that had responded to the needs of UNICEF and expressed the hope that more States would come forward with positive responses; and appealed to all Governments to increase their contributions so that, in the light of the current economic situation, UNICEF might be able to strengthen its co-operation with developing countries and respond to the urgent needs of children in those countries (resolution 39/222).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly urged that the fortieth anniversary of the Fund be observed by intensifying the ongoing efforts towards attaining the objectives relating to children envisaged in the International Development Strategy and noted the important role of the child survival and child development strategy in meeting those objectives; and appealed to all Governments to increase their support, assistance and contributions during the period of the fortieth anniversary and subsequently, so that the Fund might be able to strengthen its co-operation with developing countries and respond to the urgent needs of children (resolution 40/210).

No advance documentation expected.

### (e) World Food Programme

The World Food Programme is a joint undertaking of the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. After operating for three years as an experimental programme pursuant to General Assembly resolution 1714 (XVI) and resolution 1/61 of the FAO Conference, adopted in 1961, the Programme was, by Assembly resolution 2095 (XX) and resolution 4/65 of the FAO Conference, extended on a continuing basis for as long as multilateral food aid was found feasible and desirable and on the understanding that it would be reviewed before each pledging conference. The Programme provides food aid in support of development projects and to meet emergency needs.

Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 3404 (XXX) and resolution 22/75 of the FAO Conference, the 24-member United Nations/FAO Intergovernmental Committee of the World Food Programme, which provided general guidance on the policy, administration and operation of the Programme, was reconstituted as the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, a 30-member governing body with the additional responsibilities of providing a forum for consultations on national and international food aid policies and programmes, periodically reviewing general trends in food aid requirements and availabilities, recommending to Governments, through the World Food Council, improvements in food aid policies and programmes, formulating proposals for more effective co-ordination of multilateral, bilateral and non-governmental food aid programmes, including emergency food aid, and periodically reviewing the implementation of the recommendations made by the World Food Conference on food aid policies. The Committee reports annually to the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council, and it presents periodic and special reports to the World Food Council. The Committee held its twenty-ninth session in Rome from 4 to 8 June 1990. The thirtieth session will be held in Rome in December 1990.

The Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes is composed of 30 States Members of the United Nations or members of FAO, 15 of which are elected by the Economic and Social Council and 15 by the FAO Council. At present, the Committee is composed of the following States:

> Australia,*** Bangladesh,*** Belgium,* Brazil,* Cameroon,* Canada,*** China,* Colombia,** Congo,** Cuba,** Denmark,** Finland,*** France,** Germany, Federal Republic of,** Guinea,*** Hungary,*** India,*** Italy,*** Japan,* Kenya,* Madagascar,* Mexico,** Netherlands,* Niger,** Norway,* Pakistan,* Sudan,*** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America*** and Zambia.**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

The Programme is operated by a joint United Nations/FAO Administrative Unit, located at FAO headquarters in Rome and headed by an Executive Director, who is appointed by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of FAO after consultations with the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes. The present Executive Director, Mr. James Ingram, has served since 1 April 1982.

The resources of the Programme come mainly from voluntary contributions in commodities, cash or services pledged by Governments. Pledging conferences are held biennially after review of the Programme by the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes, by the Economic and Social Council and the FAO Council and by the General Assembly and the FAO Conference.

The Programme has also been authorized to accept "directed donations" offered by countries in response to a specific appeal made either by the Secretary-General of the United Nations or by the Director-General of FAO, or by both, for additional food aid for the victims of a major catastrophe.

In addition to these resources of the Programme, developed countries and developing countries in a position to do so have been urged by the General Assembly, in its resolution 3362 (S-VII), to earmark stocks and/or funds to be placed at the disposal of the Programme as an emergency reserve to strengthen the capacity of the Programme to deal with crisis situations in developing countries.

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At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly established for the two years 1991 and 1992 a target for voluntary contributions to the Programme of $1.5 billion, of which not less than one third should be in cash and/or services, and expressed the hope that those resources would be substantially augmented by additional contributions from other sources in view of the prospective volume of sound project requests and the capacity of the Programme to operate at a higher level; and urged States Members of the United Nations and members and associate members of FAO and appropriate donor organizations to make every effort to ensure the full attainment of the target (resolution 44/230).

No advance documentation expected.

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## 88. Training and research

### (a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

The United Nations Institute for Training and Research was established in 1965, pursuant to a decision taken by the General Assembly at its eighteenth session (resolution 1934 (XVIII)). As provided in article I of its statute, UNITAR was established as an autonomous institution within the framework of the United Nations for the purpose of enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in achieving the major objectives of the Organization, in particular the maintenance of peace and security and the promotion of economic and social development, through appropriate training and research programmes. The functions of the Institute are set out in article II of its statute (E/4200, annex I).

In accordance with article III of the statute, an international Board of Trustees, appointed by the Secretary-General, in consultation with the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Economic and Social Council, is the policy-making organ for the Institute.

In accordance with article IV of the statute, the Executive Director of the Institute is appointed by the Secretary-General after consultation with the Board of Trustees. The Executive Director, in consultation with the Board of Trustees, reports through the Secretary-General to the General Assembly, to the Economic and Social Council and, as appropriate, to other United Nations bodies. The present Executive Director, Mr. Michel Doo Kingué, has served since 1 January 1983.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on long-term arrangements for UNITAR that would place its financing on a more predictable, assured and continuous basis (resolution 37/142).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided, in the light of paragraphs 4 and 5 of the report of the Secretary-General, to consider at its thirty-ninth session the question of long-term financing arrangements for UNITAR (resolution 38/177).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General, noted with regret that the three options for long-term financing arrangements for the Institute recommended by the Board of Trustees, namely the setting up of a reserve fund, the adoption of a replenishment system and the establishment of an endowment fund, had not been found acceptable by the major contributors; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive study on the Institute, its activities in training and research, its funding and its future role, and to submit his report, together with the comments of the Board of Trustees of UNITAR thereon, to the Assembly at its fortieth session; and decided to take a decision at its fortieth session, on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General, on the future programmes and funding arrangements of the Institute (resolution 39/179).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; reaffirmed the continuing relevance of the mandate entrusted to the Institute; stressed the need to take a final decision on the long-term financing and future of the Institute at the latest at its forty-first session and, to that end, requested the Secretary-General to prepare comprehensive specific plans for the future of the Institute based on the option to close down the Institute, including the possibility of reallocating the functions of the Institute to other agencies and bodies, and the option to restructure the Institute, including the possibility of transferring to the Institute appropriate training and research functions of other agencies and bodies (resolution 40/214).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; and recommended that the Institute be restructured on the basis of a number of parameters, training being the main focus of the Institute's activities (resolution 41/172).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General; requested him to restructure the Institute on the basis of a number of additional parameters; approved his recommendation concerning the acquisition of the land and subsequent sale of the entire property of the building of the Institute with a view to repaying the debt currently due to the United Nations, the balance to be used as a reserve fund for the Institute, which should operate on the basis of paid-in voluntary contributions and such other additional resources as might be available, including the interest accruing from the reserve fund; requested the Secretary-General to prepare and submit to the Board of Trustees the necessary amendments to the statute of the Institute to reflect the reorganization of management, staff and administrative and financial arrangements, as well as the procedure for designating alternate representation on the Board; and also requested him to prepare a report for submission to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution and on any other developments that might affect the future of the Institute (resolution 42/197).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the continuing validity and relevance of the mandate entrusted to the Institute; requested that the 1989 budgetary proposals of the Institute, as well as those of subsequent years, be submitted to the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions for review and comment prior to approval by the Board of Trustees of the Institute; urged the Secretary-General to proceed as rapidly as possible with the acquisition of the land and subsequent sale of the entire property of the Institute; reiterated its approval of the recommendation of the Secretary-General that the Institute should, after the sale of the building, repay the amounts currently owed to the United Nations and use the balance to establish a reserve fund for the Institute; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Board of Trustees of the Institute a report on his efforts to purchase the land under the building and subsequently to sell the entire building; also requested him, in the event that the necessary financing were not assured through the sale of the building and/or voluntary contributions for the administration of the Institute in the first half of 1989, to present to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session, specific recommendations on the future of the Institute, together with detailed financial information; and further requested him to report on the exploration of new modalities for greater interfacing among United Nations research bodies (resolution 43/201).

At its forty-fourth session, 122/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and of the criteria and qualifications to apply to full-time senior fellows of the Institute and of the amendment to the statute of the Institute regarding full-time senior fellows, fellows, consultants, correspondents and advisory bodies, contained in the annexes to the report of the Secretary-General; authorized the Institute to enter into appropriate arrangements with the Administrator of UNDP to execute projects funded by the Programme falling within the functions of the Institute, taking into account all relevant factors, including the comments of the Board of Auditors concerning the status of the Institute as an executing agency of UNDP; agreed with the Secretary-General that the purpose of the reserve fund to be established by the Institute was to provide greater stability, predictability and reliability in the financing of the Institute, and noted that the fund was not intended to be a substitute for voluntary contributions from Governments, either to the General Fund of the Institute or to the Special Projects; urged all States that had not yet contributed to the General Fund of the Institute to do so and called upon all contributing States to increase their contributions to the Institute so as to enable it to continue to fulfil its mandate and to implement fully and successfully the provisions of the resolution and other relevant resolutions; appealed to all States to provide appropriate special-purpose grants to enable the Institute to implement the training and research programmes that cannot be financed from its General Fund, and called upon appropriate intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute to the Institute; emphasized the urgent need for broad-based financing for the Institute and invited the traditional donors, in implementation of resolutions 42/197 and 43/201 and the resolution, to resume or continue, as appropriate, their voluntary contributions to the Institute; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Board of Trustees of the Institute, on the longer-term issues related to the financing of the Institute; and encouraged the Secretary-General to continue to explore new modalities for greater interfacing among United Nations research bodies, endorsed the proposals of the Secretary-General and requested the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation to

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122/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 87):

(a) Financial report of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/44/5/Add.4);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/611;

(c) Report of the Second Committee: A/44/833;

(d) Resolution 44/175;

(e) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/44/SR.2-10, 25, 30 and 34;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.83.

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organize a meeting of United Nations research institutes with a view to enhancing practical co-operation among them, particularly in regard to the formulation and implementation of their programmes and plans (resolution 44/175).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, Supplement No. 14 (A/45/14);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/175).

(b) United Nations University

At its twenty-fourth session, in 1969, the General Assembly considered the question of the establishment of an international university, devoted to the Charter objectives of peace and progress. At that session, the Assembly welcomed the initiative taken by the Secretary-General and invited him to undertake, in co-operation with UNESCO and UNITAR, an expert study on the feasibility of an international university (resolution 2573 (XXIV)). The question was further considered at the following two sessions (resolutions 2691 (XXV) and 2822 (XXVI)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided to establish an international university under the auspices of the United Nations to be known as the United Nations University (resolution 2951 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly adopted the Charter of the United Nations University (A/9149/Add.2) (resolution 3081 (XXVIII)).

In accordance with articles III and IV of the Charter of the University, the Council of the University, consisting of 28 members, is the governing board of the University. The term of office of its 24 appointed members is six years and none of them may serve continuously for more than six years. The Rector is a member of the Council. The Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Director-General of UNESCO and the Executive Director of UNITAR are ex officio members of the Council. The Council reports biennially to the General Assembly and to the Economic and Social Council (decision 40/436), and annually to the Executive Board of UNESCO, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of UNESCO, respectively, on the work of the University. At present, the Council is composed of the following members:

Appointed members

Ms. Mary F. Berry (United States of America)*

Father Alfonso Borrero (Colombia)*

Mr. Umberto Colombo (Italy)*

Mr. Kuniyoshi Date (Japan)*

Mr. Claude Frejacques (France)**

Mr. Keith Griffin (United Kingdom)*

Mr. Joseph Ki-Zerbo (Burkina Faso)*

Mr. Sippanondha Ketudat (Thailand)**

Father Felipe Mac Gregor (Peru)**

Ms. Lucille Mair (Jamaica)**

Mr. Abdel Salam Majali (Jordan)**

Ms. Lydia Makhubu (Swaziland)**

Mr. Vladlen Martynov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)**

Mr. Cândido Mendes de Almeida (Brazil)*

Mr. M. G. K. Menon (India)*

Ms. Fatima Mernissi (Morocco)**

Mrs. Martha V. Mvungi (Tanzania)*

Mr. Rafael Portaencasa (Spain)**

Mr. Mihály Simai (Hungary)*

Mr. Rehman Sobhan (Bangladesh)*

Mr. Justin Thorens (Switzerland)*

Mr. Raimo Väyrynen (Finland)**

Mrs. Josephine Guidy Wandja (Côte d'Ivoire)**

Mr. Yao Erxin (China)**

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* Term of office expires on 2 May 1992.

** Term of office expires on 2 May 1995.

Rector

Mr. Heitor Gurgulino de Souza

Ex officio members

Mr. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, Secretary-General of the United Nations
Mr. Federico Mayor, Director-General of UNESCO
Mr. Michel Doo Kingué, Executive Director of UNITAR

In accordance with articles III and V of the Charter of the University, the Rector of the University shall be responsible to the Council of the University for the direction, administration, programming and co-ordination of the University. He shall normally serve for five years and shall be eligible for reappointment for one more term of five years. In accordance with the procedures provided in the Charter of the University, the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Director-General of UNESCO and with his concurrence, appoints the Rector of the University. The term of office of the present Rector, Mr. Heitor Gurgulino de Souza, will expire on 31 August 1992.

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At the forty-third session, 123/ the General Assembly welcomed the achievements of the University in implementing programmes of research, advanced training and dissemination of knowledge, within the framework of the first medium-term perspective (1982-1987); welcomed also the consolidation of the overall University programme and the restructuring of the University Centre in Tokyo; noted with satisfaction that the World Institute for Development Economics Research had made considerable progress on the three research themes for its initial programme: "Hunger and poverty: the poorest billion"; "Money, finance and trade: reform for world development"; and "Development and technological transformation: the management of change" and that its first substantial research publications would be issued shortly; noted with concern the difficulties encountered by the University in securing the funding for the commencement of the activities of the Institute for Natural Resources in Africa; welcomed the offer made by the Government of the Netherlands relating to the establishment and operation of a research and training centre of the University in the area of new technologies; requested the University, when drawing up its report to the Assembly, to take into account the comments made by Governments in the Assembly on the manner in which the activities of the University are presented, in particular regarding strengthening the analytical content of the report; invited the University to continue and intensify its co-operative activities in areas of common interest with the United Nations and its bodies and specialized agencies, in particular with UNESCO, on the one hand, and with the international academic and scientific community, including national research centres, on the other, which enhance the responsiveness of the University to global issues and problems and bring its work into closer relation with the concerns of the United Nations system and the world academic community with regard to global issues and problems; requested the University to continue to intensify its fund-raising efforts to build up its Endowment Fund and its Operating Fund in order to increase its core income; and earnestly appealed to all States to take cognizance of the progress made by the University and the relevance of its work to the concerns of the United Nations, to contribute urgently and generously to its Endowment Fund and to make operating contributions, including support for its research and training centres and programmes, in order to enable it to fulfil its mandate efficiently, in accordance with its Charter and with the relevant resolutions of the Assembly (resolution 43/200).

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123/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 85 (b)):

(a) Report of the Council of the United Nations University: Supplement No. 31 (A/43/31);

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/43/892;

(c) Resolution 43/200;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/43/SR.22, 27, 38 and 42;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.83.

The thirty-second to thirty-fourth sessions of the Council of the University were held, respectively, in Tokyo from 5 to 10 December 1988, Budapest from 3 to 8 July 1989 and Tokyo from 4 to 8 December 1989. The thirty-fifth session will be held at Maastricht from 25 to 29 June 1990.

Document: Report of the Council of the United Nations University, Supplement No. 31 (A/45/31).

89. Special economic and disaster relief assistance:

(a) Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator

The Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator was established in March 1972 to serve as a permanent office in the United Nations and the focal point in the United Nations system for disaster relief matters. The Co-ordinator was called upon to prepare an annual report for the Secretary-General, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council and to the General Assembly (resolution 2816 (XXVI)). In accordance with General Assembly resolution 39/217, this report is now being prepared every two years.

In order to strengthen the Office a trust fund was later created, and two sub-accounts of the fund were set up to provide for additional emergency relief assistance and for technical co-operation activities in disaster prevention and preparedness (resolutions 3243 (XXIX), 3440 (XXX) and 3532 (XXX)).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the comprehensive report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the capacity of the United Nations system to respond to natural disasters and other disaster situations; and authorized the Secretary-General to permit the Office of the Co-ordinator to respond to requests for emergency disaster assistance up to a total of $600,000 in any one year, with a normal ceiling of $50,000 per country in the case of any one disaster (resolution 38/202).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Office of the Co-ordinator, as well as his report on strengthening the capacity of the United Nations system to respond to natural disasters and other disaster situations; requested the Secretary-General to modify existing United Nations procurement procedures, as necessary, to permit, on the part of the Office of the Co-ordinator, a timely and more effective response to the special and immediate requirements of countries exposed to disasters or facing an emergency situation; requested the Office of the Co-ordinator to study, in co-operation with the parties concerned, the most appropriate steps to ensure the ready availability of relief supplies and transport equipment; requested the Office to increase its fund-raising efforts through the means available to it; and emphasized the essential need for the work of the Office to be placed and kept on a sound financial basis and requested the Secretary-General to assign a higher priority to that (resolution 39/207).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of the United Nations

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Disaster Relief Co-ordinator; recognized the importance of disaster preparedness and prevention activities; reaffirmed the mandate of the Office of the Co-ordinator as the focal point in the United Nations system for disaster relief co-ordination; requested the Secretary-General and the Co-ordinator to intensify their efforts to mobilize additional voluntary resources and appealed to Governments for urgent voluntary contributions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the implementation of the resolution, including a comprehensive review of the existing mechanisms and arrangements within the system for disaster and emergency assistance and co-ordination, to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/201).

At its forty-third session, 124/ the General Assembly, taking note with interest of the reports of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator and on special economic and disaster relief assistance; encouraged the Office of the Co-ordinator to expand further its information base and its capacity to disseminate timely and reliable disaster-related information and to continue to update its profiles of disaster-prone countries, as well as to develop its International Disaster Management Information Network; noted with interest the close co-operation between the Office of the Co-ordinator and UNDP, as described in the final report of the joint UNDP/UNDRO task force, contained in the report of the Secretary-General on special economic and disaster relief assistance (A/43/731, annex); and requested the Office of the Co-ordinator to strengthen its relationship with Member States, in particular with national focal points in disaster-prone countries and, in this connection, recognized the need for meetings at the regional and/or international level with the participation of heads of national emergency relief services (resolution 43/204).

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124/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 86 (a)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator: A/43/375-E/1988/73 and Corr.1;

  (ii) Implementation of General Assembly decision 43/433;

(b) Reports of the Second Committee (parts I and III): A/43/918 and Add.2;

(c) Resolution 43/204 and decision 43/447;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/43/SR.38 and 42;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.83.

At its second regular session of 1988, the Economic and Social Council took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the activities of the Office of the United Nations Disaster Relief Co-ordinator; emphasized the need for the Office of the Co-ordinator to be placed, and kept, on a sound financial basis, and called upon the international community to respond positively to the appeals of the Secretary-General for contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Disaster Relief Assistance in order to meet relief needs resulting from natural disasters and other disaster situations; recognized that activities related to disaster preparedness and prevention were significantly greater in 1986 and 1987 than in the previous biennium, and appreciated the good performance of the Office of the Co-ordinator in this regard; invited the Secretary-General to request UNDP, in co-operation with the Office of the Co-ordinator, to facilitate further the integration of disaster prevention projects in the planning of national programmes; recognized the importance at the country level, particularly in disaster-prone countries, for the organizations of the United Nations system concerned to be organized, under the Resident Co-ordinator, in an emergency operations group; invited the Secretary-General to provide the Office of the Co-ordinator with the necessary support for it to continue to provide high-quality service to recipient countries, and to encourage the organizations of the United Nations system to contribute to this endeavour; requested the Secretary-General to include information on the implementation of the resolution in his next biennial report on the Office; and invited the Secretary-General to continue to implement the conclusions of his report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/201.

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to endorse Economic and Social Council resolution 1988/51 (decision 43/447).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 1988/51).

(b) Special programmes of economic assistance

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of resolution 41/192, to continue his efforts to mobilize the necessary financial, technical and material assistance to Mozambique; to keep the situation in Mozambique under constant review and to apprise the Economic and Social Council, at its second regular session of 1988 on the status of the special programme; and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the development of the economic situation and the implementation of the special programme of economic assistance for Mozambique (resolution 41/197).

At its forty-second and forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 42/199 to 42/205, 43/52 and 43/205 to 43/211).

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At its forty-fourth session, 125/ the General Assembly considered the needs for special assistance for a number of countries facing difficulties caused by natural disasters, inadequate economic infrastructure, internal or external disruption and serious constraints on economic development, and adopted a series of resolutions calling upon the Secretary-General to mobilize international support and to follow and report on developments, as follows:

| Resolution | Title |
|---|---|
| 44/12 | Operation Lifeline Sudan |
| 44/176 | Special economic assistance to Chad |
| 44/177 | Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Djibouti |
| 44/178 | Emergency assistance to Somalia |
| 44/179 | Assistance to Democratic Yemen |
| 44/180 | Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon |
| 44/181 | Special assistance to the front-line States |
| 44/182 | Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America |

In resolution 44/12, the General Assembly, noting with appreciation that the Khartoum plan of action for Operation Lifeline Sudan (A/44/571 and Corr.1, sect. III) had been successfully and fully implemented, requested the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize support and to co-ordinate the efforts of the international community, to intensify rehabilitation activities and to monitor and keep those activities under constant review (resolution 44/12).

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125/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 88 (a)):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Emergency assistance to Somalia: A/44/261;

(ii) Special assistance to front-line States and other bordering States: A/44/373 and Add.1 and 2;

(iii) Special economic assistance to Chad: A/44/418;

(iv) Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America: A/44/519;

(v) Assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon: A/44/559;

In resolutions 44/176 to 44/181, the General Assembly appealed to Member States, intergovernmental bodies, as appropriate, and the organizations and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system to provide or increase assistance to these countries through bilateral and multilateral channels, including United Nations trust funds for special programmes of economic assistance and, where appropriate, to participate in the donor conferences with a view to assisting national reconstruction and development efforts (resolutions 44/176 to 44/181).

In resolution 44/182, the General Assembly welcomed with satisfaction the convening of the first meeting between the Governments of Central America and co-operating Governments and institutions, at which the evolution of the regional development process, including the region's assistance and co-operation requirements, were reviewed within the framework of the Special Plan; recommended the convening of sectoral meetings during 1990 to examine the possibility of mobilizing additional resources for the early implementation of programmes and projects within the framework of the Special Plan; and emphasized the urgent need to provide the Central American countries with financial resources on concessional and favourable terms, in addition to those which they were already receiving from the international community (resolution 44/182).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 43/208, 43/211, 44/12 and 44/176 to 44/182).

## 90. International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola

At its forty-fourth session, 126/ the General Assembly, noting with great concern the serious consequences of the acts of aggression and destabilization

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(continued)

(vi) Emergency assistance to Democratic Yemen: A/44/627;

(vii) Emergency assistance to Djibouti: A/44/629.

(b) Report of the Second Committee: A/44/864;

(c) Resolutions 44/12 and 44/176 to 44/182;

(d) Meetings of the Second Committee: A/C.2/44/SR.19, 20, 25, 29-31, 34, 41, 42;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.83.

126/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 160):

(a) Request for inclusion: A/44/248;

(b) Draft resolution: A/44/L.60 and Rev.1;

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perpetrated by South Africa that adversely affected the economy of Angola, and mindful of Security Council resolutions 387 (1976), 428 (1978), 447 (1979), 454 (1979), 475 (1980), 545 (1983), 546 (1984), 567 (1985), 571 (1985), 574 (1985), 577 (1985), 602 (1987), 606 (1987) and 628 (1989), in which the Council, *inter alia*, had requested the international community to render assistance to Angola and considered that Angola was entitled to appropriate redress, expressed its solidarity with and support for the efforts of Angola to lessen the adverse effects caused by the acts of aggression and destabilization and to cope with the economic and social problems; appealed to the international community to render its substantial financial, material and technical assistance, which is necessary for the economic rehabilitation of Angola; requested the Secretary-General to enter into consultation with the Government of Angola for the purpose of determining the level of assistance required by Angola and to report to Member States and the relevant United Nations agencies on the results of those consultations; also requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "International assistance for the economic rehabilitation of Angola" (resolution 44/168).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/168).

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(continued)

(c) Resolution 44/168;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.82.

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## 91. Adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa

At its fifty-sixth session, in 1974, the Economic and Social Council condemned the activities of States that continued to give political, military, economic and other assistance to the racist and colonial régimes in southern Africa or that refrained from taking any steps to prevent natural or juridical persons within their jurisdiction from assisting those régimes and thus encouraging them to continue violating fundamental human rights; approved the decision of the Commission on Human Rights to authorize the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities to appoint a special rapporteur on political, military, economic and other assistance given to the racist and colonial régimes in southern Africa; and recommended that the Assembly should include this item in its agenda with a view to considering it at its thirtieth session (resolution 1864 (LVI)).

At its thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-third, thirty-fifth, thirty-seventh, thirty-ninth and forty-first sessions, the General Assembly considered the above-mentioned item (resolutions 3383 (XXX), 31/33, 33/32, 35/32, 37/39, 39/15 and 41/95).

The Commission on Human Rights considered this item at its thirtieth and thirty-second to forty-third sessions (resolutions 3 (XXX), 6 (XXXII), 7 (XXXIII), 6 (XXXIV), 9 (XXXV), 11 (XXXVI), 8 (XXXVII), 1982/12, 1983/11, 1984/6, 1985/9, 1986/5, 1986/6, 1987/9 and 1987/10). The Sub-Commission also considered the item at various sessions (resolutions 1 (XXX), 2 (XXXIII), 6 (XXXIV), 1982/16, 1983/11, 1984/6, 1985/3, 1987/5 and 1987/7).

At its forty-third session, 127/ the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities for his updated report on the adverse consequences for the enjoyment of human rights of political, military, economic and other forms of assistance given to the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1988/6 and Add.1); reaffirmed that the updating of the report was of the greatest importance to the cause of fighting *apartheid* and other violations of human rights in South Africa and Namibia; and invited the Special

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127/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 88):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/43/646;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/43/776;

(c) Resolution 43/92;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/43/SR.4-17 and 23;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.75.

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Rapporteur to continue to update, subject to annual review, the list of banks, transnational corporations and other organizations assisting the racist and colonialist régime of South Africa, and to submit the updated report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 43/92).

At its forty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights, through the Economic and Social Council, expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur for his updated report (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/9 and Corr.1 and Add.1); and invited him to continue to update, subject to annual review, the above-mentioned list and to submit the updated report to the Commission on Human Rights, through the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities (resolution 1990/23).

No advance documentation expected.

### 92. Effective implementation of United Nations instruments on human rights and effective functioning of bodies established pursuant to such instruments

At its thirty-eighth session, in 1983, the General Assembly considered problems relating to the reporting obligations of States parties to the United Nations conventions on human rights and requested the Secretary-General to consider the possibility of convening a meeting of the Chairmen of the bodies entrusted with the consideration of reports submitted under the relevant human rights instruments (resolution 38/117).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the first meeting of the Chairmen of the Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Committee, the Group of Governmental Experts and the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which contained a number of suggestions aimed at improving reporting procedures under the various human rights instruments (A/39/484, annex).

At the same session, as well as at its fortieth to forty-third sessions, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to undertake a number of follow-up actions and made several recommendations to alleviate existing reporting problems, and requested him to consider making provision in his proposed programme budget for the biennium 1988-1989 for a meeting of the Chairmen of the supervisory bodies in 1988 (resolutions 39/138, 40/116, 41/121, 42/105 and 43/115).

At its forty-fourth session, [128] the General Assembly endorsed the recommendations of the meeting of persons chairing the human rights treaty bodies aimed at streamlining, rationalizing and otherwise improving reporting procedures, as well as the continuing efforts in that connection by the treaty bodies and the Secretary-General; welcomed the appointment by the Secretary-General of a task force to prepare a study on computerizing, as far as possible, the work of the treaty-monitoring bodies, with a view to increasing efficiency and facilitating compliance by States parties with their reporting obligations and examination of reports by the treaty bodies; encouraged the Secretary-General to proceed with the planned finalization, and circulation to the various treaty bodies, of the draft detailed reporting manual to assist States in the fulfilment of their reporting obligations; acknowledged the recommendations of the meeting of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies on the need to ensure financing and adequate staffing resources for the operations of the treaty bodies; requested the Secretary-General, as a matter of priority, to consider administrative and budgetary measures to alleviate the current financial difficulties of the treaty bodies and thus guarantee their regular functioning and to report on these measures to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session; requested the Secretary-General to convene, within existing resources, a further meeting of the persons chairing the treaty bodies in 1990; and expressed its satisfaction with the study by an independent expert on possible long-term approaches to enhancing the effective operation of existing and prospective bodies established under United Nations instruments on human rights, which contained several recommendations on reporting and monitoring procedures, servicing and financing of supervisory bodies and long-term approaches to human rights standard-setting and implementation mechanisms, and which would be presented to the Commission on Human Rights for detailed consideration at its forty-sixth session (resolution 44/135).

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[128] References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 109):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/539;

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/44/98 and A/44/668;

At its forty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights addressed a number of these questions and made recommendations thereon to the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly (resolutions 1990/21 and 1990/25). The Commission, in particular, requested the Secretary-General to convene the meeting of persons chairing human rights treaty bodies, to be held in 1990, sufficiently in advance to enable the conclusions and recommendations of the meeting to be considered by the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 1990/25).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/135).

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(continued)

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/849;

(d) Resolution 44/135;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.48 and 50-60;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.82.

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## 93. World social situation

The reports on the world social situation are brought before the General Assembly in accordance with its resolution 2215 (XXI).

At its twenty-sixth session, in 1971, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit the 1974 report on the world social situation to the General Assembly at its thirtieth session, through the Economic and Social Council, for consideration in conjunction with the mid-term overall review and appraisal of the Second United Nations Development Decade (resolution 2771 (XXVI)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to inform it, in the form of a summary annexed to his reports on the world social situation, of the measures adopted by Member States and by the international organizations and agencies concerned with a view to ensuring the effective implementation of the rights and principles laid down in the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons (resolution 31/82) (see also item 102); requested the Secretary-General to take into consideration a number of guidelines while preparing future reports, including the presentation of a more integrated and concise text and the use of a wide range of sources of information (resolution 31/83); and requested the Secretary-General to continue to issue the report on the world social situation every four years (resolution 31/84).

At its thirty-fourth session, the General Assembly took note of the _1978 Report on the World Social Situation_ (E/CN.5/557 and Add.1-3) and decided that future reports on the world social situation must contribute to the identification of emerging social trends of international concern, and to the discussion of relationships among major development issues, which had both international and national dimensions; and requested the Secretary-General to issue a report on the world social situation every three years (resolution 34/152); and requested the Secretary-General to continue to inform it, in summary form in annexes to the reports on the world social situation, of the measures adopted by Governments for the realization of the provisions of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (resolution 34/59).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, _inter alia_, requested the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-eighth session to give high priority to the examination and discussion of the _1982 Report on the World Social Situation_ (E/CN.5/1983/3) and to submit its views and observations to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session through the Economic and Social Council; invited Member States to convey to the Secretary-General their comments on the _Report_ to facilitate the preparation of the 1985 report; and requested the Secretary-General to issue the 1985 report, which would include an analysis of the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and take into account the comments of delegations that were made during the thirty-seventh session of the Assembly and that would be expressed during the thirty-eighth session as well as comments received from Member States and the observations made by the Commission, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 37/54).

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At its twenty-eighth session, in February 1983, the Commission for Social Development considered the 1982 Report on the World Social Situation and transmitted its views, as contained in its report (E/1983/14) to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1983.

At its twenty-ninth session, in February 1985, the Commission for Social Development considered the 1985 Report on the World Social Situation and transmitted its views, as contained in its report (E/1985/24) to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1985.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note of the 1985 Report on the World Social Situation; requested the Secretary-General to continue monitoring the world social situation in depth on a regular basis and to submit the next full report on the world social situation to the Assembly in 1989, for consideration at its forty-fourth session, through the Economic and Social Council; requested him also, in preparing the next report on the world social situation, to take into account the observations made by Member States on the 1985 report as well as the conclusions of the Commission for Social Development at its twenty-ninth session (E/1985/24-E/CN.5/1985/15 and Corr.1), and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session the item entitled "World social situation" (resolution 40/100).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly, recalling the Declaration on Social Progress and Development (resolution 2542 (XXIV)), requested the Secretary-General to prepare a substantive report on possible ways and means of increasing the contribution of the relevant organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, as far as they were concerned, to achieving the full realization of the principles and objectives contained in the Declaration and to submit it, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session (resolution 41/142).

At its thirty-first session, in March 1989, the Commission for Social Development considered the 1989 Report on the World Social Situation and its annex on the critical social situation in Africa and the report on the implementation of the Declaration on Social Progress and Development and transmitted its views, as contained in its report (E/1989/25) to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1989.

At its first regular session of 1989, the Economic and Social Council, stressing the need for a comprehensive and integrated view of the interrelationships between economic and social problems, reaffirmed that, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 40/100 and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/40 and 1987/52, the 1989 report on the world social situation would be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council, an expanded version of the 1989 report; also requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-sixth session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the work being done within the United Nations system to improve and further develop quantitative and qualitative indicators that measure accurately the social condition and the standards of living

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of the world's population, particularly in developing countries; further requested the Secretary-General, in preparing the next report on the world social situation, to give high priority to an analysis of the main indicators of social progress and standards of living, and to make a comprehensive analysis of the main causes and circumstances that explain negative trends in those indicators, indicating that chapters devoted to the study of specific social problems must be related to the global economic and social situation, taking into account both national and international conditions (resolution 1989/72).

At its forty-fourth session, 129/ the General Assembly, noting that scientific and technological progress is an important factor in the social and economic development of society, invited the Commission for Social Development, in its discussion of the world social situation, to pay increasing attention to the effects of science and technology on the process of social welfare and development, and requested the Secretary-General, when elaborating the next report on the world social situation, to take due account of the effects of science and technology on processes of social welfare and development on the basis of information available from Governments and from organizations of the United Nations system (resolution 44/54); and, persuaded of the importance of taking measures to ensure co-ordination within the United Nations system in order to develop a comprehensive approach to developmental social welfare, including better integrated and mutually supportive economic and social development policies aimed at the achievement of social justice, recommended that the Secretary-General, in preparing studies and reports on social problems and, in particular, the report on the world social situation, should examine questions of the realization of social justice and ways in which it could be achieved (resolution 44/55); took note of the 1989 Report on the World Social Situation (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.89.IV.1), including the information on the critical social situation in Africa provided in the annex to the report; endorsed the request made by the Economic and Social Council in paragraph 2 of its resolution 1989/72 that the Secretary-General should submit an expanded version of the 1989 Report on the World Social Situation to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1990, as well as the other requests made of him in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the same resolution; requested the Secretary-General to continue monitoring the world social situation in depth on a regular basis and to submit the next full report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-eighth session and also requested him to submit an interim report to the Assembly in 1991, through the Commission for Social Development and the Economic and Social Council; and decided to include the item entitled "World

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129/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 90):

(a) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/749;

(b) Resolutions 44/54 to 44/56;

(c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.12-20, 30 and 37;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

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social situation" in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session for the purpose of considering the expanded version of the 1989 Report on the World Social Situation, of its forty-sixth session for the purpose of considering the interim report, and in that of its forty-eighth session for the purpose of considering the next full report in 1993 (resolution 44/56); and, noting the continuing validity and importance of the principles and objectives proclaimed in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development, requested the Secretary-General to include in the next report on the world social situation a special section dealing with the activities carried out in pursuance of the resolution (resolution 44/57).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/56 and Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/72), A/45/137-E/1990/35.

## 94. Elimination of all forms of racial discrimination

### Status of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Convention, which would be considered by the Assembly at its future sessions (resolution 2106 A (XX)). In response to that request, reports on the status of the Convention have been submitted to the Assembly since its twenty-first session.

The Convention, which was opened for signature on 7 March 1966, entered into force on 4 January 1969, the thirtieth day after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twenty-seventh instrument of ratification or accession, as provided for in article 19 of the Convention.

As at 1 April 1990, 129 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 43/95).

### Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (resolution 2106 A (XX)). The Convention entered into force on 4 January 1969.

In accordance with article 8 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination consists of 18 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Mr. Mahoud Aboul-Nasr (Egypt),** Mr. Hamzat Ahmadu (Nigeria),** Mr. Michael Parker Banton (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Eduardo Ferrero Costa (Peru),* Mr. Isi Foighel (Denmark),* Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria),* Mr. Régis de Gouttes (France),** Mr. George O. Lamptey (Ghana),** Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia (Cuba),** Mr. Yuri A. Reshetov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),* Mr. Jorge Rhenan Segura (Costa Rica),* Mrs. Shanti Sadiq Ali (India),* Mr. Agha Shahi (Pakistan),** Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus),** Mr. Shuhua Song (China),* Mr. Kasimir Vidas (Yugoslavia),* Mr. Rüdiger Wolfrum (Federal Republic of Germany),** Mr. Mario Jorge Yutzis (Argentina).*

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* Term of office expires on 19 January 1992.

** Term of office expires on 19 January 1994.

Under article 9 of the Convention, the Committee reports annually, through the Secretary-General, to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from States parties to the Convention.

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 43/96).

At its forty-fourth session, 130/ the General Assembly, welcoming the report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its thirty-seventh session, expressed its profound concern at the fact that a number of States parties to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination had still not complied with their financial obligations, which had led to the cancellation of the 1989 spring session (resolution 44/68).

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130/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 100):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: Supplement No. 18 (A/44/18);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid*: A/44/442;

  (ii) Question of financing the expenses of the members of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination: A/44/593;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/716;

(d) Resolutions 44/68 and 44/69;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.3-11, 15, 21 and 23;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

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Owing to the continuing insufficiency of funding, the Committee's thirty-eighth session, scheduled for the period 5 to 23 March 1990, was cancelled. The Committee's next session is scheduled for the period 6 to 24 August 1990. Subject to the availability of financial resources, the Committee may meet for the scheduled period or for as little as one week or as much as four weeks.

Document: Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on its thirty-eighth session, Supplement No. 18 (A/45/18).

### Financial situation of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

At its forty-fourth session, 130/ the General Assembly strongly appealed to all States parties, especially those in arrears, to fulfil their financial obligations under article 8, paragraph 6, of the Convention and to pay their outstanding contributions and, if possible, their contributions for 1990 before 1 January 1990, so as to enable the Committee to meet regularly; and requested the Secretary-General to invite those States parties which were in arrears to pay the amounts in arrears, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/68).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/68).

### Status of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid

At its twenty-eighth session, in 1973, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature and ratification the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of *Apartheid* and appealed to all States to sign and ratify it as soon as possible (resolution 3068 (XXVIII)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it annual reports on the status of the Convention (resolution 3380 (XXX)).

The Convention, in accordance with its article XV, paragraph 1, entered into force on 18 July 1976, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

As at 1 April 1990, 89 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

At its forty-fourth session, 130/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention; appealed once again to States that had not yet done so to ratify or to accede to the Convention without further delay, in particular those States which had jurisdiction over transnational corporations operating in South Africa and Namibia and without whose co-operation such operations could not be halted; and requested the Secretary-General to include in his next annual report under Assembly resolution 3380 (XXX) a special section concerning the implementation of the Convention (resolution 44/69).

The Group of Three, which had been set up under the Convention, met for a period of five days before the forty-sixth session of the Commission on Human Rights in 1990, examined reports submitted by seven States parties, adopted a number of conclusions and recommendations based on its examination of reports and submitted a report on its activities to the Commission (E/CN.4/1990/35).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/69).

## 95. Implementation of the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons and the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly adopted the World Programme of Action concerning Disabled Persons; decided to evaluate at its forty-second session the implementation of the World Programme of Action (resolution 37/52); and proclaimed the period 1983-1992 United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons as a long-term plan of action (resolution 37/53).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to convene in 1987 a meeting of experts, consisting largely of disabled persons, to evaluate progress at the mid-point of the Decade and to prepare a report that would enable the Assembly to evaluate the implementation of the World Programme of Action at its forty-second session (resolution 39/26).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolution 41/106).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly urged Member States to rededicate themselves to the early and effective implementation of the Programme; and requested Member States and all relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations system to submit to the Secretary-General their comments on the recommendations outlined in paragraphs 10 to 39 of the report of the Global Meeting of Experts (CSDHA/DDP/GME/7) as well as on the report of the Secretary-General on the evaluation of the implementation of the World Programme of Action during the first half of the Decade (A/42/561) (resolution 42/58).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly stressed that for the second half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, special emphasis should be placed on the equalization of opportunities for disabled persons; urged Member States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to translate into action at all levels, as appropriate, the priorities for global activities and programmes during the second half of the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, such as those set forth in the annex to the resolution; and requested the Secretary-General to conduct a feasibility study on the substantive, financial and administrative implications of alternative ways to mark the end of the Decade in 1992, which would include a review of the global progress achieved and obstacles encountered during the Decade and which would provide a mechanism for preparing action until the year 2000 and beyond, and to submit the study to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 43/98).

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At its forty-fourth session, 131/ the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General, in connection with the feasibility study on the substantive, financial and administrative implications of alternative ways to mark the end of the Decade in 1992, called for by the General Assembly in its resolution 43/98, to request Member States, in consultation with organizations of disabled persons, to submit their comments to him for inclusion in the background document to be discussed at the meeting of experts to be held at Helsinki in May 1990; reaffirmed that the resources of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Disabled Persons should be used to support catalytic and innovative activities, with priority given to programmes and projects of the least developed countries; invited Governments and non-governmental organizations to continue their contributions to the Fund; and requested the Secretary-General to bring to the attention of Member States, national co-ordinating mechanisms in the field of disability, organizations of the United Nations system, other intergovernmental bodies and non-governmental organizations concerned with disabilities, the Tallinn Guidelines for Action on Human Resources Development in the Field of Disability, the text of which was annexed to the resolution (resolution 44/70).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 43/98 and 44/70).

## 96. Human rights and scientific and technological developments

The International Conference on Human Rights, held at Tehran in 1968, recommended that the organizations of the United Nations system should undertake a study of the problems with respect to human rights arising from developments in science and technology (A/CONF.32/41, chap. III, resolution XI).

At its twenty-third session, in 1968, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to undertake the study referred to in resolution XI of the Conference (resolution 2450 (XXIII)).

At its twenty-fifth, twenty-seventh to thirty-first, thirty-third and thirty-fifth to forty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 2721 (XXV), 3026 (XXVII), 3150 (XXVIII), 3268 (XXIX), 3384 (XXX), 31/128, 33/53, 35/130 A and B, 36/56 A and B, 37/188, 37/189 A and B, 38/111 to 38/113, 39/132 to 39/134, 40/110 to 40/112, 41/113 to 41/115, 42/98 to 42/100, 43/109 to 43/111 and 44/132 to 44/134).

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131/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 101):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/406/Rev.1;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/755;

(c) Resolution 44/70;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.12-20, 30 and 37;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

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The Commission on Human Rights considered the item at its twenty-sixth and twenty-seventh, thirtieth to thirty-third, thirty-seventh to fortieth, forty-second, forty-fourth and forty-sixth sessions (resolutions 14 (XXVI), 10 (XXVII), 2 (XXX), 11 (XXXI), 11 (XXXII), 10 A and B (XXXIII), 38 (XXXVII), 1982/4 to 1982/7, 1983/41 to 1983/44, 1984/27 to 1984/30, 1986/9 to 1986/12, 1988/59 to 1988/62 and 1990/38 to 1990/43).

At its forty-fourth session, 132/ the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to examine the revised draft guidelines for the regulation of computerized personal data files submitted by the Special Rapporteur and, once it had examined and, if necessary, modified them to transmit them, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session for final adoption (resolution 44/132).

At the same session, the General Assembly called upon all States, appropriate United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned to take the necessary measures to ensure that the results of scientific and technological progress and the material and intellectual potential of mankind are used for the benefit of mankind and for promoting and encouraging universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue to give attention, in its consideration of the item entitled "Human rights and scientific and technological developments", to the question of the implementation of the provisions of the Declaration on the Use of Scientific and Technological Progress in the Interests of Peace and for the Benefit of Mankind; and invited it to assist the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities in preparing the study requested by the Commission in its resolutions 1982/4, 1984/29, 1986/11 and 1988/61 (resolution 44/133).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly reiterated the urgent need for principles and guarantees to protect persons suffering from mental disorder or detained on the grounds of mental ill-health; welcomed the establishment of an open-ended working group of the Commission on Human Rights, and urged that group to examine expeditiously the draft body of principles and guarantees; and requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider the subject at its forty-sixth session, in the light of the deliberations and recommendations of the open-ended working

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132/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 107):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/606 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/826;

(c) Resolutions 44/132 to 44/134;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.36-43, 50 and 52;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.82.

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group, with a view to submitting the draft body of principles and guarantees to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 44/134).

At its forty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights, acting at the request of the General Assembly, considered the revised version of the guidelines for the regulation of computerized personal data files (E/CN.4/1990/72); and decided to transmit to the Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, the final report of the Special Rapporteur for final adoption (resolution 1990/42).

At the same session, the Commission noted with satisfaction the progress made by the Working Group on the question of a draft body of principles and guarantees for the protection of mentally-ill persons and for the improvement of mental health care and decided, subject to the authorization by the Economic and Social Council, to make available, prior to the forty-seventh session of the Commission, appropriate meeting time for the Working Group (resolution 1990/38).

Document: Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Commission on Human Rights (resolution 44/132).

### 97. Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

At its twenty-eighth session, the General Assembly decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirtieth session an item entitled "Alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms" (resolution 3136 (XXVIII)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly formulated several concepts to be taken into account in the future work within the United Nations system with respect to human rights questions and requested the Commission on Human Rights to undertake, as a matter of priority, an overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means within the United Nations system for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the light of those concepts (resolution 32/130).

At its forty-fourth session, 133/ the General Assembly reiterated its request that the Commission on Human Rights continue its current work on overall analysis with a view to further promoting and strengthening human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the question of the programme and working methods of the

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133/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 96):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/44/660 and Add.1 and A/44/696;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/44/525;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/799;

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Commission, and on the overall analysis of the alternative approaches and ways and means for improving the effective enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in accordance with the provisions and concepts of Assembly resolution 32/130 and other relevant texts (resolution 44/63).

## Respect for the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others and its contribution to the economic and social development of Member States

### Impact of property on the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly recognized that there existed in Member States many forms of legal property ownership, including private, communal and state forms, each of which should contribute to ensuring effective development and utilization of human rights resources through the establishment of sound bases for political, economic and social justice; requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report, taking into account the views of Member States, specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system, within existing resources, on: (a) the relationship between the full enjoyment by individuals of human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the economic and social development of Member States; (b) the role of the right of everyone to own property alone as well as in association with others, as set forth in article 17 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in ensuring the full and free participation of individuals in the economic and social systems of States; and further requested him to report his findings, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 41/132).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this matter (resolutions 42/114 and 42/115).

At its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions, the Commission on Human Rights also considered the matter (resolutions 1987/18, 1988/18 and 1988/19).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and of the specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system on the means whereby and the degree to which the right to own property alone as well as in

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(continued)

(d) Resolutions 44/61 to 44/63;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.34, 35, 43 and 49;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

association with others contributes to the development of individual liberty and initiative, which serve to foster, strengthen and enhance the exercise of other human rights and fundamental freedoms; suggested that Member States and the specialized agencies and other competent bodies of the United Nations system, in the context of their remarks on the impact of the right to own property alone as well as in association with others, might wish to address, in particular, the right to own the following types of property: (a) personal property, including the residence of one's self and family; (b) economically productive property, including property associated with agriculture, commerce and industry; and requested the Secretary-General to report his findings to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 43/123); and requested the Secretary-General, in preparing his report to the Assembly to its forty-fifth session, in accordance with resolution 43/123, to take into account the resolution (43/124).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 43/123).

Development of public information activities in the field of human rights

At its forty-fourth session, 133/ the General Assembly continued its consideration of this matter and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a comprehensive report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/61).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/61).

Right to development

This topic has been under consideration by the General Assembly and the Commission on Human Rights for some time.

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the Declaration on the Right to Development (resolution 41/128, annex) as well as resolution 41/133 on the right to development. The Assembly reaffirmed that the right to development is an inalienable right; expressed concern at the situation with regard to the achievement of the objectives and goals for establishing the new international economic order and its adverse effects on the full realization of human rights, in particular the right to development; and again requested the Commission to take the necessary measures to promote the right to development (resolution 41/131).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly called upon the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development, at its eleventh session, to study the analytical compilation to be prepared by the Secretary-General of all replies received, if necessary together with the individual replies, and to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session its recommendations and suggestions on which proposals would best contribute to the further enhancement and implementation of the Declaration (resolution 42/117).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly stressed that the achievement of the right to development required a concerted international and national effort to eliminate economic deprivation, hunger and disease in all parts of the world without discrimination (resolution 43/126).

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At the same session, the General Assembly called upon the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development, at its twelfth session, to study the analytical compilation to be prepared by the Secretary-General of all replies received in response to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1988/26, and to submit to the Commission at its forty-fifth session its final recommendations on those proposals which would best contribute to the further enhancement and implementation of the Declaration at the individual, national and international levels, and especially on the views of the Secretary-General and of Governments on the means of establishing an evaluation system on the implementation and further enhancement of the Declaration; and called upon the Commission to decide at its forty-fifth session on the future course of action on the question (resolution 43/127).

At its forty-fourth session, 133/ the General Assembly expressed the hope that replies received pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1989/45 would contain additional, updated and more specific views on the subject; noted the invitation of the Commission to the Secretary-General to organize a global consultation on the realization of the right to development; endorsed the view of the Commission that there is a need for a continuing evaluation mechanism to ensure the promotion, encouragement and reinforcement of the principles set forth in the Declaration on the Right to Development; urged all relevant bodies of the United Nations system to take due account of the Declaration and to make efforts to contribute to its application; and called upon the Commission to decide at its forty-sixth session on the future course of action on the question (resolution 44/62).

At its forty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights took note with interest of the report on the Global Consultation on the Realization of the Right to Development as a Human Right (E/CN.4/1990/9) which was held at Geneva, in January 1990; requested the Secretary-General to transmit this report to all Governments, United Nations organs, the General Assembly at its special session on international economic co-operation in April 1990, the *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole on the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, the Committee on Development Planning at its twenty-sixth session, the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, the specialized agencies and other intergovernmental, governmental and concerned non-governmental organizations with a view to obtaining concrete comments and proposals for further international and national action aimed at strengthening the existing, or creating possible new, mechanisms for the promotion and protection of human rights, taking into account the ideas contained in chapter VII of the report and the views expressed on the issue during the Commission's debate, including the creation of a group of experts; recommended to the Economic and Social Council at its first regular session of 1990 and the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session to consider the question of the right to development, including the conclusions and recommendations of the report on the global consultation, with a view to the implementation and further enhancement of the Declaration; requested the Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation and the Centre for Human Rights to continue to co-ordinate the various activities with regard to the implementation of the Declaration; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission at its forty-seventh session a comprehensive report containing the comments and proposals referred to above, as well as information on the measures taken and suggestions made for the continuing implementation of the Declaration; and further requested the Secretary-General to publish the report on the global consultation as part of the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights and to give it the widest possible circulation (resolution 1990/18).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 43/123, 43/124 and 44/61);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Commission on Human Rights on implementation of the Declaration (resolution 44/62).

## 98. New international humanitarian order

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Jordan (A/36/245). At that session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Governments on the proposal for the promotion of a new international humanitarian order (resolution 36/136).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly, having taken note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/37/145), requested the Governments that had not yet done so to communicate their views on the proposal for the promotion of a new international humanitarian order to the Secretary-General; and invited the Secretary-General to provide a more comprehensive report on the subject to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session (resolution 37/201).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly, taking note of the reports of the Secretary-General (A/37/145 and A/38/450), noting the establishment in July 1983 of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, outside the framework of the United Nations, and recognizing that the work of the Independent Commission could be useful for further study of the proposal, invited Governments that had not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General their views regarding the proposal for the promotion of a new international humanitarian order; and requested the Secretary-General to remain in contact with Governments, as well as with the Independent Commission, in order to provide a comprehensive report on the subject to the Assembly at its fortieth session (resolution 38/125).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his report (A/40/348 and Add.1 and 2); took note of the activities of the Independent Commission; invited Governments that had not yet done so to communicate to the Secretary-General their views regarding the proposal to promote a new international humanitarian order; and requested the Secretary-General, in the light of further views received, to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session an addendum to his report, including a survey of specific humanitarian issues (resolution 40/126).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the item until its forty-second session (decision 41/130).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Independent Commission; drew the attention of Governments and intergovernmental organizations, including those functioning at the regional level, to the report of the Independent Commission; requested the Independent Commission to transmit its report to Member States and to the specialized agencies and programmes of the United Nations system in order to enable them to consider its analyses and conclusions; and requested the Secretary-General to remain in contact with the Governments and organizations concerned and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the progress made in the humanitarian field (resolution 42/120).

At the same session, the General Assembly called upon all States to co-operate for the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms and to work together to promote international co-operation in order to solve existing humanitarian problems of international concern; and invited Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to develop international co-operation in the humanitarian field on the basis of relevant international instruments (resolution 42/121).

At its forty-third session, 134/ the General Assembly encouraged Governments as well as governmental and non-governmental organizations that had not yet done so to provide their comments and expertise to the Secretary-General regarding the humanitarian order and the report of the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues; invited the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues to continue and further strengthen its essential role in following up the work of the Commission; and requested the Secretary-General to remain in contact with the Independent Bureau and to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the progress made (resolution 43/129).

At the same session, the General Assembly called upon Governments, the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations further to develop international co-operation in the humanitarian field; encouraged the international community to contribute substantially and regularly to international humanitarian activities; invited all non-governmental organizations concerned with the humanitarian issues examined by the Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues and working with strictly humanitarian motives to bear in mind the recommendations and suggestions made in the report of the Independent

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134/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 105):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/43/734 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/43/877;

(c) Resolutions 43/129 to 43/131;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/43/SR.36-38, 42, 46 and 49;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.75.

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Commission in the context of their policies and actions in the field; and requested the Secretary-General to continue his contacts with Governments, agencies and programmes of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations concerned, as well as with the Independent Bureau for Humanitarian Issues and, taking into account information received, to submit to the Assembly, at its forty-fifth session a report on possible ways and means of strengthening international co-operation in the humanitarian field (resolution 43/130).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 43/129 to 43/131).

## 99. Policies and programmes involving youth

### Implementation of the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth

At its fortieth session, in 1985, the General Assembly, acting as the United Nations World Conference for the International Youth Year, endorsed the guidelines for further planning and suitable follow-up in the field of youth as contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on its fourth session (A/40/256, annex, sect. III) (resolution 40/14).

At its forty-first to forty-fourth sessions, 135/ the General Assembly reviewed the implementation of the guidelines and follow-up activities to the International Youth Year under the item entitled "Policies and programmes involving youth" and adopted a series of resolutions on youth (resolutions 41/97, 41/98, 42/53, 42/54, 43/94 and 44/59). In those resolutions, the Assembly called upon all States, all United Nations bodies, in particular the Economic and Social Council through its Commission for Social Development, the specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations concerned, in particular youth organizations, to exert all possible efforts for the implementation of the guidelines; called upon them to give priority to the formulation and implementation of effective measures for securing the exercise by youth of the right to education and to work, with a view to resolving the problem of unemployment among youth; called upon Member States to pay increased attention to the promotion of youth employment in all sectors of the economy in order to enable more young people to obtain appropriate education and vocational training, thereby facilitating their

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135/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 93):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/387;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/752;

(c) Resolution 44/59;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.12-20, 30 and 37;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

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integration into social and professional life (resolution 43/94); requested the Secretary-General to promote and monitor intensively, by using the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs as a focal point, the inclusion of youth-related projects and activities in the programmes of the United Nations bodies and of the specialized agencies; also requested him to continue to explore the possibilities for a linkage between the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs and the Institute of HOPE '87; invited Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the United Nations Youth Fund; requested the Secretary-General to continue to include the United Nations Youth Fund among the programmes for which funds are pledged at the United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities; and decided to consider this item at its forty-fifth session on the basis of a report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/59).

### Channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly adopted guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations (resolution 32/135, annex).

At its thirty-sixth session, the Assembly adopted additional guidelines for the improvement of the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations (resolution 36/17, annex).

At its thirty-seventh to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly considered the channels of communication between the United Nations and youth and youth organizations and at each session adopted a resolution on the subject (resolutions 37/50, 38/26, 39/24, 40/17, 41/99 and 42/55). In those resolutions, the Assembly called upon Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other governmental and intergovernmental organizations to implement fully the guidelines relating to the channels of communication; and requested the Secretary-General to develop specific ways and means to determine how the channels of communication could effectively be attuned to youth-related projects and activities of United Nations organs and specialized agencies.

At its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions, 135/ the General Assembly reiterated its call upon Member States, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other governmental and intergovernmental organizations to implement fully the guidelines relating to the channels of communication, and the request to the Secretary-General to develop methods that indicate specifically how the channels of communication could efficiently be attuned to youth-related projects and activities of United Nations organs and specialized agencies, and requested him to include in his report to the Assembly concrete suggestions for co-operation between the United Nations system and the non-governmental youth organizations (resolutions 43/94 and 44/59).

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## Evaluation of the implementation of the Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples

At its twentieth session, in 1965, the General Assembly adopted a Declaration on the Promotion among Youth of the Ideals of Peace, Mutual Respect and Understanding between Peoples (resolution 2037 (XX)).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly invited all States to submit to the Secretary-General their views and comments on the impact of the Declaration since its adoption and on the measures that should be taken, at the national and international levels, for the implementation of the principles and objectives set forth in the Declaration, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on the matter to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 43/136).

At its forty-fourth session, 135/ the General Assembly appealed to all States to adopt effective measures, in accordance with their legislations, particularly in the fields of teaching and education, culture, and information, in order to strengthen and promote among nations and, primarily, among youth understanding, mutual respect and friendship, for further progress towards an international climate free of mistrust and discord (resolution 44/59).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/59).

## 100. Implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child

At its forty-fourth session, 136/ the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention on the Rights of the Child (resolution 44/25, annex); called upon all Member States to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Convention as a matter of priority and expressed the hope that it would come into force at an early date; requested the Secretary-General to provide all the facilities and assistance necessary for dissemination of information on the Convention; invited United Nations agencies and organizations, as well as intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, to

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136/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 108):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/44/616;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/736 and Corr.1;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/743;

(d) Resolution 44/25;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.36-44;

(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.43;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.61.

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intensify their efforts with a view to disseminating information on the Convention and to promoting its understanding; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 44/25).

As at 1 April 1990, the Convention had been ratified by three States. In addition, 77 other States had signed the Convention. The Convention will enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with its article 49, paragraph 1.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/25).

101. Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the 10-year period beginning on 10 December 1983 the Second Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination; approved the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, annexed to the resolution, and called upon all States to co-operate in its implementation; and requested the Economic and Social Council to take charge, with the help of the Secretary-General, of co-ordinating the implementation of the Programme of Action and of evaluating the activities undertaken during the Second Decade (resolution 38/14).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided upon specific action to be carried out during the period 1985-1989; requested Governments to forward a report every two years on the action taken under the Programme of Action, on the basis of a questionnaire circulated by the Secretary-General, which reports should be transmitted to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration; requested the Council, during the period of the Decade, to submit an annual report containing: (a) an enumeration of the activities undertaken or contemplated to achieve the objectives of the Second Decade, including the activities of Governments, United Nations bodies, the specialized agencies and other international and regional organizations, as well as non-governmental organizations; (b) a review and appraisal of those activities; and (c) its suggestions and recommendations (resolution 39/16).

At its forty-fourth session, 137/ the General Assembly, having considered the note by the Secretary-General and his reports submitted within the framework of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Second Decade, noted that the

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137/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 89):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/44/575 and A/44/595;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/44/574;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/715;

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publication of the global compilation of national legislation against racial discrimination was proceeding and requested the Secretary-General to transmit it to Governments as soon as possible; requested him also to continue the study on the effects of racial discrimination on the children of minorities, in particular those of migrant workers, in the field of education, training and employment, and to submit specific recommendations for the implementation of measures to combat the effects of that discrimination; requested him further to prepare and issue as soon as possible a collection of model legislation for the guidance of Governments in the enactment of further legislation against racial discrimination; requested the Commission on Human Rights to transmit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session the study prepared by the Special Rapporteur on the results achieved and the obstacles encountered during the first Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and the first half of the Second Decade (E/CN.4/Sub.2/1989/8 and Add.1); once again requested the Secretary-General to prepare and finalize, with the assistance of experts, a handbook of recourse procedures for victims of racism and racial discrimination; invited him to implement immediately those activities scheduled for the period 1985-1989 not yet carried out and to proceed with the implementation of the activities scheduled for the biennium 1990-1991; requested him to continue to accord highest priority, in executing the plan of activities, to measures for combating apartheid; requested him also, pursuant to Assembly resolution 42/47, to ensure that sufficient additional resources are included in the proposed programme budgets for the bienniums 1990-1991 and 1992-1993 to provide for the implementation of the activities of the Second Decade, and to inform the Assembly of the steps taken in that regard; requested him also to continue to accord special attention to the situation of migrant workers and their families and to include regularly in his reports all information on such workers; and strongly appealed to all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to contribute generously to the Trust Fund for the Programme for the Decade for Action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and, to that end, requested the Secretary-General to continue to undertake appropriate contacts and initiatives to encourage contributions (resolution 44/52).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/52).

102. Question of aging

The item "Question of the elderly and the aged" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly in 1969, at the request of Malta (A/7644) and was considered at its twenty-sixth, twenty-eighth and thirty-second sessions (resolutions 2842 (XXVI), 3137 (XXVIII), 32/131 and 32/132).

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(continued)

(d) Resolution 44/52;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.3-11, 15 and 21;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

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At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly endorsed the Vienna International Plan of Action on Aging adopted by consensus at the World Assembly; and requested the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission for Social Development, to review the implementation of the Plan of Action every four years, beginning in 1985, and to transmit its findings to the Assembly (resolution 37/51).

At its thirty-eighth to fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/27, 39/25 and 40/29); and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report on ways and means of implementing the International Plan of Action on Aging and on the desirability and viability of elaborating a United Nations programme for the implementation of the Plan of Action (resolution 40/30).

At its forty-first and forty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 41/96 and 42/51).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly decided to commemorate the tenth anniversary of the World Assembly on Aging in the plenary of its forty-seventh session in 1992 (resolution 43/93).

At its forty-fourth session, 138/ the General Assembly called upon Member States, the specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to assist the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs in elaborating for the consideration of the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a detailed global programme of activities for 1992 on the basis of the draft programme endorsed by the Economic and Social Council; decided that the priorities identified and recommendations made in the second review and appraisal of the International Plan of Action on Aging should be included as an annex in future publications of the Plan of Action; called upon several offices and bodies of the United Nations to undertake specific activities in the field of aging; requested the Commission on the Status of Women to pay particular attention to the specific problems faced by elderly women and to the discrimination suffered by them on account of gender or age; urged all United Nations agencies concerned to pay special attention to the plight of elderly refugees; requested the Secretary-General to inform the Assembly at its forty-fifth session of the activities, plans and programmes of the International Institute on Aging in Malta; noted with appreciation the

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138/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 99):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/420 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/754;

(c) Resolution 44/67;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.12-20, 30 and 37;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

establishment of an African Society of Gerontology at Dakar; noted the offer of the Governments of Yugoslavia and Argentina to establish institutes on aging at Belgrade and Buenos Aires, respectively; requested the Secretary-General to consider the feasibility of preparing a system-wide medium-term plan on aging taking into account the focal point role of the Centre on matters of aging; invited the major international non-governmental organizations and donor countries to join the United Nations system in establishing a technical co-operation network that would bridge the gap between major funding entities and local self-help initiatives; noted the convening of the meeting of eminent persons to develop an international fund-raising strategy for policies and programmes on population aging and the adoption of a declaration agreeing on the desirability and urgency of establishing an independent international foundation on aging under the patronage of the United Nations; and appealed to Governments and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for Aging (resolution 44/67).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/67).

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## 103. Crime prevention and criminal justice

At its fifth session, in 1950, the General Assembly authorized the Secretary-General to make arrangements for the transfer of the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission to the United Nations. Among the functions assumed by the United Nations was the convening every five years of an international congress on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, similar to those previously organized by the Commission (resolution 415 (V)).

The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders was held at Geneva in 1955, the Second Congress at London in 1960, the Third Congress at Stockholm in 1965, the Fourth Congress at Kyoto in 1970, the Fifth Congress at Geneva in 1975, the Sixth Congress at Caracas in 1980 and the Seventh Congress at Milan in 1985.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly adopted the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules) (resolution 40/33, annex) and the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and the Abuse of Power (resolution 40/34, annex) and adopted resolutions entitled "Development of standards for the prevention of juvenile delinquency" (resolution 40/35) and "Domestic violence" (resolution 40/36).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly urged Member States and the Secretary-General to make every effort to translate into action the respective recommendations, policies and conclusions stemming from the Milan Plan of Action and other resolutions adopted by the Seventh Congress and to ensure that they were adequately followed up (resolution 41/107).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly welcomed the results of the comprehensive review of the functioning and programme of work of the United Nations in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice conducted by the Secretary-General; approved the recommendations contained in Economic and Social Council resolutions 1986/11 and 1987/53 and requested the Secretary-General and the relevant bodies to take appropriate measures for their full and prompt implementation (resolution 42/59).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly invited the Economic and Social Council, at its first regular session of 1989, to give priority attention to the recommendations of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session regarding, in particular, the implementation of the resolutions of the Seventh United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders, the review of the functioning and programme of work in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice and the preparations for the Eighth Congress (resolution 43/99).

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At its forty-fourth session, 139/ the General Assembly requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to consider ways of strengthening international co-operation in combating organized crime; and called upon Governments, international organizations and interested non-governmental organizations, to co-operate to that end with the Committee (resolution 44/71).

At the same session, the General Assembly urged the international community to apply the recommendations contained in the Milan Plan of Action, together with the resolutions adopted by the Seventh Congress, and invited those Governments which had not yet done so to provide relevant information to the Secretary-General on the progress made towards their implementation; welcomed the establishment by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control of a sub-committee charged with the task of providing an overview of the problem of crime and assessing the most efficient means of stimulating practical international action in support of Member States, as well as the establishment of a pre-sessional working group to oversee the process of implementing existing standards; invited the Committee, at its eleventh session, to give priority attention to the conclusions and recommendations of its sub-committee and to consider their appropriate follow-up by the Eighth Congress; requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the level of human and financial resources of the Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch of the Centre for Social Development and Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat is sufficient to carry out its multiple tasks mandated by the United Nations policy-making bodies, and to ensure that the specialized nature of the programme is fully reflected in its management and staffing; reiterated its invitation to Governments, specialized agencies and other intergovernmental organizations concerned to participate actively in the Eighth Congress; requested the Congress to give urgent attention to strengthening international co-operation in crime prevention and criminal justice and to the linkages between illicit drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorist criminal activities; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Eighth Congress and to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the recommendations of the Seventh Congress, to be prepared in pursuance of resolution 22 of the Seventh Congress and of Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/49, in order to assess the progress achieved and to ensure continuity between the congresses; further requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session his views and recommendations on the implementation of the conclusions of the Eighth Congress (resolution 44/72).

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139/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 102):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/400;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/756;

(c) Resolutions 44/71 and 44/72;

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Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/72).

## 104. Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly adopted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (resolution 34/180). The Convention entered into force on 3 September 1981. As at 9 April 1990, 101 States had ratified or acceded to the Convention.

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention, the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women consists of 23 experts. Members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following members:

Ms. Charlotte Abaka (Ghana),** Ms. Ryoko Akamatsu (Japan),** Ms. Ana María Alfonsín de Fasan (Argentina),* Ms. Emna Aouij (Tunisia),** Ms. Désirée P. Bernard (Guyana),* Ms. Carlota Bustelo García del Real (Spain),* Ms. Dora Gladys Nancy Bravo Nuñez de Ramsey (Ecuador),** Ms. Ivanka Corti (Italy),** Ms. Elizabeth Evatt (Australia),* Ms. Norma Forde (Barbados),** Ms. Grethe Fenger-Möller (Denmark),* Ms. Aida González Martínez (Mexico),* Ms. Zagorka Ilíc (Yugoslavia),** Ms. Chryssanthi Laiou-Antoniou (Greece),* Ms. Lin Shangzhen (China),** Ms. Tatiana Nikolaeva (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),** Ms. Edith Oeser (German Democratic Republic),* Ms. Teresita Qintos-Deles (Philippines),** Ms. Hanna Beate Schöpp-Schilling (Federal Republic of Germany),* Ms. Kongit Sinegiorgis (Ethiopia),* Ms. Mervat Tallawy (Egypt),** Ms. Rose N. Ukeje (Nigeria)** and Ms. Kissem Walla-Tchangai (Togo).*

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* Term of office expires in 1992.

** Term of office expires in 1994.

In accordance with article 21 of the Convention, the Committee shall, through the Economic and Social Council, report annually to the General Assembly on its activities and may make suggestions and general recommendations based on the examination of reports and information received from the States parties.

The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women held its ninth session in New York from 22 January to 2 February 1990.

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(continued)

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.12-20, 30 and 37;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

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At its forty-fourth session, 140/ the General Assembly welcomed the ratification of or accession to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women by an increasing number of Member States; urged all States that had not yet ratified or acceded to the Convention to do so as soon as possible; took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the status of the Convention and of the report of the Committee on its eighth session; urged States parties to comply fully with their obligations under the Convention; requested that sufficient resources be provided to disseminate public information relating to the Convention and the Committee, particularly with regard to the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Convention; endorsed the convening of a working group prior to the ninth session of the Committee to prepare issues and questions relating to the second and subsequent periodic reports of States parties to be considered at that session; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/73).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee, Supplement No. 38 (A/45/38);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/73).

105. Forward-looking strategies for the advancement of women to the year 2000

The World Conference to Review and Appraise the Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace was held at Nairobi from 15 to 26 July 1985.

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly endorsed the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women (resolution 40/108). At its forty-first and forty-second sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to report to it at its subsequent sessions on measures taken to implement the resolutions concerned (resolutions 41/111 and 42/62).

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140/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 103):

(a) Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women: Supplement No. 38 (A/44/38);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/457;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/802;

(d) Resolution 44/73;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.21-28, 36 and 49;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

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At its forty-fourth session, 141/ the General Assembly took note of the Secretary-General's report; reaffirmed the urgent need for the Forward-looking Strategies to be incorporated as one of the priorities in the introduction to the medium-term plan of the Organization for 1992-1997 and to be translated immediately into action by Governments, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, the specialized agencies and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations; called upon Member States to give priority to policies and programmes relating to the subtheme "Employment, Health and Education", in particular to literacy, for the empowerment of women, especially those in rural areas, to meet their needs through self-reliance and mobilization of indigenous resources, as well as to issues relating to the role of women in economic and political decision-making, population, the environment and information; reaffirmed the central role of the Commission on the Status of Women and called upon the Commission to promote the implementation of the Strategies; requested the Commission during its session in 1990 to consider the role of women in and contribution to development in preparing for the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries and the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade; also requested the Commission to consider holding a world conference in 1995 and to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on that matter; called upon Member States to establish specific targets for women at each level in order to increase the participation of women in professional management and decision-making positions in their countries; emphasized the need to give urgent attention to redressing socio-economic inequities at the national and international levels to fully realize the goals and objectives of the Strategies; endorsed the convening in 1991 of a high-level interregional consultation on women in public life; requested the Secretary-General, in formulating the system-wide medium-term plan on the advancement of women for 1996-2001, to pay particular attention to strengthening national machineries; also requested the Secretary-General to continue updating the World Survey on the Role of Women in Development and to submit the preliminary version of the update to the Economic and Social Council,

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141/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 104):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/511;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women: A/44/389;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/803 and Corr.1;

(d) Resolutions 44/74 to 44/77;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.21-28, 36 and 49;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

through the Commission, in 1993 and the final version in 1994; requested Governments to give priority to women as candidates for vacancies in the Secretariat, particularly at the decision-making level and for the Secretary-General to give special consideration to candidates from unrepresented and underrepresented countries; once again called on the Secretary-General and the executive heads of specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies to establish five-year targets at each level for the percentage of women in Professional and decision-making positions; requested the Secretary-General to invite Governments, organizations of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to report periodically to the Economic and Social Council, through the Commission on the Status of Women, on activities undertaken at all levels to implement the Forward-looking Strategies; also requested him to provide adequate resources to ensure a more effective public information programme relating to the advancement of women; requested him to include in his report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session an assessment of recent developments relevant to the priority themes to be considered at the subsequent session of the Commission and to transmit to the Commission a summary of the views expressed by the delegations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on measures taken to implement the resolution (resolution 44/77).

## United Nations Development Fund for Women

At its thirtieth session, in 1976, the General Assembly decided that the voluntary fund for the International Women's Year, established by Economic and Social Council resolution 1850 (LVI), should be extended to cover the period of the United Nations Decade for Women (A/10034, p. 100, "Other decisions", items 75 and 76).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly set forth the criteria for the use of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women; requested the Secretary-General to report annually thereon; and requested the President of the Assembly to select five Member States, each of which should appoint a representative to serve, for a three-year period, on a Consultative Committee on the Fund to advise the Secretary-General on the use of the Fund (resolution 31/133). At present the Committee is composed of the German Democratic Republic, India, Mexico, the Netherlands and Senegal, serving a three-year term of office that began on 1 January 1989.

At its thirty-second to thirty-eighth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this question (resolutions 32/141, 33/188, 34/156, 35/137, 36/129, 37/62 and 38/186).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided that the activities of the Voluntary Fund for the United Nations Decade for Women should be continued through establishment of a separate and identifiable entity in autonomous association with UNDP; endorsed the modalities for the future management arrangements between the Fund and UNDP, annexed to the resolution, and decided that they would enter into force at the latest on 1 January 1986; reaffirmed the criteria laid down in resolution 31/133 on the use of the resources of the Fund; requested the Secretary-General, after consultation with the Consultative Committee, to report to the Assembly at its fortieth session on the arrangements he had made with the Administrator of UNDP for the future of the Fund; and requested that the Consultative Committee monitor the process of implementing the arrangements for the management of the Fund and that the Committee's views on that matter be reflected fully in the annual report on the Fund to the Assembly, particularly in its initial years (resolution 39/125).

At its fortieth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of this item (resolutions 40/104 and 42/63 and decision 41/426).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the note by the Secretary-General (A/43/643) containing the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the activities of the United Nations Development Fund for Women; noted the Fund's continued co-operation with women and development units throughout the United Nations system and with the planning and sectoral ministries and the national machineries on women in development of developing countries; reaffirmed the dual priorities of the Fund to serve as a catalyst in respect of mainstream development activities and to support innovative and experimental activities in line with national and regional priorities; expressed its appreciation to Governments, non-governmental organizations and individuals that had pledged and contributed to the Fund; noted with concern that the Fund's resources had been insufficient to enable it to respond adequately to the increasing requests received; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the activities of the Fund, in accordance with resolution 39/125, to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session (resolution 43/102).

At its forty-fourth session, 141/ the General Assembly, noting the focused and proactive intervention of the Fund within its regional priority framework and its overall strategic objectives through investments in tested and documented models and approaches for women and development, stressed the importance of strengthening the technical and financial capacities of the Fund to enable it to preserve and augment its flexibility and to facilitate its own implementation of the governmental and non-governmental projects and programmes that it supports at the national, regional and global levels; and requested the Secretary-General, in accordance with resolution 39/125, to report on the activities of the Fund to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/74).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 44/76 and 44/77);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report of the Administrator of UNDP on the United Nations Development Fund for Women (resolution 44/74).

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106. Importance of the universal realization of the right of peoples to self-determination and of the speedy granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights

At its forty-fourth session, 142/ the General Assembly reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of peoples for independence, territorial integrity, national unity and liberation from colonial domination, apartheid and foreign occupation by all available means, including armed struggle (resolution 44/79); and reaffirmed that the universal realization of the right of all peoples, including those under colonial, foreign and alien domination, to self-determination is a fundamental condition for the effective guarantee and observance of human rights and for the preservation and promotion of such rights; and requested the Secretary-General to report on the issue to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/80).

At the same session, the General Assembly expressed its appreciation to the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights for his report on the question of the use of mercenaries as a means to violate human rights and to impede the exercise of the right of people to self-determination; condemned the practice of mercenarism; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the use of mercenaries (resolution 44/81).

At its first regular session of 1990, the Economic and Social Council, taking note of Commission on Human Rights resolution 1990/7 of 18 February 1990, approved the decision of the Commission to extend for two years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur (decision 1990/__).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 44/79 and 44/80);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General (resolution 44/81).

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142/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 105):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/548;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/44/526;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/717 and Corr.1;

(d) Resolutions 44/79 to 44/81;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.3-11, 15, 21 and 23;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

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## 107. International Year of the Family

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly invited all States to make their views known concerning the possible proclamation of an international year of the family, and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session a comprehensive report, based on the comments and proposals of Member States, on the possible proclamation of such a year and other ways and means to improve the position and well being of the family and intensify international co-operation as part of global efforts to advance social progress and development (resolution 42/134).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/43/570), requested the latter to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session a report containing a proposed date and a comprehensive outline of a possible programme for an international year of the family; and decided to take a decision on the final date of an international year of the family at its forty-fourth session (resolution 43/135).

At its forty-fourth session, 143/ the General Assembly proclaimed 1994 as International Year of the Family; endorsed the main recommendations, objectives and principles for the observance of the Year; invited Governments, specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as interested national organizations, to exert all possible efforts in the preparation for and observance of the Year; requested the Secretary-General to prepare, on the basis of his report and in consultation with the Member States, concerned specialized agencies, and interested intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, a draft programme for the preparation for and observance of the Year and to submit a progress report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; and designated the Commission for Social Development as the preparatory body and the Economic and Social Council as the co-ordinating body of the International Year of the Family (resolution 44/82).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/82).

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143/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 113):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/407;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/757;

(c) Resolution 44/82;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.12-20, 30 and 37;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.78.

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## 108. International Covenants on Human Rights

### Report of the Human Rights Committee

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). The Covenant and the Optional Protocol thereto entered into force on 23 March 1976.

In accordance with article 28 of the Covenant, the Human Rights Committee is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

> Mr. Francisco José Aguilar Urbina (Costa Rica),** Mr. Nisuke Ando (Japan),* Ms. Christine Chanet (France),* Mr. Joseph A. L. Cooray (Sri Lanka),* Mr. Vojin Dimitrijevic (Yugoslavia),* Mr. Omran El-Shafei (Egypt),* Mr. János Fodor (Hungary),** Mrs. Rosalyn Higgins (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland),** Mr. Rajsoomer Lallah (Mauritius),** Mr. Andreas V. Mavrommatis (Cyprus),** Mr. Joseph A. Mommersteeg (Netherlands),* Mr. Rein Avovich Myullerson (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),** Mr. Birame Ndiaye (Senegal),* Mr. Fausto Pocar (Italy),** Mr. Julio Prado Vallejo (Ecuador),* Mr. Alejandro Serrano Caldera (Nicaragua),** Mr. S. Amos Wako (Kenya)** and Mr. Bertil Wennergren (Sweden)*.

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant, the Committee submits to the General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, an annual report on its activities.

At its forty-fourth session, 144/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Human Rights Committee on its thirty-fourth,

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144/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 98):

(a) Report of the Human Rights Committee: Supplement No. 40 (A/44/40);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights: A/44/441;

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thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth sessions (A/44/40) and expressed its satisfaction with the serious and constructive manner in which the Committee was undertaking its functions (resolution 44/129).

Document: Report of the Human Rights Committee on its thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth sessions, Supplement No. 40 (A/45/40).

### Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and expressed the hope that those instruments would be signed, ratified or acceded to without delay and would come into force at an early date. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to its future sessions reports concerning the state of ratifications of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol (resolution 2200 A (XXI)). In response to that request, reports on the status of the Covenants and the Optional Protocol have been submitted to the Assembly annually as from its twenty-second session.

At its forty-fourth session, 144/ the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty; and called upon all Governments in a position to do so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to that instrument (resolution 44/128).

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976, three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification in accordance with its article 27. The

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(ii) Elaboration of a second optional protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty: A/44/592 and Add.1;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/44/662;

(d) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/824;

(e) Resolutions 44/128 to 44/130;

(f) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.36-43, 50, 52 and 54;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.82.

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force on 23 March 1976, three months after the date of deposit of the thirty-fifth instrument of ratification in accordance with its article 49. The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force also on 23 March 1976 in accordance with its article 9. The Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights will enter into force three months after the date of deposit with the Secretary-General of the tenth instrument of ratification or accession in accordance with its article 8.

As at 1 April 1990, 95 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 90 States had ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and 49 States had ratified or acceded to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. As of that same date, one State had ratified and 14 other States had signed the Second Optional Protocol to that Covenant.

In accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights is composed of 18 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election.

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 18 members:

Mr. Philip Alston (Australia),* Mr. Juan Alvarez Vita (Peru),** Mr. Ibrahim Ali Badawi El Sheikh (Egypt),* Mr. Mohamed Lamine Fofana (Guinea),** Mr. Sami Glaiel (Syrian Arab Republic),* Mrs. María de los Angeles Jiménez Butragueño (Spain),** Mr. Samba Cor Konate (Senegal),** Mr. Valeri Kouznetsov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),* Mr. Jaime Marchán Romero (Ecuador),* Mr. Vassil Mratchkov (Bulgaria),** Mr. Alexandre Muterahejuru (Rwanda),* Mr. Wladyslaw Neneman (Poland),** Mr. Kenneth Osborne Rattray (Jamaica),** Mr. Bruno Simma (Federal Republic of Germany),* Mr. Mikis Demetriou Sparsis (Cyprus),** Ms. Chikako Taya (Japan),* Mr. Philippe Texier (France)** and Mr. Javier Wimer Zambrano (Mexico).*

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

At its forty-fourth session, 144/ the General Assembly took note with appreciation of the report of the Human Rights Committee and the report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; expressed its satisfaction with the serious and constructive manner in which both Committees were carrying out their functions; again urged all States that had not yet done so to become parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and to consider acceding to the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; invited the States parties to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to consider making the declaration provided for in article 41 of the

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Covenant; appealed to States parties to the Covenants that had exercised their sovereign right to make reservations in accordance with relevant rules of international law to consider whether any such reservation should be reviewed; urged States parties to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the specialized agencies and other relevant United Nations bodies to extend their full support and co-operation to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (resolution 44/129).

At the same session, the General Assembly noted the essential importance of national efforts and international co-operation to achieve the full and effective realization of all human rights recognized in the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international instruments; appealed to all States to pursue policies directed towards the implementation, promotion and protection of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights recognized in the International Covenants on Human Rights and other international instruments; and requested the organs of the United Nations, in co-operation with the specialized agencies, Member States and non-governmental organizations, to pay equal attention to economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights in the World Public Information Campaign for Human Rights (resolution 44/130).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights on its fourth session (E/1990/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/129).

### 109. Elimination of all forms of religious intolerance

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly proclaimed the Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Intolerance and of Discrimintion Based on Religion or Belief (resolution 36/55).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Commission on Human Rights to consider what measures might be necessary to implement the Declaration and to encourage understanding, tolerance and respect in matters relating to freedom of religion or belief (resolution 37/187).

At its thirty-eighth to forty-third sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/110, 39/131, 40/109, 41/112, 42/97 and 43/108).

At its forty-fourth session, 145/ the General Assembly recalled with satisfaction the decision of the Economic and Social Council, based on the recommendation of the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-fourth session, to renew for two years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur appointed to examine incidents and governmental actions in all parts of the world that are incompatible with the provisions of the Declaration and to recommend remedial measures as appropriate; noted that the Commission on Human Rights, on the basis of a report to be submitted by the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities, intended to consider at its forty-sixth session the question of drafting a binding international instrument in this field, and emphasized, in this connection, the relevance of Assembly resolution 41/120 of 4 December 1986 entitled "Setting international standards in the field of human rights"; and requested the Commission on Human Rights to continue its consideration of measures to implement the Declaration and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/131).

No advance documentation expected.

## 110. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

At its fourth session, in 1949, the General Assembly decided to establish, as from 1 January 1951, a High Commissioner's Office for Refugees (resolution 319 A (IV)).

At its fifth session, the General Assembly adopted the statute of the Office of the High Commissioner (resolution 428 (V), annex). In accordance with paragraph 11 of the statute, the High Commissioner reports annually to the Assembly through the Economic and Social Council.

At its eighth, twelfth, seventeenth, twenty-second, twenty-seventh, thirty-second and thirty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly decided to continue the Office of the High Commissioner (resolutions 727 (VIII), 1165 (XII), 1783 (XVII), 2294 (XXII), 2957 (XXVII), 32/68 and 37/196).

At its forty-second session, the Assembly decided to continue the Office of the High Commissioner to 31 December 1993 (resolution 42/108).

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145/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 106):

(a) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/825;

(b) Resolution 44/131;

(c) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.36-43, 50 and 52;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.82.

At its forty-fourth session, 146/ the General Assembly strongly reaffirmed the fundamental nature of the function of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to provide international protection and the need for Governments to co-operate fully with his Office in the fulfilment of this function, in particular by acceding to and fully and effectively implementing the relevant international and regional refugee instruments; endorsed the conclusions adopted at the fortieth session of the Executive Committee on the implementation of the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees; called upon all States to refrain from measures that jeopardize the institution of asylum; urged all States to establish quick and effective procedures for determining refugee status and granting asylum in accordance with internationally accepted criteria and appropriate legal guarantees; noted with deep concern that large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers in different areas of the world are currently subject to detention or similar restrictive measures by reason of their illegal entry or presence in search of asylum; condemned violations of the rights and safety of refugees and asylum-seekers, in particular those perpetrated by military or armed attacks against refugee camps and settlements, forced recruitment into armed forces and other forms of violence; noted the accomplishments of the Office of the High Commissioner in the promotion and dissemination of refugee law, in the development and dissemination of the "Guidelines on Refugee Children"; endorsed the conclusions on refugee women adopted by the Executive Committee at its fortieth session, in which the Executive Committee recognized the need to facilitate the participatory role of refugee women and the need for a policy framework and organizational work plan for implementation of the next stages of bringing issues concerning refugee women into the mainstream of the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner; recognized the importance of attaining durable solutions to refugee problems and, in particular, the need to address in this process the root causes of refugee movements in order to avert new flows of refugees and to facilitate the solution of existing problems; approved the decision entitled "Sharing of responsibilities for operational activities relating to refugees", adopted by the Executive Committee at its fortieth session; noted with appreciation the ongoing work being done by the Office of the High Commissioner to put into practice the concept of development-oriented assistance to refugees and returnees; urged all States to

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146/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 110):

(a) Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 12 (A/44/12) and Supplement No. 12A (A/44/12/Add.1);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/44/520, A/44/523 and A/44/527 and Corr.1 and 2;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/823;

(d) Resolutions 44/136 to 44/139;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.44-47, 49 and 56;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.82.

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support the Office of the High Commissioner in its search for durable solutions to the problem of refugees and displaced persons of concern to the Office; expressed deep appreciation for the valuable material and humanitarian response of receiving countries, in particular those developing countries which, despite limited resources, continue to admit, on a permanent or temporary basis, large numbers of refugees and asylum-seekers; urged the international community to assist the above-mentioned countries in order to enable them to cope with the additional burden that the care for refugees and asylum-seekers represents; endorsed the conclusions and decisions on assistance activities adopted by the Executive Committee at its fortieth session, which reflect the gravity of the financial crisis that the Office of the High Commissioner was facing; and called upon all Governments to contribute to the High Commissioner's programmes, and taking into account the need to achieve greater burden-sharing among donors, to assist the High Commissioner in securing additional income from traditional governmental sources, other Governments and the private sector in order to ensure that the needs of refugees, returnees and displaced persons of concern to the Office of the High Commissioner are met (resolution 44/137).

Documents:

(a) Report of the High Commissioner covering the period from 1 April 1989 to 31 March 1990, Supplement No. 12 (A/45/12);

(b) Addendum to the report of the High Commissioner, containing the report on the forty-first session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, Supplement No. 12A (A/45/12/Add.1).

## International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly welcomed the decision taken by the Organization of African Unity to convene in September 1988 an International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa; requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, to give all possible assistance to the Secretary-General of OAU in the preparation and organization of the Conference; appealed to all Member States, the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide all the necessary support and resources needed for the convening and success of the Conference; called upon the international community to provide increased assistance to the countries of southern Africa to enable them to strengthen their capacity to provide the necessary facilities and services for the care and well-being of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in their countries; and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Council at its second regular session of 1988 and to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/106).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa; endorsed the Oslo Declaration

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and Plan of Action annexed thereto; called upon the international community to provide increased assistance to the countries of southern Africa; requested the Secretary-General, the High Commissioner and the Administrator of UNDP to implement the specific tasks and responsibilities assigned to them in the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action; requested the Secretary-General to undertake studies and consultations to consider the need for the establishment, within the United Nations system, of a mechanism or arrangement to ensure the implementation and overall co-ordination of relief programmes to internally displaced persons; and urged all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations to undertake the measures required in the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action (resolution 43/116).

At its forty-fourth session, 146/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa (A/44/520); reaffirmed the need to continue the implementation of the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action; expressed its gratitude to the countries and organizations that had given assistance to the countries in southern Africa to enable them to cope with the situation of refugees, returnees and displaced persons in their countries; called upon the international community to provide increased assistance to the countries of southern Africa to enable them to strengthen their capacity to provide the necessary facilities and services for the care and well-being of these persons; reiterated its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his efforts, on behalf of the international community, to organize and mobilize special programmes of economic assistance for the front-line and other neighbouring States to help them to withstand the effects of the acts of aggression and destabilization committed by the *apartheid* régime of South Africa; noted with appreciation the efforts made by the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the Administrator of UNDP to implement those specific tasks and responsibilities attributed to them in the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action and encouraged them to continue their efforts; endorsed the recommendation of the Secretary-General aimed at assigning to the United Nations resident co-ordinators the function of co-ordinating assistance for internally displaced persons, in close co-operation with Governments, local representatives of donor countries and United Nations agencies in the field; urged once again all Member States, organizations of the United Nations system and governmental and non-governmental organizations to undertake such measures as would be required of them under the Oslo Declaration and Plan of Action; and decided to consider this question at its forty-fifth session on the basis of a report to be submitted by the Secretary-General (resolution 44/136).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/136).

## International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, expressing deep concern about the continuing humanitarian and other problems posed by the presence in the South-East Asian region of large numbers of refugees, displaced persons and those seeking refuge, recognizing that the problem was of international concern, convinced of the urgent need for the international community to find durable solutions, appreciating the continuing efforts of countries in the region in this respect and taking note of the call in the Joint Ministerial Statement of the States Members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations at their Twenty-first Ministerial Meeting (see A/43/510-S/20091, annex) for the convening of an International Conference on Indo-Chinese Refugees, the support expressed by all States concerned and endorsement of the call by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner, requested the Secretary-General, in close co-operation with the States members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations and other States concerned, to convene the Conference; and appealed to all States, the specialized agencies of the United Nations system and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to provide the support and resources needed by the High Commissioner for the preparation and holding of the Conference (resolution 43/119).

At its forty-fourth session, 146/ the General Assembly took note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General on the Conference (A/44/523); expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General in convening the Conference and to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the valuable assistance and contribution in organizing the Conference; welcomed the adoption of the Declaration and Comprehensive Plan of Action (A/44/523, annex) and affirmed its belief that the Comprehensive Plan of Action was an important and sound basis for a balanced, humanitarian and durable solution to the problems addressed by the Conference; stressed that the measures stipulated in the Comprehensive Plan of Action were interrelated and mutually reinforcing and should be implemented, within the context of national laws and regulations and of international standards, by all States concerned, in their totality; noted the progress on the implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Action at the various bilateral and multilateral meetings among the parties concerned, especially those held within the context of the Steering Committee established by the Conference; called upon all States concerned and the relevant specialized agencies and regional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to undertake the various measures required of them within the framework and letter of the Comprehensive Plan of Action; appealed to them to provide resources for the General and Special Programmes of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to enable it to carry out the tasks prescribed in the Comprehensive Plan of Action; stressed that the solution to the problem of those seeking refuge in the South-East Asian region could contribute positively towards a climate of peace, harmony and good-neighbourliness among States in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor closely the progress towards implementation of the Comprehensive Plan of Action and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/138).

## International Conference on Central American Refugees

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, gravely concerned at the situation in the region and conscious of the need to address the problem, welcoming the establishment of the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Central American Refugees and the Communiqué of San Salvador on Central American Refugees (A/C.3/43/6, annex), whereby it was decided to convene an International Conference, emphasizing that the general objective of the Conference was to examine the needs of Central

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American refugees and concrete proposals for solving their problems as a contribution to peace in the region, reiterating the paramount importance of humanitarian and apolitical considerations in dealing with the issues, recognizing that the task of seeking solutions for refugees is linked with aspects of regional development and emphasizing the importance of voluntary repatriation in solving the problems created by their massive presence in countries and communities of asylum, welcomed the decisions in support of the Conference adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States at its eighteenth session and by the Executive Committee of the Programme of the High Commissioner at its thirty-ninth session; exhorted Member States, organs, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the regional and subregional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations engaged in the humanitarian task of helping Central American refugees to participate in the Conference and provide the resources, co-operation and support necessary for preparing and holding it and following up the results; appealed to the international community to increase assistance in the region; and requested the Secretary-General to invite all States to participate in the Conference (resolution 43/118).

At its forty-fourth session, 146/ the General Assembly, welcoming the agreements adopted at Tela, Honduras, on 7 August 1989 (see A/44/451-S/20778), which include aspects of voluntary repatriation and relocation, expressed its profound satisfaction with the success of the International Conference on Central American Refugees (CIREFCA), held at Guatemala City from 29 to 31 May 1989, as well as with the adoption by acclamation of the Declaration and Concerted Plan of Action in favour of Central American Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons (A/44/527 and Corr.1 and 2, annex); welcomed the guidelines, goals and objectives of the Concerted Plan of Action as a promising initial basis for future activities, and reaffirmed its commitment to contribute to the achievement of a firm and lasting peace in Central America; welcomed the establishment of the machinery for follow-up and co-ordination at the national level, in pursuance of the Plan of Action, and the establishment of priority and design of projects within the framework of the strategies defined by each Government; requested the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to support, in close collaboration with the Governments of the affected countries and the Follow-Up Committee of the Conference, together with UNDP and the organs, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, the holding of meetings for follow-up to the Plan of Action, so that they may be held at the earliest possible time; noted with interest that the Follow-Up Committee would hold its first meeting during the first week of March 1990, and urged the co-operating countries to respond positively to the assistance projects submitted by the Central American countries, including Belize, and Mexico; urged Member States and organs, specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, as well as the regional and subregional, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations engaged in the humanitarian task of helping Central American refugees, to continue to provide and to increase their assistance and support to the affected countries in order to implement and follow up the guidelines, goals and objectives of the Plan of Action and to assist in restoring the ecological balance of the areas in the countries of asylum affected by the massive presence of refugees, in order to provide the populations of those areas with the conditions conducive to development; appealed to the international community to ensure that the co-operation extended in the solution of the problem of refugees takes into account both the sacrifice borne by the countries of asylum in receiving massive flows of refugees and the effort exerted by the countries of origin to create the conditions that would facilitate the return of their nationals; also appealed to the international community to increase its assistance to the countries of asylum and of origin of Central American refugees in order to strengthen their capacity to provide the means and services necessary for the solution of the problem of refugees, returnees and displaced persons, in accordance with national development programmes; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and UNDP for the assistance rendered for the holding of the Conference; expressed its concern at the reductions in the budget of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in the region, which seriously affect the beneficiary populations and the policies for a solution formulated at the Conference and by each Government, and urged that the budget previously allocated be restored; expressed its gratitude to the people and Government of Guatemala for the hospitality extended for the holding of the Conference; and requested the Secretary-General, in co-operation with the High Commissioner, to report to the Economic and Social Council at its second regular session of 1990 and to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/139).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/139).

## 111. International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

This question, under the title "International campaign against traffic in drugs", was included in the agenda of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly, in 1981, at the request of Bolivia (A/36/193). At that session, the Assembly recognized the need for an effective international campaign against traffic in drugs in the context of the International Drug Abuse Control Strategy; and requested the Secretary-General to transmit the resolution to Member States, relevant organs of the United Nations system and non-governmental organizations for comments and proposals on an effective international campaign against traffic in drugs and report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/132).

Since its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly has regularly continued its consideration of the item.

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly decided to change the title of the item to "International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking".

### Implementation of the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to request the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to initiate, as a matter of priority, the preparation of a draft convention against illicit traffic in narcotic drugs (resolution 39/141).

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At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Economic and Social Council to instruct the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to decide on the elements that could be included in the draft convention and to request the Secretary-General to prepare a draft on the basis of those elements and to submit a progress report, including completed elements of the draft, to the Commission for consideration at its thirty-second session (resolution 40/120).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Commission to continue its work on the preparation of the draft convention in the most expeditious manner (resolution 41/126).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Commission to consider and, if possible, approve the draft convention at its tenth special session and to prepare recommendations on the next measures to be taken with a view to concluding its preparation, including the possibility of convening a plenipotentiary conference in 1988 for its adoption; requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary administrative arrangements for such a plenipotentiary conference; and requested him to report to the Assembly at its forty-third session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 42/111).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on its tenth special session and the recommendations therein concerning the draft convention, and of the decision of the Economic and Social Council to convene the Conference of plenipotentiaries to adopt the convention and to extend to 10 working days the thirty-third session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in order to allow it to consider suitable measures to be taken prior to the entry into force of the Convention at its thirty-third session in February 1989; expressed its appreciation to the Secretary-General, the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and all related organs established by the Commission, for their effectiveness in responding to its request to prepare the draft convention; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the implementation of the resolution, particularly on the conclusions of the Conference (resolution 43/120).

The plenipotentiary Conference was convened at Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988. On 19 December 1988 the Conference adopted the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and on 20 December 43 States signed the Convention. As at 10 April 1989, a total of 62 States had signed the Convention and one had ratified it.

At its forty-fourth session, 147/ the General Assembly, reaffirming the importance of the Convention for improving international co-operation in that field

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147/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 111):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/44/572 and A/44/601;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/850 and Corr.1;

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and further strengthening the existing international instruments for the control of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, urged States that had not yet done so to proceed rapidly to sign and to ratify the Convention, so that it might enter into force as early as possible, to establish the necessary legislative and administrative measures so that their internal juridical regulations might be compatible with the spirit and scope of the Convention, and to apply provisionally the measures set forth in the Convention; invited the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to identify suitable measures to be taken prior to the entry into force of the Convention; requested the Secretary-General to modify the section of the annual reports questionnaire regarding the implementation of international treaties and to assign the appropriate priority to providing the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board with the necessary financial, technical and human resources so as to enable them to carry out the additional responsibilities under the Convention for the biennium 1990-1991; urged the Secretary-General to provide assistance to States, at their request, to enable them to establish the legislative and administrative measures necessary for the application of the Convention; requested him also to provide for, facilitate and encourage public information activities relating to the Convention and to disseminate the text of the Convention in the official languages of the United Nations; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/140).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/140).

## Global programme of action against illicit narcotic drugs

At its forty-fourth session, 147/ the General Assembly, alarmed by the dramatic increase in drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking in narcotics, deeply concerned that the evolving drug problem was assuming new dimensions and was threatening the economic, social and political structures of affected countries, recognizing that the collective responsibility of States for the campaign against the demand for, production of and trafficking in illicit drugs requires intensified international co-operation and joint action, noting with appreciation the work carried out within the United Nations in the field of drug abuse control, recognizing the important contributions made by the International

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(c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/44/852 and A/44/853;

(d) Resolutions 44/140 to 44/142 and decision 44/434;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.29-34, 43, 58, 60 and 61;

(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.53;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.82.

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Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking held in 1987, and by its adoption of the Declaration and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, as well as by the Conference of plenipotentiaries, which adopted the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, deeply concerned that it had not been possible for the United Nations organs concerned to execute several of the important steps and measures that had been mandated for the biennium 1988-1989, recognizing that the new dimensions taken on by the drug menace would necessitate a more comprehensive approach to international drug control and a more efficient and co-ordinated structure in order to enable the United Nations to play the central and greatly increased role necessary for countering that threat, resolved that action against drug abuse and illicit production and trafficking in narcotics should be accorded the highest possible priority and that the United Nations should be the main focus for concerted action; agreed to strengthen the capability of the United Nations to achieve more efficient and co-ordinated co-operation at the international, regional and national levels; requested the Secretary-General to co-ordinate the development of a United Nations system-wide action plan on drug abuse control aimed at the full implementation of all existing mandates; requested him to select a limited number of experts to advise and assist him in order to enhance the efficiency of the United Nations structure for drug abuse control, taking into account the ability of the United Nations to perform its increasing tasks in the light of existing mandates and of decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its special session, and to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; requested him also to give priority to narcotics control activities in his proposals for the medium-term plan for the period beginning in 1992 (resolution 44/141).

At its seventeenth special session, the General Assembly adopted the Political Declaration and Global Programme of Action on international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, in which it stated that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the United Nations drug control bodies should continuously monitor the progress on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action, and the Secretary-General should report annually to the Assembly on all activities relating to the Global Programme of Action and the efforts of Governments (resolution S-17/2).

Documents: Reports of the Secretary-General (resolutions 44/141 and S-17/2).

## International action to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking

At its forty-fourth session, 147/ the General Assembly, deeply concerned that the illicit demand for, production of, traffic in and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances had become one of the most serious dangers to the health and welfare of populations, adversely affecting the political, economic, social and cultural structure of all societies, recognizing that the criminal activities of drug trafficking destabilize economies and adversely affect the development of many countries, considering that the necessary steps must be taken to preclude the illicit cultivation of plants containing narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the manufacture of psychotropic substances not used for industrial, scientific or traditional purposes, reiterating that an ever-growing number of countries were

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particularly vulnerable to illicit transit, recognizing the need for greater international co-operation to facilitate the marketing of crop substitution products and to control chemical substances used to process illicit drugs, recognizing also the commendable work carried out by the United Nations in controlling narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, which was being seriously impeded by a lack of human and financial resources, strongly condemned the crime of drug trafficking in all its forms; emphasized the connection between the illicit production and supply of, demand for, sale of and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and the economic, social and cultural conditions of the countries affected; called upon the international community to provide increased international economic and technical co-operation to Governments, at their request, in support of programmes for the substitution of illicit crops; requested countries that produce the chemical substances necessary for the manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances to take the initiative in adopting measures which ensure effective control of the export of such substances; requested the Secretary-General to undertake, with the assistance of a group of intergovernmental experts, a study on the economic and social consequences of illicit traffic in drugs, and to ask Member States for their views on the scope and context of such a study and to transmit such views to the group of experts; called upon all States to take prevention and rehabilitation measures and also increasingly stringent political and legal measures to eliminate the demand for narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, and called upon the United Nations and other relevant international organizations to devote greater attention to that aspect of the problem; requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on the implementation of its resolution 43/121 and of Economic and Social Council decision 1989/123 of 22 May 1989; called upon Member States substantially to increase their contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control; endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1989/18 of 22 May 1989; expressed its serious concern at the considerable reduction in the budget and staff of the Division of Narcotic Drugs and the secretariat of the International Narcotics Control Board; recommended that the Secretary-General take urgent steps to ensure the increase of allocations to those units; took note with satisfaction of the results of the Second Interregional Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly on the implementation of the resolution and also to prepare on a yearly basis a detailed report on international drug control activities reflecting the work done by the United Nations system to implement the recommendations of the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Further Activities in Drug Abuse Control (resolution 44/142).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/142).

## 112. Torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (resolution 39/46, annex); and called upon all Governments to consider signing and ratifying the Convention as a matter of priority (resolution 39/46). The Convention entered into force on 26 June 1987, on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit with the Secretary-General of the twentieth instrument of ratification or accession.

In accordance with article 17 of the Convention, the Committee against Torture is composed of 10 experts. The members of the Committee are elected for a term of four years and are eligible for re-election. At present, the Committee is composed of the following 10 members:

Mr. Alfredo R. A. Bengzon (Philippines),* Mr. Peter Thomas Burns (Canada),*
Ms. Christine Chanet (France),* Ms. Socorro Diaz Palacios (Mexico),*
Mr. Alexis Dipanda Mouelle (Cameroon),** Mr. Ricardo Gil Lavedra (Argentina),*
Mr. Yuri A. Khitrin (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),**
Mr. Dimitar N. Mikhailov (Bulgaria),** Mr. Bent Sorensen (Denmark)** and
Mr. Joseph Voyame (Switzerland).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1991.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

## Torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa and Namibia

At its forty-fourth session, 148/ the General Assembly reiterated its request to all relevant United Nations bodies, specialized agencies and non-governmental organizations to intensify the world-wide campaign aimed at drawing attention to, monitoring and exposing these inhuman practices; and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/143).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/143).

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148/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 112):

(a) Report of the Committee against Torture: Supplement No. 46 (A/44/46 and Corr.1);

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Status of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment: A/44/443;

  (ii) Torture and inhuman treatment of children in detention in South Africa and Namibia: A/44/623;

  (iii) United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture: A/44/708;

(c) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/827;

(d) Resolutions 44/143 to 44/145;

(e) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.36-43, 50 and 52;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.82.

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At its forty-fourth session, 148/ the General Assembly welcomed the report of the Committee against Torture; stressed the importance of strict adherence by States parties to the obligations under the Convention regarding the financing of the Committee against Torture, to enable it to carry out in an effective and efficient manner all the functions entrusted to it under the Convention, and appealed to all States parties not to take any measures that might impair the financing of all the functions of the Committee under the Convention, so as to ensure the long-term viability of the Committee as an essential mechanism for overseeing the effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention; welcomed the attention that the Committee against Torture had given to the development of an effective reporting system on implementation by States parties to the Convention, and especially its decision to revise its general guidelines for the submission of initial reports by States parties; noted with appreciation the adoption by the Committee against Torture of its rules of procedure; welcomed the exchange of views that had taken place between the Committee against Torture and the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on questions relating to torture and requested that this exchange be continued; requested the Secretary-General to ensure the provision of appropriate staff and facilities for the effective performance of the functions of the Committee against Torture; reiterated its request to all States to become parties to the Convention as a matter of priority; once again invited all States, upon ratification of or accession to the Convention, or subsequently, to consider the possibility of making the declarations provided for in articles 21 and 22 of the Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Commission on Human Rights at its forty-sixth session and to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the status of the Convention (resolution 44/144).

At its forty-sixth session, in 1990, the Commission on Human Rights requested the Secretary-General to continue submitting to the General Assembly and to the Commission annual reports on the status of the Convention (resolution 1990/28).

As at 1 April 1990, the Convention had been ratified or acceded to by 52 States. In addition, 21 other States had signed the Convention.

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/144).

## Report of the Committee against Torture

The Committee against Torture held its third and fourth sessions at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 13 to 24 November 1989 and from 23 April to 4 May 1990. In accordance with article 24 of the Convention, the Committee submits an annual report on its activities to the States parties and to the General Assembly.

Document: Report of the Committee against Torture on its third and fourth sessions, Supplement No. 46 (A/45/46).

## United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture

At its thirty-sixth session, in 1981, the General Assembly decided to establish the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture for the purpose of receiving voluntary contributions for distribution, through established channels of assistance, as humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals who have been tortured and to their relatives; and decided that the Voluntary Fund would be administered by the Secretary-General, with the advice of a Board of Trustees of the Fund, composed of a chairman and four members with wide experience in the field of human rights, acting in their personal capacity, to be appointed by the Secretary-General with due regard to equitable geographical distribution and in consultation with their Governments (resolution 36/151).

At its forty-fourth session, 148/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General on the Fund, called upon all Governments, organizations and individuals in a position to do so to respond favourably to requests for initial as well as further contributions to the Fund; and expressed its appreciation to the Board of Trustees of the Fund for the work it had carried out (resolution 44/145).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/145).

## 113. Enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections

At its forty-fourth session, 149/ the General Assembly called upon the Commission on Human Rights, at its forty-sixth session, to continue its consideration of appropriate ways and means of enhancing the effectiveness of the principle of periodic and genuine elections, in the context of full respect for the sovereignty of Member States, and to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Economic and Social Council (resolution 44/146).

At its forty-sixth session, the Commission on Human Rights did not take action thereon.

Documents: Notes by the Secretary-General (resolutions 44/146 and 44/147).

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149/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 114):

(a) Note by the Secretary-General: A/44/454 and Corr.1;

(b) Report of the Third Committee: A/44/828 and Corr.1;

(c) Resolutions 44/146 and 44/147;

(d) Meetings of the Third Committee: A/C.3/44/SR.36-43, 50, 54 and 56;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.82.

## 114. Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories transmitted under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations

Under Article 73 e of the Charter, Member States administering Non-Self-Governing Territories are required to transmit regularly to the Secretary-General statistical and other information relating to conditions in the Territories for which they are responsible. The information is examined by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, which, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 1970 (XVIII), is requested to take that information fully into account in considering the situation in the Non-Self-Governing Territories concerned.

At its forty-fourth session, 150/ the General Assembly reaffirmed that, in the absence of a decision by the Assembly itself that a Non-Self-Governing Territory had attained a full measure of self-government in terms of Chapter XI of the Charter, the administering Power concerned should transmit or continue to transmit information under Article 73 e of the Charter with respect to that Territory; requested the Secretary-General, in connection with the preparation by the Secretariat of the working papers on the Territories concerned for the Special Committee, to continue to ensure that adequate information was drawn from all available published sources; and requested the Special Committee to continue to discharge the functions entrusted to it under resolution 1970 (XVIII), in accordance with established procedures (resolution 44/83).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/45/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/83).

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150/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 116):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/44/23 (Part IV)), chap. VIII;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/553;

(c) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/44/739;

(d) Resolution 44/83;

(e) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/44/SR.5 and 9-16;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.80.

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## 115. Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination in southern Africa

In 1964, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1899 (XVIII), the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples undertook a study on the implications of the activities of the mining industry and of the other international companies having interests in South West Africa (now Namibia). In 1965 and 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in 1964, undertook a study of the activities of foreign economic and other interests which were impeding the implementation of the Declaration in Territories under Portuguese administration and submitted reports thereon to the Assembly at its twentieth and twenty-first sessions. Moreover, in 1966, the Special Committee, pursuant to a decision taken by it in the previous year, studied the activities of foreign economic and other interests in Southern Rhodesia and their mode of operation in order to assess their economic and political influence, and submitted a report thereon to the Assembly at its twenty-first session.

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly, following its consideration of the report of the Special Committee, decided to include in the provisional agenda of its twenty-second session an item entitled "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, South West Africa and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination" (resolution 2189 (XXI)). At its twenty-second session, the Assembly decided to amend the above-mentioned title to read as follows: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia, Namibia and Territories under Portuguese domination and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa" (resolution 2288 (XXII)). At its thirtieth session, the Assembly decided (see A/10250, para. 19) to amend further the title of the item to read as follows: "Activities of foreign economic and other interests which are impeding the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples in Southern Rhodesia and Namibia and in all other Territories under colonial domination and efforts to eliminate colonialism, *apartheid* and racial discrimination in southern Africa". At its thirty-fifth session, the Assembly decided (see A/35/250, para. 22) to revise that title and to give the item its present wording.

Since its twenty-second session, the General Assembly has maintained the item on its agenda and at each session has adopted resolutions in the light of further reports prepared by the Special Committee.

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At its forty-fourth session, 151/ the General Assembly reiterated the provisions of its previous resolutions on the subject; urged the administering Powers concerned to take effective measures to safeguard and guarantee the inalienable right of the peoples of the colonial Territories to their natural resources and to establish and maintain control over their future development and requested the administering Powers to take all necessary steps to protect the property rights of the peoples of those Territories; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/84).

At the same session, the General Assembly reaffirmed its strong conviction that the presence of military bases and installations in the colonial and Non-Self-Governing Territories could constitute a major obstacle to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and that it was the responsibility of the administering Powers to ensure that the existence of such bases and installations did not hinder the populations of the Territories from exercising their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration; urged the administering Powers concerned to continue to take all necessary measures not to involve those Territories in any offensive acts or interference against other States and to comply fully with the purposes and principles of the Charter, the Declaration and the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations relating to military activities and arrangements by colonial Powers in Territories under their administration; reiterated that the colonial Territories and areas adjacent thereto should not be used for nuclear testing, dumping of nuclear wastes or deployment of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (decision 44/425).

Document: Relevant part of the report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/45/23).

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151/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 117):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/44/23) (Part III)), chaps. V and VI; A/AC.109/976, A/AC.109/984, A/AC.109/987, A/AC.109/989, A/AC.109/990, A/AC.109/993, A/AC.109/994, A/AC.109/996 and A/AC.109/997;

(b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/44/664;

(c) Resolution 44/84 and decision 44/425;

(d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/44/SR.2-6;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.80.

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## 116. Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples by the specialized agencies and the international institutions associated with the United Nations

This question has appeared as a separate item on the agenda of the General Assembly since its twenty-second session, in 1967. At that session, the Assembly recommended that the specialized agencies and international institutions concerned should take urgent and effective measures to assist the peoples struggling for their liberation from colonial rule and work out, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity, and through it with the national liberation movements, concrete programmes to that end (resolution 2311 (XXII)).

At its forty-fourth session, [152] the General Assembly requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render or continue to render, as a matter of urgency, all possible moral and material assistance to the colonial peoples, bearing in mind that such assistance should not only meet their immediate needs but also create conditions for development after they had exercised their right to self-determination and independence; requested all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to render concrete assistance to the people of Namibia immediately after the attainment of independence; once again urged the executive heads of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to draw the attention of their governing bodies to the present resolution and urged them to introduce flexible procedures to prepare specific programmes for the peoples of the colonial Territories; requested the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to take all necessary measures to withhold any financial, economic, technical or other assistance from the Government of South Africa and to refrain from taking any action that might imply support for, or endorsement of, the repressive policy and practice of apartheid pursued by the racist régime against

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[152] References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 118):

(a) Report of the Special Committee: Supplement No. 23 (A/44/23 (Part IV)), chap. VII;

(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/44/3), chaps. I and VI (sect. C);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/297 and Add.1 and 2;

(d) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/44/740;

(e) Resolution 44/85;

(f) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/44/SR.5 and 9-16;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.80.

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the people of South Africa and its policy of destabilization against the neighbouring African States; and requested the Special Committee to continue to examine the question and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/45/23);

(b) Report of the Economic and Social Council, Supplement No. 3 (A/45/3);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/85).

## 117. United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa

At its twenty-second session, in 1967, the General Assembly decided to integrate the special educational and training programmes for South West Africa (now Namibia), the special training programme for Territories under Portuguese administration and the educational and training programme for South Africans and to include in the integrated programme assistance to persons from Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). It decided that the new programme, to be known as the Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, should be financed from a trust fund made up of voluntary contributions (resolution 2349 (XXII)).

Assistance under the Programme is now provided to inhabitants of South Africa and for one year following independence to inhabitants of Namibia. Scholarships granted to inhabitants of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe (formerly under Portuguese administration) and Zimbabwe were continued until completion of the courses for which they were granted. Scholarships under the Programme are granted for study at senior, secondary, university or higher level, as well as for equivalent professional and technical training, with preference for study in educational institutions of African and other low-cost countries.

At its twenty-third session, the General Assembly decided to establish the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, composed of seven members (resolution 2431 (XXIII)). At its thirty-third session, the Assembly decided to enlarge the Committee by the addition of up to six members, on the basis of consultations by the Secretary-General with regional groups (resolution 33/42).

At present, the Committee is composed of the following 13 Member States: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Canada, Denmark, India, Japan, Liberia, Nigeria, Norway, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia.

Since the twenty-fourth session, the Secretary-General has submitted annual reports on the Programme and the General Assembly has adopted resolutions on its continuation and strengthening.

At its forty-fourth session, 153/ the General Assembly endorsed the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa; commended the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee for their continuing efforts to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance co-operation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to southern Africa; expressed its appreciation to all those that had supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions; and appealed to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer greater financial and other support to the Programme in order to secure its continuation and steady expansion (resolution 44/86).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/86).

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153/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 119):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/557;

(b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/44/741;

(c) Resolution 44/86;

(d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/44/SR.5 and 9-16;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.80.

## 118. Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

At its ninth session, in 1954, the General Assembly invited Member States to offer facilities to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories not only for study and training at the university level, but also for study at the post-primary level as well as technical and vocational training of an immediate and practical value, and requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report for the information of the Assembly, giving details of the offers made and the extent to which they had been taken up (resolution 845 (IX)). A similar invitation has been reiterated by the Assembly at subsequent sessions and, on each occasion, the Secretary-General has been requested to report to the following session on the implementation of the relevant resolution.

At its forty-fourth session, 154/ the General Assembly invited all States to make or continue to make generous offers of study and training facilities to the inhabitants of those Territories which had not yet attained self-government or independence and, wherever possible, to provide travel funds to prospective students; urged the administering Powers to take effective measures to ensure the widespread and continuous dissemination in the Territories under their administration of information relating to offers of study and training facilities made by States and to provide all the necessary facilities to enable students to avail themselves of such offers; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/87).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/87).

## 119. Question of East Timor

At its fifteenth session, in 1960, the General Assembly decided that the Territories under Portuguese administration were Non-Self-Governing Territories within the meaning of Chapter XI of the Charter and requested the Government of Portugal to transmit to the Secretary-General, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XI, information on the conditions prevailing in the Territories, which included Timor (resolution 1542 (XV)). Thereafter, the Assembly annually reviewed the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, until its thirtieth

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154/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 120):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/613 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Fourth Committee: A/44/742;

(c) Resolution 44/87;

(d) Meetings of the Fourth Committee: A/C.4/44/SR.5 and 9-16;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.80.

session when, under that item, it adopted a separate resolution on the question of Timor (resolution 3485 (XXX)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly considered the question of Timor under the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-second session an item entitled "Question of East Timor" (resolution 31/53).

From its thirty-second session to its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly maintained the item on its agenda and adopted a resolution on this question at each session.

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with all parties directly concerned, with a view to exploring avenues for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the problem and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session; requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under active consideration and to render all assistance to the Secretary-General with a view to facilitating the implementation of the resolution; and called upon all specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the World Food Programme, the United Nations Children's Fund and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, immediately to assist, within their respective fields of competence, the people of East Timor, in close consultation with Portugal, as the administering Power (resolution 37/30).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/38/352). On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/38/250, para. 22), the Assembly deferred consideration of the item until its thirty-ninth session (decision 38/402).

At its thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly had before it progress reports by the Secretary-General (A/39/361 and A/40/622), in which he outlined the efforts undertaken to facilitate a comprehensive settlement of the problem. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/39/250, para. 23, and A/40/250, para. 27), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its succeeding session (decisions 39/402 and 40/402).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly had before it a note by the Secretary-General (A/41/602), in which he stated that substantive talks undertaken by Indonesia and Portugal under his auspices with a view to achieving a comprehensive and internationally acceptable settlement of the question were continuing and that he was not in a position to report to the Assembly at that time, but would do so as soon as possible. A decision on the inclusion of this item in the agenda of the forty-first session was deferred (decision 41/402).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report by the Secretary-General (A/42/539) covering the previous two-year period. In that report, the Secretary-General stated that Indonesia and Portugal had reaffirmed their commitment to co-operate, under his auspices, in the search for a

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comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/42/250 and Corr.1, para. 32), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-third session (decision 42/402).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General (A/43/588), in which he stated that Indonesia and Portugal had agreed, in principle and subject to the elaboration of mutually acceptable terms of reference, that a Portuguese Parliamentary delegation would undertake a visit to East Timor and that, to that end, the Permanent Representatives of the two countries should resume contacts under his auspices, with a view to reaching agreement on the indispensable terms, modalities and the timing for the proposed visit. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/43/250 and Corr.1, para. 28), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session (decision 43/402).

At its forty-fourth session, the General Assembly had before it a progress report of the Secretary-General (A/44/524), in which he stated that, on separate occasions in the course of his discussions with the Presidents of Indonesia and Portugal, the Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Portugal, and the Foreign Minister of Indonesia, he had obtained a reaffirmation from both sides of their commitment to achieving a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution to the question of East Timor. While it might be regrettable that the pace of progress had not been constant, he was encouraged by the increased frequency of discussions between the two sides in recent months. Those talks were being conducted in a constructive atmosphere and in a serious manner. It was his hope that the remaining matters relating to a visit in the Territory by a delegation from the Portuguese Parliament would be resolved in the near future and that such a visit could help to create an atmosphere conducive to achieving a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution. On the recommendation of the General Committee (A/44/250 and Corr.1 and 2, para. 28), the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session (decision 44/402).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 23 (A/44/23);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (decision 44/402).

120. Financial reports and audited financial statements, and reports of the Board of Auditors:

(a) United Nations

(b) United Nations Development Programme

(c) United Nations Children's Fund

(d) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

(e) United Nations Institute for Training and Research

(f) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(g) Fund of the United Nations Environment Programme

(h) United Nations Population Fund

(i) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation

The Board of Auditors (see also item 17 (c)) transmits to the General Assembly the audited financial statements for the previous financial period of the various accounts of the United Nations and other programmes for which the Board has audit responsibilities. Under the provisions of article XII of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations and the annex thereto, the Board of Auditors submits reports to the Assembly on the results of its audits and issues opinions as to whether the financial statements properly reflect the recorded transactions and whether these transactions were in accordance with the Financial Regulations and legislative authority and present fairly the financial position as at the end of the financial period of each of the activities reported on. The reports of the Board of Auditors are commented upon by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, which also submits a report thereon to the Assembly.

At its forty-fourth session, 155/ the General Assembly accepted the financial reports and audited financial statements and the audit opinions and reports of the

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155/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 121):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Presentation and format of financial statements and accounting policies of all audited organizations and programmes: A/44/537;

(ii) Implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and of the Advisory Committee: A/44/541;

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Board of Auditors for the period ended 31 December 1988 regarding the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, the United Nations Institute for Training and Research, the voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the United Nations Population Fund; requested the governing bodies of UNDP, UNFPA and UNITAR to require the executive heads concerned to take immediate steps within their competence to correct the situation or condition that had given rise to the qualifications of audit opinions of the Board of Auditors; requested the competent governing bodies to ensure that the executive heads concerned take the necessary steps on a priority basis to implement the recommendations of the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions as contained in their respective reports, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of United Nations organizations and

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(b) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/44/356 and A/44/544;

(c) Financial reports:

  (i) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/44/5/Add.1);

  (ii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/44/5/Add.2);

  (iii) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/44/5/Add.3);

  (iv) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/44/5/Add.4);

  (v) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/44/5/Add.5);

  (vi) United Nations Population Fund: Supplement No. 5G (A/44/5/Add.7);

(d) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/44/543;

(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/674;

(f) Resolution 44/183;

(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.3-7, 12 and 13;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.83.

programmes concerned to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Board of Auditors and the Advisory Committee, specific measures taken to implement the recommendations of the Board, and requested the Board and the Advisory Committee to evaluate the efficacy of those measures; and recommended that the Board of Auditors continue to submit to the Assembly a concise document summarizing its principal findings, conclusions and recommendations of common interest, classified by audit area and, where appropriate, identifying the audited organization (resolution 44/183).

Documents:

(a) Financial reports:

(i) United Nations: Supplement No. 5 (A/45/5, vols. I-III);

(ii) United Nations Development Programme: Supplement No. 5A (A/45/5/Add.1);

(iii) United Nations Children's Fund: Supplement No. 5B (A/45/5/Add.2);

(iv) United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East: Supplement No. 5C (A/45/5/Add.3);

(v) United Nations Institute for Training and Research: Supplement No. 5D (A/45/5/Add.4);

(vi) Voluntary funds administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: Supplement No. 5E (A/45/5/Add.5);

(vii) Fund of the United Nations Environment Porgramme: Supplement No. 5F (A/45/5/Add.6);

(viii) United Nations Population Fund: Supplement No. 5G (A/45/5/Add.7);

(ix) United Nations Habitat and Human Settlements Foundation: Supplement No. 5H (A/45/5/Add.8);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the development of a general accounting framework for the preparation of financial statements (resolution 44/183);

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a summary of the principal findings and conclusions of the Board of Auditors (resolution 44/183);

(d) Report of the Advisory Committee.

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121. Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided to establish a Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, with a term of one year, to conduct, in full accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter, a thorough review of the administrative and financial matters of the United Nations with a view to identifying measures for further improving the efficiency of its administrative and financial functioning, which would contribute to strengthening its effectiveness in dealing with political, economic and social issues (resolution 40/237).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly decided that the recommendations as agreed upon and as contained in the report of the Group should be implemented by the Secretary-General and the relevant organs and bodies of the United Nations in the light of the findings of the Fifth Committee, provided specific guidance on some recommendations (resolution 41/213, sect. I), and took several decisions affecting the planning, programming and budgeting process (*ibid*., sect. II).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-third session a progress report on the state of implementation of resolution 41/213 (resolution 42/211).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to consult with all Member States and seek their views on ways and means of achieving a balanced and effective implementation of recommendations 2 and 8 of the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts, taking into consideration all relevant reports, including the report of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-Depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields (E/1988/75), as well as the outcome of the discussions in 1989 on the revitalization of the Council, and to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session a detailed report, in order to enable Member States to consider and take appropriate action with a view to enhancing the effectiveness of the intergovernmental structure and its secretariat support structures as well as programme delivery in the economic and social fields; and decided to consider that report at its forty-fourth session, together with the final report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 41/213, under the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations" (resolution 43/174).

At its forty-fourth session, [156] the General Assembly decided to review the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, including the secretariat support

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[156] References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 38):

(a) First report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Supplement No. 7 (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2);

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structure, taking into account the major intergovernmental conferences scheduled to take place in the beginning of the 1990s, including in particular, the special session of the General Assembly to consider the question of international co-operation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs, with a view to expanding the scope and increasing the effectiveness of such co-operation, the special session of the General Assembly devoted to international economic co-operation, in particular to the revitalization of economic growth and development of developing countries, the Second United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, the elaboration of the international development strategy for the fourth United Nations development decade, the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. It requested the Secretary-General to report on the follow-up and implementation of its resolution to the forty-fifth session of the Assembly. In the same resolution, the General Assembly stressed the need for the full implementation of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1988/77 and 1989/114, including the provisions related to the secretariat support structure of the Council, and requested the Secretary-General to present a report on the implementation of these resolutions to the Economic and Social Council in order for the Council to review this matter at its second regular session in 1990 (resolution 44/103).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

  (i) Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic and social fields (resolution 44/103);

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(continued)

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/44/16 and Add.1);

(c) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/44/222 and Corr.1, A/44/272 and A/44/665;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General: A/44/747;

(e) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/44/729;

(f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/901;

(g) Draft resolution: A/44/L.58;

(h) Resolutions 44/103 and 44/200 A to C;

(i) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.11-16, 18, 46, 49 and 59;

(j) Plenary meetings: A/44/PV.80 and 84.

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(ii) Compendium of mandates of subsidiary administrative and budgetary bodies of the General Assembly (resolution 44/200 A);

(iii) Implementation of resolution 41/213 (resolution 44/200 A);

(iv) Proposed programme budget outline for 1992-1993 (resolutions 44/211 and 44/200 B);

(v) Introduction of electronic data processing and new technologies (resolution 44/200 C);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee;

(c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination.

122. Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991

In accordance with regulation 3.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations, the Secretary-General, in the second year of a financial period, submits to the General Assembly at its regular session his proposed programme budget for the following financial period.

At its forty-fourth session, 157/ the General Assembly considered the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 submitted by the Secretary-General (A/44/6). The Assembly approved appropriations for the biennium 1990-1991 in the amount of $1,974,634,000 and income estimates in the amount of $367,226,200

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157/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 123):

(a) Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991: Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vols. I and II;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Supplement No. 7 (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2) and Supplement No. 7A (A/44/7/Add.1-8);

(c) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/44/16 and Add.1);

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/905; see also A/44/933 (relates also to item 83);

(e) Resolutions 44/201 A and B, 44/202 A to C, 44/203 and 44/204;

(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.11-20, 22-32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 40, 43, 45, 46, 48, 50, 53, 54 and 56-65;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.84.

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(resolutions 44/202 A and B). The Assembly also resolved that budget appropriations for the year 1990, totalling $987,317,000, being half of the appropriations approved for the biennium 1990-1991, should be financed in accordance with regulations 5.1 and 5.2 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations (resolution 44/202 C). The Assembly also adopted resolutions on unforeseen and extraordinary expenses for the biennium 1990-1991 (resolution 44/203) and on the Working Capital Fund for the biennium 1990-1991 (resolution 44/204). At the same session, the Assembly, in the course of its consideration of various questions relating to the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, adopted resolutions relating to the report of the Joint Inspection Unit and on the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (resolution 44/201 A, sect. I); publications of the International Court of Justice (ibid., sect. II); International Computing Centre (ibid., sect. III); Integrated management information system project (ibid., sect. IV); construction of additional conference facilities at Addis Ababa and Bangkok (ibid., sect. V); reports of the Joint Inspection Unit on the review of United Nations public information networks (ibid., sect. VI); honoraria for members of the Committee on the Rights of the Child (ibid., sect. VII); conference services at Vienna (ibid., sect. VIII); and the contingency fund (ibid., sect. IX). At the same session, the Assembly adopted further resolutions on high-level posts in the Secretariat of the United Nations (resolution 44/201 B, sect. I); functions and posts related to global social development issues in sections 6 and 8 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (ibid., sect. II); venue of the sessions of the Human Rights Committee and of the Legal Sub-Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (ibid., sect. III); subvention from the regular budget to the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (ibid., sect. IV); Section 3. Political affairs, trusteeship and decolonization (ibid., sect. V); Section 5A. Office of the Director-General for Development and International Economic Co-operation (ibid., sect. VI); Section 6. Department of International Economic and Social Affairs: programmatic content of programme 3, Analysis of the world population (ibid., sect. VII); Section 13. Economic Commission for Africa (ibid., sect. VIII); Section 18. United Nations Environment Programme (ibid., sect. IX); Section 20. International drug control (ibid., sect. X); Section 23. Human Rights (ibid., sect. XI); Section 27. Public information (ibid., sect. XII); Section 28D. Office of General Services, Headquarters (ibid., sect. XIII); Section 28G. Miscellaneous expenses (ibid., sect. XIV); Section 28I. Division of Administrative and Common Services, Vienna (ibid., sect. XV); and Section 29. Conference and library services (ibid., sect. XVI).

Documents:

(a) First performance report of the Secretary-General on the programme budget of the biennium 1990-1991;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee, Supplement No. 7 (A/45/7 and Add.1-...).

A number of other documents will be submitted under this item, in particular on the following subjects:

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## Work-load standards and statistics for conference-servicing staff

At its forty-fourth session, 157/ the General Assembly expressed deep concern at the delay in the completion of the studies on work-load statistics and work-load standards requested by the Advisory Committee in its report; and requested the Secretary-General to submit the above-mentioned reports to the Advisory Committee at its spring 1990 session and to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/201 B, sect. XVI).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/201 B, sect. XVI), A/C.5/45/1.

## Global social development issues

At its forty-fourth session, 157/ the General Assembly decided that the activities related to global social development issues identified in paragraphs 6.14 and 8.2 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 and the corresponding resources should be in section 6 of the programme budget; requested the Secretary-General to review the functions and administrative support of the departments having mandates relating to global social deveolopment issues, bearing in mind the need for an integrated approach to development; and requested the Secretary-General to submit proposals, as appropriate, to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session for the strengthening of the United Nations Office at Vienna (resolution 44/201 B, sect. II).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/201 B, sect. II).

## Revised estimates and priorities for section 3

At its forty-fourth session, 157/ the General Assembly accepted the estimate and proposal of the Secretary-General for subsection C, Namibia, of section 3 of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991, as endorsed by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, noted that the Secretary-General would submit revised estimates for that section and requested him to do so no later than the forty-fifth session of the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General, taking full account of the priority attached by the Assembly to activities against *apartheid* and of the views expressed by Member States at its forty-fourth session, to ensure optimum utilization of resources within section 3, including the possibility of redeployment of staff resources, when submitting revised estimates and priorities for section 3 to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/201 B, sect. V).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/201 B, sect. V).

## Review of conference services in ECA

At its forty-fourth session, 157/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to review the translation and interpretation services for all

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official languages in ECA, including the question of the retention of trained personnel and the possibility of restoration of the Training Centre, and to report on the results of this review to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/201 B, sect. VIII).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/201 B, sect. VIII).

## Conference and common services at Vienna

At its forty-fourth session, 157/ the General Assembly endorsed the view of the Secretary-General that a single conference-servicing facility at the Vienna International Centre would represent the ideal solution from the standpoint of cost efficiency and that a unified service operated by the United Nations would be best equipped to promote the most efficient and effective use of scarce resources; and requested the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures with a view to expediting consultations with UNIDO and other interested parties on the subject and to making practical arrangements for the establislhment of a unified conference-servicing facility at the Vienna International Centre, as recommended by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (resolution 44/201 A, sect. VIII).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/201 A, sect. VIII).

## Implementation of the optical disc system

At its forty-fourth session, 157/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Joint Inspection Unit on the optical disk project, of the comments of the Secretary-General thereon, and of the information provided by the Secretariat; requested the Secretary-General to implement the optical disk project, as outlined by JIU, in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the forty-fourth session of the Assembly; and also requested the Secretary-General to prepare a comprehensive plan on a full implementation of this system, including at the regional commissions and other duty stations, its impact on the availability of documents to Member States, a cost benefit analysis and other relevant technical and financial issues, and to submit it to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/201 B, sect. XVI).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/201 B, sect. XVI).

## Construction projects at Bangkok and Addis Ababa

At its thirty-ninth session, in 1984, the General Assembly approved in principle the construction project for expansion of the conference facilities of ESCAP at Bangkok, at a total estimated cost of $44,177,700 (resolution 39/236, sect. XI) and for conference facilities of ECA, at a total estimated cost of $73,501,000 (resolution 39/236, sect. III), and requested the Secretary-General to submit annual progress reports thereon to the General Assembly.

At its forty-fourth session, 157/ the Assembly took note of the revised estimate of the Secretary-General concerning the total cost of the construction project at Addis Ababa and requested the Secretary-General to proceed with the approved budget as recommended by the Advisory Committee (resolution 44/201 A, sect. V).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 39/236, sects. III and XI).

### After-service health insurance programme

At its forty-fourth session, 157/ the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to present to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, a comprehensive review of the after-service health insurance programme, taking into account the observations of the Advisory Committee (resolution 44/201 B, sect. XIV).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/201 B, sect. XIV).

### Use of consultants and participants in ad hoc expert groups

At its thirty-seventh session, in 1982, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to include in his future reports on consultants and experts detailed information on the employment of former staff members; and decided to review the situation at its thirty-ninth session (resolution 37/237, sect. VIII).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General and of the related report of the Advisory Committee; confirmed the interim measure instituted by section VIII, paragraph 3, of resolution 37/237 and decided to review the situation at its fortieth session in the light of additional information to be provided by the Secretary-General on former staff members of any organ, organization or body of the United Nations system in receipt of a pension benefit from the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund engaged by the Secretary-General in any capacity (resolution 39/236, sect. XII).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the report of the Secretary-General to its forty-first session (decision 40/456). At the same session, the Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to programme planning, endorsed Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/78 in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session, through the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination and the Council, a detailed report on the hiring and use of consultant services by the United Nations (resolution 40/240).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the reports of the Secretary-General to its forty-second session (resolution 41/209, sect. IV).

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At its forty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General on the subject (A/C.5/40/40, A/41/291-E/1986/58 and Corr.1, A/C.5/41/16 and A/C.5/42/25) and decided to revert to this subject at its forty-third session (decision 42/452).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on the use of consultants and participants in ad hoc expert groups (A/C.5/43/13) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/43/7/Add.2) (resolution 43/217, sect. I).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 43/217, sect. I).

## Implementation of the integrated management information system

At its forty-third session, in 1988, the General Assembly approved the implementation, within a three-and-one-half-year period, of phase I of the integrated management information system project at a total cost not to exceed $28 million at 1988 rates (resolution 43/217, sect. XII).

At its forty-fourth session, 157/ the Assembly took note of the progress report of the Secretary-General on the integrated management information system project (A/C.5/44/8) (resolution 44/201 A, sect. IV).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/201 A, sect. IV).

## Standards of accommodation for air travel

At its thirty-fifth session, in 1980, the General Assembly requested that reports to be submitted annually by the Secretary-General on this subject to the General Assembly, after its thirty-sixth session, should cover the period from 1 July to 30 June of the following year (resolution 35/217, sect. X).

At its thirty-sixth to thirty-ninth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the question (resolutions 36/235, sect. V, 37/237, sect. III, 38/234, sect. IV, and 39/236, sect. VII).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel (A/C.5/40/22 and Corr.1) and of the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/40/830); endorsed the recommendation of the Advisory Committee in paragraph 2 of its report; and decided that future annual reports on the subject should include information on all expenditures by the United Nations for first class air travel (decision 40/455).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/41/19) to its forty-second session (resolution 41/209, sect. IV).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the reports of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel (A/C.5/41/19 and A/C.5/42/9) and the related report of the Advisory Committee (A/42/790); decided that all individuals, with the exception of the Secretary-General and the heads of delegations of the least developed countries to the regular and special sessions of the Assembly, whose travel is financed by United Nations organizations and programmes and who were previously entitled to first-class accommodations, would be required to travel at the class immediately below first class; authorized the Secretary-General to exercise his discretion in making exceptions to allow first-class travel on a case-by-case basis; and requested him to report annually to the Assembly, noting all exceptions made and the reasons for those exceptions (resolution 42/214).

At the same session, the General Assembly also requestsed the Secretary-General to report to it at its forty-third session on developments in the organization and methods for official travel (decision 42/453).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General (A/C.5/43/31) (resolution 43/217, sect. X).

At its forty-fourth session, 157/ the Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on standards of accommodation for air travel (A/C.5/44/12) and requested the Secretary-General to continue to submit annual reports to the General Assembly through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions (decision 44/442).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (decision 44/442).

## 123. Programme planning

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, the General Assembly decided to consider the medium-term plan and the proposed biennial programme budget in alternate years, beginning in 1976 with a medium-term plan for the period 1978-1981 (resolution 3392 (XXX)).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly adopted the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989 (A/37/6) as revised (resolution 37/234).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly adopted the revisions (A/41/6 and Add.1) and the addendum (A/37/6/Add.3) to the medium-term plan, as well as the modifications recommended by the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination in chapter III of its report (A/41/38 and Corr.2) (resolution 41/203).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly adopted the revisions to the medium-term plan for the period 1984-1989, extended to 1991 (A/43/6), as modified by the recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination (A/43/16) and the Economic and Social Council (A/43/3); invited all intergovernmental bodies, when considering in 1989 the pertinent portions of the proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, to give due attention to the most appropriate structure for the major programme or major programmes, programmes and subprogrammes submitted for their consideration, as compared with the current structure and in the light of an analysis of the objectives, trends and general orientations derived from the mandates of the intergovernmental bodies; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly a consolidated summary of the comments and recommendations made by Member States and the intergovernmental bodies referred to above, together with his proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 (resolution 43/219, sect. II).

At its forty-fourth session, 158/ the Assembly invited the functional, sectoral and regional intergovernmental bodies to consider the draft medium-term plan and programme budget proposals within their areas of responsibility, in order

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158/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 124):

(a) Report of the Economic and Social Council: Supplement No. 3 (A/44/3/Rev.1);

(b) Proposed programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991: Supplement No. 6 (A/44/6/Rev.1), vols. I and II;

(c) Reports of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions: Supplements No. 7 and 7A (A/44/7 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1-8);

(d) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/44/16 and Add.1);

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that their recommendations might be taken into account by the Secretary-General when preparing his proposed medium-term plan and programme budget (resolution 44/194, sect. I); requested the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination to complete at its thirtieth session consideration of the report of the Secretary-General on all aspects of priority-setting in future outlines of the proposed programme budget, including the relationship between priorities and extrabudgetary resources and taking into account the pertinent observations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and to make recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/194, sect. II); requested the Secretary-General to develop a methodology for the harmonization of programme performance and budget performance reporting (resolution 44/194, sect. III); renewed its request to the Secretary-General that programme performance and evaluation reports, together with the conclusions and recommendations of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination thereon, as endorsed by the Assembly, should be submitted to the relevant intergovernmental and expert bodies to ensure follow-up action (resolution 44/194, sect. IV); requested the Secretary-General to submit the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination to the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination at its thirtieth session and to the Economic and Social Council and subsequently to make it available to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session, together with the relevant conclusions and recommendations of those bodies on that report in accordance with existing practice (resolution 44/194, sect. V).

Documents:

(a) Proposed medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997, Supplement No. 6 (A/45/6);

(b) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination on its thirtieth session, Supplement No. 16 (A/45/16 and Add.1);

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(continued)

(e) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Monitoring, evaluation and management information: A/44/233;

(ii) Statements of programme budget implications: A/44/234;

(iii) All aspects of priority-setting in future outlines of the proposed programme budget: A/44/272;

(f) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/902;

(g) Resolution 44/194;

(h) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.11-19, 23-32, 34, 36, 37, 39, 45, 46, 48 and 59;

(i) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.84.

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(c) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Application of evaluation findings in programme design, delivery and policy directives: A/45/204;

(ii) Programme performance of the United Nations for the biennium 1988-1989: A/45/218 and Corr.1 and Add.1;

(iii) Consolidated summary of the comments and recommendations made by Member States and intergovernmental bodies since 1988 on the draft introduction to the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997: A/45/279;

(d) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

124. Current financial crisis of the United Nations

This item was included in the agenda of the fortieth session of the General Assembly, in 1986, at the request of the Secretary-General (A/40/247). At that session, the Assembly decided that the Secretary-General should proceed according to the proposals made in his report, taking into account the report of the Fifth Committee (decision 40/472).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly agreed that the Secretary-General might proceed along the lines of the proposals contained in his report, taking into account the report of the Fifth Committee (decision 41/466).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the obligation of all Member States, under the Charter of the United Nations, to finance the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the Assembly, and called upon them to pay all their assessed contributions in full and in a timely manner; concurred with the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in its report; and requested the Secretary-General to communicate to all Member States the latest information on the magnitude of the current financial crisis facing the Organization and, taking into account the views of Member States on the financial situation of the Organization, to prepare a summary of those views together with an updated report on the financial situation of the Organization, for the consideration of the Assembly (resolution 42/212).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly reaffirmed the obligation of all Member States, under the Charter of the United Nations, to finance the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the Assembly, and called upon them to pay all their assessed contributions in full and in a timely manner; urged all Member States that had not done so to fulfil their financial obligations under the Charter; requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the financial situation of the Organization; and also requested him to communicate to all Member States the latest information on the magnitude of the current financial crisis facing the Organization and to report thereon in a timely and comprehensive manner to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session (resolution 43/215).

At the forty-fourth session, 159/ the General Assembly again reaffirmed the legal obligation of all Member States, under the Charter of the United Nations, to finance the expenses of the Organization as apportioned by the Assembly; urged them to pay their assessed contributions in full and in a timely manner in accordance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations; requested those Member States which were in arrears to make every effort to pay their outstanding contributions; requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor the financial situation and to keep the President of the Assembly and the chairmen of the regional groups informed, so as to facilitate consideration by Member States if the situation so required; and requested him also to communicate to all Member States the latest information on the current financial crisis facing the Organization and to submit a report thereon in a timely and comprehensive manner to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/195 A).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/195 A);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

## 125. Financial emergency of the United Nations

At its thirtieth session, in 1975, in the course of its consideration of the item relating to the proposed programme budget, the General Assembly established a Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations; decided that the mandate of the Committee should be to bring about a comprehensive settlement of the critical financial situation of the United Nations and to examine the appropriate level of the Working Capital Fund as well as the financial regulations governing its operation in the light of the changing requirements of the Organization; requested the Committee to report to the Assembly at its thirty-first session; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session an item entitled "Financial emergency of the United Nations" (resolution 3538 (XXX)).

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159/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 40):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/857 and Corr.1;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/44/873;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/899;

(d) Resolution 44/195 A;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.56-59;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.84.

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At present, the Negotiating Committee is composed of the following 48 Member States: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chad, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Spain, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Venezuela.

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly deferred to the thirty-second session its consideration of the report of the Committee (resolution 31/191).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Committee; requested the Committee to submit, if necessary, a supplementary report on further developments to be considered at the thirty-third session; and requested the Secretary-General to provide, at that session, detailed information regarding the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization, as well as voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources (resolution 32/104). Similar requests were expressed by the Assembly at its thirty-third to forty-first sessions (decisions 33/430 and 34/435, resolutions 35/113, 36/116, 37/13, 38/228 B, 39/239, 40/241 A and 41/204 A).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly invited the Secretary-General to take appropriate measures to issue special postage stamps on the critical social and economic crisis in Africa; decided that one half of the revenues so earned should be earmarked for the implementation of objectives as detailed in the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa (resolution 39/29, annex) and the remaining revenues should be placed in a special account (resolution 39/239 A); and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fortieth session detailed information relating to the deficit of the Organization, the pattern of payments of Member States, the cash-flow situation and voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources (resolution 39/239 B).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-first session detailed information relating to the deficit of the Organization, the pattern of payments of Member States, the cash-flow situation and voluntary contributions received from Member States and other sources (resolution 40/241 A); decided that the provisions of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations be suspended in respect of regular budget surpluses arising at the end of the biennium 1984-1985, as recommended by the Advisory Committee in paragraph 14 of its report (A/40/831); and recommended that the Secretary-General continue to study various options to alleviate the financial difficulties of the Organization, taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the fortieth session of the Assembly (resolution 40/241 B). At the same session, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-first session a financial report on the project of the issue of special postage stamps and to explore the

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possibility of having recourse to other feasible revenue-producing activities that could be undertaken by the United Nations (resolution 40/242).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-second session updated information, as given in the preceding year, on the deficit and cash-flow situation of the Organization as well as to continue to study various options to alleviate the financial difficulties of the Organization, including a review of the practices of other organizations of the United Nations system for achieving prompt and full payment of assessed contributions; and further requested him to take all necessary steps to economize on the operational expenses of the project on the issue of special postage stamps with a view to increasing the net revenue and to submit a financial report to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/204 A and B).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the item (A/C.5/42/31), urged all Member States to meet their financial obligations under the Charter; renewed its appeal to all Member States to make their best efforts to pay early each year their full assessed contributions; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-third session detailed information relating to the extent, rate of increase and composition of the deficit of the Organization, the pattern of payments of Member States and the cash flow situation; and decided to suspend the provision of regulations 4.3, 4.4 and 5.2 (d) of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations in respect of surpluses arising at the end of the financial period 1986-1987 (resolution 42/216 A).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the analysis of the financial situation of the United Nations, reaffirmed its commitment to seek a comprehensive and generally acceptable solution to the financial problems of the United Nations, based on the principle of the collective financial responsibility of Member States and in strict compliance with the Charter of the United Nations; urged all Member States to meet their financial obligations under the Charter; expressed its appreciation to Member States that paid their assessed contributions in full within 30 days of the receipt of the Secretary-General's communication; requested the Secretary-General to approach, as and when appropriate, the Governments of Member States for the purpose of encouraging expeditious payment in full of all assessed contributions; requested the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations to keep the financial situation of the Organization under review and to report, as and when appropriate, to the Assembly; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session a comprehensive report on the financial situation of the United Nations, including updated information on the practices of other organizations of the United Nations system for achieving prompt and full payment of assessed contributions (resolution 43/220).

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At its forty-fourth session, 160/ the General Assembly, having taken into account the views expressed by Member States in the Fifth Committee during that session, reaffirmed its commitment to seek a comprehensive and generally acceptable solution to the financial problems of the United Nations, based on the principle of the collective financial responsibility of Member States and in strict compliance with the Charter of the United Nations; urged all Member States to meet their financial obligations under the Charter by paying promptly and in full all assessed contributions and advances to the Working Capital Fund; requested the Secretary-General to approach the Governments of Member States, as and when appropriate, for the purpose of encouraging expeditious payment in full of all outstanding assessed contributions to all peace-keeping operations, as well as to seek further voluntary contributions for peace-keeping operations; expressed its appreciation to those Member States that paid their assessed contributions in full within 30 days of the receipt of the Secretary-General's communication, in accordance with regulation 5.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations; requested the Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations to keep the financial situation of the Organization under review and to report, as and when appropriate, to the Assembly; concurred with the recommendation of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions in paragraph 12 of its report (A/44/873); and requested the Secretary-General to submit his annual report on the financial emergency to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session by 10 October 1990, including therein a comprehensive analysis of the situation and the results of his efforts to encourage payment of outstanding assessed contributions to peace-keeping operations and to seek further voluntary contributions for those operations (resolution 44/195 B).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/195 B);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee.

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160/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 125):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/44/27;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/44/873;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/900;

(d) Resolution 44/195 B;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.56-59;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.84.

## 126. Administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

Article 17, paragraph 3, of the Charter provides that the General Assembly shall examine the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

General Assembly resolution 14 (I) provides that one of the functions of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions is to examine on behalf of the Assembly the administrative budgets of the specialized agencies and proposals for financial arrangements with such agencies. This provision is repeated in rule 157 of the rules of procedure of the Assembly.

Accordingly, the Advisory Committee reports annually to the General Assembly on the administrative budgets of the organizations in the United Nations system and on aspects of inter-agency administrative co-ordination.

At its forty-fourth session, 161/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Advisory Committee on the administrative and budgetary co-ordination of the United Nations with the specialized agencies and IAEA (A/44/711); requested the Secretary-General to refer the report to the executive heads of the organizations of the United Nations system, through the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination; decided to transmit the report of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Auditors, the Panel of External Auditors, the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination, the International Civil Service Commission and the Joint Inspection Unit for their information; decided to support the intention of the Advisory Committee to revert to its former practice of in-depth studies of individual agencies of the United Nations system every other year with a view to making appropriate recommendations whenever required; and invited the Advisory Committee to consider the possibility of conducting, within available resources, in-depth studies of administrative and budgetary aspects of topics of system-wide concern (decision 44/414).

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161/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 126):

(a) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/44/711 and Add.1;

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/724;

(c) Decisions 44/413 and 44/414;

(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.15, 23, 37, 40, 43 and 45;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.63.

Documents:

(a) Report of the Advisory Committee;

(b) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit.

127. Joint Inspection Unit

At its twenty-first session, in 1966, the General Assembly approved the recommendations of the *Ad Hoc* Committee of Experts to Examine the Finances of the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies regarding the establishment, for an initial period of four years, of the Joint Inspection Unit (resolution 2150 (XXI)).

At its twenty-fifth session, the General Assembly decided to continue the Joint Inspection Unit until 31 December 1973 (resolution 2735 A (XXV)).

At its twenty-seventh session, the General Assembly decided that the Joint Inspection Unit should continue in being for a further period of four years beyond 31 December 1973 and further decided to evaluate the work of the Unit at its thirty-first session (resolution 2924 B (XXVII)).

At its thirty-first session, the General Assembly approved the statute of the Joint Inspection Unit, which, *inter alia*, established the Unit as a subsidiary organ of the Assembly and of the legislative bodies of the specialized agencies that accepted the new statute (resolution 31/192). The membership of the Unit was increased from 8 to 11 Inspectors, with effect from 1 January 1978.

At present, the Joint Inspection Unit is composed of the following 11 members:

Mr. Adib Daoudy (Syrian Arab Republic),** Mr. Alain Gourdon (France),* Mr. Richard V. Hennes (United States of America),***** a/ Mr. Salah E. Ibrahim (Egypt),** Mr. Ivan Kojic (Yugoslavia),* Mr. Kahono Martohadinegoro (Indonesia),**** Mr. Boris Pavlovich Prokofiev (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics),** Mr. Raúl Quijano (Argentina),*** Vice-Chairman, Mr. Siegfried Schumm (Federal Republic of Germany),** Mr. Tunsala Kabongo (Zaire),***** a/ Chairman, and Mr. Norman Williams (Panama).**

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* Term of office expires on 31 December 1990.

** Term of office expires on 31 December 1992.

*** Term of office expires on 31 December 1993.

**** Term of office expires on 31 December 1994.

***** Term of office expires on 31 December 1995.

a/ Term of office expires on 31 December 1990; he has been reappointed by the General Assembly for a term commencing on 1 January 1991 and expiring on 31 December 1995 (decision 44/315).

At its forty-fourth session, 162/ the General Assembly, welcoming the continuing reform measures employed by the Unit to enhance the quality and effectiveness of its work and reiterating the importance of a detailed and timely consideration of the Unit's report, took note of the annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit (A/44/34), its work programme for 1990-1991 (A/44/129) and the detailed information contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Unit (A/44/488); requested the JIU to give even greater attention to management, budgetary and administrative issues relevant to the agendas of the governing bodies of its participating organizations and to their main and common concerns; requested the Secretary-General to standardize the format of his reports relating to the work and recommendations of the Unit in order to include therein the Unit's recommendations and any decisions of the Assembly and other governing bodies before making his comments; invited the JIU to continue to make every possible effort to issue its reports well in advance of meetings of the governing bodies of its participating organizations and requested the Unit to make every effort to shorten its reports, using comparative tables and graphics whenever appropriate, and to include therein an executive summary of its recommendations; also requested the Unit, before finalizing its work programme for 1990-1991, to take into account the guidelines given; and requested the Secretary-General to bring the resolution to the attention of the executive heads of the participating organizations of the Unit (resolution 44/184).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Unit entitled "Review of the United Nations public information networks: reorganization of the Department of Public Information" (A/44/433) and the conclusions and recommendations therein concerning the organization of the Department of Public Information, as well as the comments of the Secretary-General thereon

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162/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 127):

(a) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:

(i) Report of the Joint Inspection Unit: Supplement No. 34 (A/44/34);

(ii) Representation of organizations of the United Nations system at conferences and meetings - Part A. The United Nations:

Report of the Unit: A/43/586;

Comments of the Secretary-General: A/44/221;

(iii) Representation of organizations of the United Nations system at conferences and meetings - Part B. The specialized agencies:

Report of the Unit: A/44/135;

Comments of the ACC: A/44/135/Add.1;

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(continued)

(iv) Report on the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia:

Report of the Unit: A/44/206-E/1989/69 and Corr.1;

Comments of the Secretary-General:
A/44/206/Add.1-E/1989/69/Add.1;

(v) Review of United Nations public information networks - United Nations information centres:

Report of the Unit: A/44/329;

Comments of the Secretary-General: A/44/329/Add.1;

(vi) Review of United Nations public information networks - Reorganization of the Department of Public Information:

Report of the Unit: A/44/433;

Comments of the Secretary-General: A/44/433/Add.1;

(vii) From the optical disc pilot project at UNOG to an optical disc system for the United Nations:

Report of the Unit: A/44/684;

Comments of the Secretary-General: A/44/684/Add.1;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit: A/44/488;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1989: A/44/129;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/675 (see also A/44/753, A/44/817 and A/44/905);

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.4, 7, 13 and 14 (see also A/C.5/44/SR.8-10, 27, 37, 39, 45, 46, 48, 54 and 59;

(f) Report of the Committee for Programme and Co-ordination: Supplement No. 16 (A/44/16);

(g) Resolution 44/184 (see also resolutions 44/50 and 44/201, decisions 44/315 A and B and 44/423);

(h) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.83 (see also A/44/PV.78, 82, 84 and 89).

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(A/44/433/Add.1, annex), and the Unit's report entitled "Review of the United Nations public information networks: United Nations information centres" (A/44/329) and the related comments of the Secretary-General (A/44/329/Add.1) (resolutions 44/50 and 44/201 A). The Assembly also took note of the report of the Unit on the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (A/44/206 and Corr.1) and the related comments of the Secretary-General (A/44/206/Add.1) (resolution 44/201 A and decision 44/423).

Also at the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Unit entitled "From the optical disc pilot project at the United Nations Office at Geneva to an optical disc system for the United Nations" (A/44/684), of the comments of the Secretary-General thereon (A/44/684/Add.1, annex) and of the information provided by the Secretariat; requested the Secretary-General to implement the optical disc project, as outlined by the Joint Inspection Unit, in accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, taking into account the views expressed by Member States at the forty-fourth session of the Assembly; also requested him to prepare a comprehensive plan on a full implementation of this system, including at the regional commissions and other duty stations, its impact on the availability of documents to Member States, a cost-benefit analysis and other relevant technical and financial issues for submission to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (A/44/201 B).

Documents:

(a) Annual report of the Joint Inspection Unit for the period 1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990, Supplement No. 34 (A/45/34);

(b) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit:

(i) Project RLA/86/002 - Support for the foreign services of Latin America - Mid-term evaluation (A/43/627) (relates also to item 24);

(ii) Concluding report on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 32/197 concerning the restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system (A/44/486 and Add.1) (relates also to item 12);

(iii) Practices and procedures aimed at a more equitable geographical distribution of sources of procurement for technical co-operation projects (A/44/646) (relates also to item 87);

(iv) Evaluation of rural development activities of the United Nations system in three African least developed countries (Burkina Faso, Burundi, United Republic of Tanzania) (A/45/76-E/1990/12) (relates also to item 87);

(v) Evaluation of the Regional Project RLA/89/031. Programme on Joint Studies on Latin American Economic Integration (A/45/77-E/1990/10) (relates also to item 87);

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(vi) Human resource development through technical co-operation (A/45/113) (relates also to item 82);

(vii) Budgeting in organizations of the United Nations system. Some comparisons. Volume I - Comparative analysis. Volume II - Comparative tables (A/45/130) (relates also to item 126);

(viii) African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP) (relates also to items 12 and 87);

(ix) The co-ordination of activities related to early warning of possible refugee flows (relates also to items 12 and 79);

(x) Study on the extrabudgetary resources of the United Nations (relates also to item 122);

(xi) Staff rotation in the United Nations Secretariat (relates also to item 130);

(xii) A review of the specific development needs of small Member States and the responsiveness of the United Nations development system in meeting these needs (relates also to items 85 and 87);

(xiii) Grade overlap (relates also to item 130);

(c) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations of the Joint Inspection Unit;

(d) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the work programme of the Joint Inspection Unit for 1990 (A/45/117).

### 128. Pattern of conferences

At its twenty-ninth session, in 1974, the General Assembly established the Committee on Conferences, composed of 22 Member States, whose terms of reference included submitting to the Assembly a pattern of conferences, proposing the annual calendar of conferences in accordance with that pattern, acting for the Assembly between sessions in dealing with requested changes from the calendar and making recommendations concerning the organization of and requirements for conference services (resolution 3351 (XXIX)).

At its thirty-second session, the General Assembly expanded the mandate of the Committee to include advising the Assembly on the pattern of conferences, acting on its behalf in dealing with departures from the approved calendar that had administrative and financial implications, recommending to the Assembly means to provide the optimum apportionment of conference resources, facilities and services, including documentation, and advising the Assembly on the current and future requirements of the Organization for conference services and on means to ensure improved co-ordination of conferences within the United Nations system (resolution 32/72).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly renewed the mandate of the Committee on Conferences for a further one year from 1 January 1987; and requested the Committee, taking into account the views expressed during the forty-first session of the Assembly, to consider, as a matter of priority, at its organizational and substantive sessions in 1987, the possibility of changing its terms of reference and becoming a permanent intergovernmental body and to submit recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-second session (resolution 41/177 B).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly decided to extend the mandate and status of the Committee for a further year from 1 January 1988; and requested the Committee to continue and complete its consideration of the outstanding issues with respect to its mandate and status and, taking into account the views expressed by Member States during the forty-second session, to make specific recommendations thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/207 A); requested United Nations organs, in order to make optimum use of the conference-servicing resources allocated to them, to indicate with greater precision the actual number of meetings with conference services that they would require in their coming sessions; requested the Economic and Social Council to consider inviting the Committee on Conferences to review the Council's draft calendar of conferences and meetings and to make comments and recommendations on that draft where appropriate; and requested the Secretary-General to examine the possibility of having all organizational aspects of conference-servicing in the United Nations as a whole centrally planned and co-ordinated, with a view to ensuring optimum efficiency and cost-effectiveness by, inter alia, minimizing duplication and overlapping, taking into account the outcome of the deliberations of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study of the United Nations Intergovernmental Structure and Functions in the Economic and Social Fields and the implementation of paragraph 4 of the resolution, and to submit his findings and recommendations to the Assembly, through the Committee on Conferences (resolution 42/207 B); requested United Nations bodies and the Secretary-General to ensure respect for equal treatment of the official languages of the United Nations; affirmed that the provision of adequate conference services was an essential element in the efficient functioning of the Organization; affirmed further that, in order to ensure the provision of adequate conference services to the United Nations, the allocation of resources to those services should be sufficient to meet their requirements; requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures to ensure the provision of conference services to the United Nations with adequate personnel, with due respect for the equal treatment of all official languages of the United Nations; also requested him to continue to ensure the full application of resolution 36/117 B; and further requested him to take the necessary steps to implement the resolution and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/207 C).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly approved the draft revised calendar of conferences and meetings for 1989 as submitted by the Committee on Conferences (A/43/32 and Corr.1 and 2); and urged those United Nations organs which had failed to make adequate use of the conference-servicing resources provided to them to consider reducing the number of meetings they request in their future programmes of work (resolution 43/222 A); decided to retain the Committee on

Conferences as a permanent subsidiary organ composed of 21 members to be appointed by the President of the General Assembly, after consultations with the chairmen of the regional groups, for a period of three years, on the basis of the following geographical distribution: (a) six members from African States; (b) five members from Asian States; (c) four members from Latin American and Caribbean States; (d) two members from Eastern European States; (e) four members from Western European and other States; decided that one third of the Committee's membership should retire annually and that retiring members might be reappointed; decided that the Committee's terms of reference should be: (a) to advise the General Assembly on all matters pertaining to the organization of conferences in the United Nations; (b) to plan and co-ordinate conferences and meetings in close consultation with the Secretariat and all relevant bodies in the preparation of the draft calendar, in particular by staggering conferences and meetings throughout the year, and to avoid to the maximum extent possible the overlapping of meetings related to the same sector of activity in the same conference location; (c) in this connection, to examine the Secretary-General's proposals on the draft calendar prepared on the basis of his budgetary proposals and to recommend to the Assembly a draft calendar of conferences and meetings designed to meet the needs of the United Nations and to ensure the optimum utilization of conference-servicing resources; with respect to the proposed departures from the approved calendar of conferences that have administrative and financial implications, to act on behalf of the Assembly, in conformity with the budgetary process in force and with full respect for the mandates of other bodies; (d) to determine the ways and means that might ensure the optimum utilization of conference facilities and services, including documentation, and to present appropriate recommendations to the Assembly; (e) to advise the Assembly on the current and future requirements of the Organization for conference services, facilities and documentation; (f) to make recommendations as appropriate to the Assembly on means to ensure an improved co-ordination of conferences within the United Nations system, including conference services and facilities, and to conduct the appropriate consultations in that regard; (g) to monitor the implementation of all Assembly resolutions on the organization, servicing and documentation for meetings and conferences; (h) to monitor the Organization's policy on publications, with the assistance of the Publications Board and taking into account positions adopted by the Committee on Information and other relevant bodies; (i) to report annually thereon to the Assembly (resolution 43/222 B); renewed its appeal to Member States to exercise restraint in their requests for the circulation of communications as United Nations documents; again requested that subsidiary organs should strive to keep their reports to the Assembly within the desirable limit of 32 pages (resolution 43/222 C); requested the Secretary-General to submit information to the Committee to assist it in establishing its work programme on a biennial basis in line with the programme budget and the medium-term plan of the United Nations (resolution 43/222 D); and requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to implement resolution 42/207 C and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session (resolution 43/222 E).

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At its forty-fourth session, 163/ the General Assembly approved the draft calendar of conferences and meetings for 1990-1991 as submitted by the Committee on Conferences (A/44/32 and Corr.1-3); requested the Committee on Conferences to review the methodology on conference-servicing utilization rates in order to provide, if possible, a more accurate assessment of the overall use of conference resources with a view to enabling United Nations bodies to make the optimum use of conference services and to facilitate, where necessary, continued rationalization of their meeting requirements; urged all United Nations organs to intensify their efforts to improve their utilization of conference-servicing resources, taking into account the need to reduce costs without adversely affecting their efficiency; welcomed the intention of the Committee on Conferences to consider further the draft chapter of the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997 on conference and library services, bearing in mind that this strategy should have, *inter alia*, the objective of utilizing to the optimum and in the most cost-effective manner the conference services, resources and facilities world wide, in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions and the rules and principles governing conference planning; took note of the intention of the Committee on Conferences to play a role in the review of the Department of Conference Services envisaged by the Secretary-General, on the understanding that the role to be determined by the Committee would be in full accordance with its mandate and in conformity with resolution 43/222 B of 21 December 1988, as adopted by the General Assembly; and invited the Committee on Conferences to adopt a more comprehensive programme of work, taking into account its responsibilities as established by the General Assembly (resolution 44/196 A). The Assembly also decided to extend for a further year the experimental period established under its resolution 37/14 C, during which no subsidiary organ of the General Assembly shall be entitled to summary records, with the following seven exceptions: the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean; the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People; the International Law Commission; the Legal Sub-Committee of the Committee on the

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163/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 128):

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences: Supplement No. 32 (A/44/32 and Corr.1-3);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of General Assembly resolution 42/207 C: A/44/502;

(c) Note by the Secretary-General: A/44/135 and Add.1;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/895;

(e) Resolutions 44/196 A to C;

(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.5, 8-10 and 59;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.84.

Peaceful Uses of Outer Space; the Special Committee against Apartheid; the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law; and the United Nations Council for Namibia; took note of the decision of the Committee on Conferences to review the issue of control and limitation of documentation in more detail at its 1990 substantive session; and requested the Secretary-General to analyse the printing requirements of the Organization and recommend proposals to maximize the cost-effectiveness of external and internal printing, through the Committee on Conferences and the ACABQ to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/196 B). The Assembly further requested the Secretary-General to continue to implement resolution 42/207 C and decided to remain seized of the matter (resolution 44/196 C).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Committee on Conferences, Supplement No. 32 (A/45/32);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/196 B).

### 129. Scale of assessments for the apportionment of the expenses of the United Nations

The regular budget of the United Nations is apportioned among its Member States in accordance with a scale of assessments approved by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions (see item 17 (b)). This scale, as modified by resolutions 3101 (XXVIII) and 44/192 B, has also been used to apportion the appropriations for peace-keeping operations among all Member States.

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions, requested the Committee to recommend to the General Assembly, at its forty-third session, a scale of assessments for the period 1989-1991, prepared on the basis of the methodology and criteria used to prepare the current scale, and to review the limits in the scheme to avoid excessive variations of individual rates of assessment between successive scales; and also requested it to continue to undertake studies in pursuance of its work on the improvement of the methodology for drawing up future scales of assessment, in light of views expressed in the Fifth Committee during the forty-second and previous sessions (resolution 42/208).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly approved a scale of assessments for 1989 and 1990, and also 1991 unless a new scale was approved earlier by the Assembly on the recommendation of the Committee on Contributions in response to resolution 43/223 B (resolution 43/223 A). The General Assembly also requested the Committee on Contributions, in order to ensure fairness and equity in the scale and to make the methodology transparent, easily understandable, stable over time and as simple as possible, to undertake a comprehensive review of all aspects of the existing methodology. To this end, a number of specific reviews were outlined together with a request for a report to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session on the reviews and their implications for future scales of assessments (resolution 43/223 B).

At its forty-fourth session, 164/ the General Assembly, having considered the report of the Committee on Contributions (A/44/11 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1), which covered a review of five alternative income concepts considered for possible replacement of national income, as currently defined, as a basis for future scales of assessments and contained the results of the first phase of the Committee's comprehensive review of all aspects of the existing methodology and annexes showing the step-by-step adjustments made to national income on the basis of the current methodology for the determination of the scale of assessments for 1989-1991, requested the Committee on Contributions to continue its work, including its consideration of *ad hoc* adjustments to the machine scale, making recommendations on possible adjustments to specified elements and factors of the existing methodology, its examination of the interrelationship of each of the elements and factors as a part of the overall methodology, and its exploration of alternative income concepts, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/197 A); and requested the Committee on Contributions to submit specific recommendations to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on how to establish an effective mechanism of communication between Member States and the Committee (resolution 44/197 C).

Document: Report of the Committee on Contributions, Supplement No. 11 (A/45/11).

130. Personnel questions:

(a) Composition of the Secretariat

(b) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations

(c) Other personnel questions

The General Assembly has sought a balanced geographical distribution in the composition of the Secretariat since its second session, in 1947 (resolution 153 (III)). Since 1963, the Secretary-General has reported annually on the

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164/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 129):

(a) Report of the Committee on Contributions: Supplement No. 11 (A/44/11 and Add.1 and Add.1/Corr.1);

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/896;

(c) Resolutions 44/197 A to C;

(d) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.13, 17, 18, 20-23, 25 and 59;

(e) Plenary meetings: A/44/PV.1, 8, 15, 32 and 84.

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composition of the Secretariat pursuant to a succession of resolutions, which laid down the principles and factors for the recruitment of the staff and attainment of an equitable geographical distribution of the staff (resolutions 1852 (XVII), 33/143, 35/210, 37/235, 38/231, 39/245, 40/258, 41/206 and 43/224).

At its forty-fourth session, 165/ the General Assembly urged the Secretary-General to make every effort to recruit nationals of unrepresented and underrepresented Member States, including candidates successful in the national competitive examinations; requested the Secretary-General to take every available measure to ensure, at the senior and policy-formulating levels of the Secretariat, the equitable representation of Member States, in particular of developing countries and other Member States with inadequate representation at those levels, bearing in mind that no post should be considered the exclusive preserve of any Member State or group of States with due regard to the principle of equitable geographical distribution; and requested him also to complete his efforts towards the development of a comprehensive career development plan for all staff that allows for fair and transparent post-bidding throughout the Secretariat by integrating the vacancy management programme; and to develop a personnel policy to increase the mobility of staff, keeping in view the functional requirements of the Organization (resolution 44/185 A).

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165/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 130):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) Composition of the Secretariat: A/44/604 and A/C.5/44/L.2;

(ii) Amendments to the Staff Rules: A/C.5/44/2;

(iii) Administration of justice in the Secretariat: A/C.5/44/9;

(iv) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations: A/C.5/44/11;

(v) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat: A/C.5/44/17;

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/44/21;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/880;

(d) Resolutions 44/185 A to D and 44/186 and decisions 44/439 and 44/440;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.28, 37, 39-42, 44, 55 and 56;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.83.

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At the same session, the Assembly, welcoming the further improvement in the internal justice system and the considerable progress achieved, requested the Secretary-General to proceed without delay with the promulgation of disciplinary rules effective 1 January 1990; and to continue with the reforms in the administration of justice in the Secretariat, in particular with regard to improving the informal procedures for amicable settlements of staff grievances (resolution 44/185 B).

At the same session, the Assembly, reaffirming the goal of increasing the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution to 30 per cent of the total by 1990, urged the Secretary-General to strengthen his efforts to increase the number of women in posts subject to geographical distribution, in particular at the senior and policy-formulating levels; requested the Secretary-General to increase the representation of women from developing countries, including at the senior and policy-formulating levels, in view of the small proportion of women from those countries; and requested all Member States to support the efforts of the Secretary-General by nominating more women candidates and encouraging more women to apply for posts subject to geographical distribution, in particular those at the senior and policy-formulating levels (resolution 44/185 C).

At the same session, the Assembly approved an amendment to regulation 9.5 of the Staff Regulations of the United Nations with effect from 1 January 1990 to provide that the mandatory age of separation for staff members appointed on or after 1 January 1990 shall be age 62, on the understanding that age 60 will continue to apply as the mandatory age of separation for those staff members who are currently in active service (resolution 44/185 D).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note with great concern of the developments reported by the Secretary-General and in particular the reported case of abduction and killing as well as the, once again, very high number of new cases of arrest and detention and the very negative developments in respect of various previously reported cases under this category; deplored the substantially increased number of cases of arrest or detention of officials for which the organizations of the United Nations system have not been able fully to exercise their rights during the reporting period; called upon all Member States scrupulously to respect the privileges and immunities of all officials of the United Nations, the specialized agencies and related organizations and to refrain from any acts that would impede such officials in the performance of their functions, thereby seriously affecting the proper functioning of the organizations; called upon the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures in order to promote knowledge and compliance with the Body of Principles for the Protection of all Persons under any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, including the principle that all persons under arrest or detention shall be provided whenever necessary with medical care and treatment; noted with concern the restrictions on duty travel of officials and the information related to taxation on salaries and emoluments as well as the status, privileges and immunities of officials; welcomed the Secretary-General's determination to continue to work together with the respective executive heads and with the authorities of Governments concerned to ensure strict implementation of the international agreements concerning privileges and immunities of international organizations and their officials; requested the Secretary-General, as Chairman of the Administrative

Committee on Co-ordination, to review and appraise the measures already taken to enhance the proper functioning, safety and protection of international civil servants (resolution 44/186).

At the same session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Secretary-General on amendments to the Staff Rules (decision 44/439).

Documents:

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

- (i) Personnel policies (resolutions 43/224 A and 44/185 A);
- (ii) Composition of the Secretariat (resolutions 42/220 A and 44/185 A);
- (iii) Administration of justice in the Secretariat (resolution 44/185 B);
- (iv) Improvement of the status of women in the Secretariat (resolution 44/185 C);
- (v) Respect for the privileges and immunities of officials of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and related organizations (resolution 44/186 and decision 44/440);
- (vi) Amendments to the Staff Rules (decision 44/439);

(b) Notes by the Secretary-General (resolution 35/213);

(c) Reports of the Joint Inspection Unit.

### 131. United Nations common system

The statute of the International Civil Service Commission was approved by the General Assembly at its twenty-ninth session, in 1974 (resolution 3357 (XXIX)). Pursuant to article 1 of its statute, annexed to the resolution, the Commission performs its functions in respect of the United Nations and of those specialized agencies and other international organizations which participate in the United Nations common system. In accordance with article 2, the Commission consists of 15 members appointed by the General Assembly of whom two, designated Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, serve full time (see also item 17 (f)).

In accordance with article 17, the Commission submits to the General Assembly an annual report, which is transmitted to the governing organs of the other organizations, through their executive heads, and to staff representatives.

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At its forty-fourth session, 166/ the General Assembly (a) requested the Secretary-General to make all necessary efforts to absorb in 1991 and subsequent years a significant portion of the additional costs arising in respect of the regular budget of the United Nations as a result of the adoption of the resolution; (b) also requested him, in his capacity as Chairman of the Administrative Committee on Co-ordination, to emphasize to the executive heads of the specialized agencies the importance of assisting the respective governing bodies in taking parallel measures to the same effect; (c) urged the Commission to complete its consideration of all issues related to the introduction of a revised remuneration structure for the United Nations common system, including its impact on margin consideration and on the housing needs of staff in hardship duty stations, and to submit its final and complete conclusions to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; (d) confirmed that the current concept of the margin and the current margin range of 110-120 should continue to apply; endorsed the methodological approach, as outlined in paragraph 173 (d) of volume II of the report of the Commission, for the calculation of the net remuneration margin; requested the Commission to continue to report the net remuneration margin on an annual basis; (e) also requested the Commission to reconsider the decision contained in paragraph 250 (a) of volume II of its report relating to the granting of post adjustment increases due to cost of living; took note of all other decisions taken by the Commission in respect of the operation of the post adjustment system; endorsed, with effect from 1 July 1990, the recommendation of the Commission regarding the removal of regressivity from the post adjustment system and the inclusion of pension contributions as a separate item in the post adjustment index, on the understanding that the current remuneration correction factor and floor protection measures would be discontinued; instructed the Commission to complete as soon as possible, and preferably by the end of 1991, a round of place-to-place surveys using the methodology outlined in chapter VI of volume II of its report, on the understanding that the surveys at the seven headquarters duty stations and at other duty stations with more than 150

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166/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 131):

(a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/44/30), vols. I and II;

(b) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/44/9);

(c) Notes by the Secretary-General: A/C.5/44/14, A/C.5/44/16 and A/C.5/44/20;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/898;

(e) Resolution 44/198;

(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.28, 31, 33, 35, 38, 44, and 59;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.84.

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Professional staff members would be finalized by the end of 1990; requested the Commission to devise appropriate measures to deal with those duty stations where, upon implementation of a place-to-place survey, there existed a significant difference between the post adjustment index and the actual multiplier; (f) approved, with effect from 1 July 1990, the introduction of a mobility and hardship allowance, an assignment grant and the provisions relating to the reimbursement of boarding costs; (g) endorsed, with effect from 1 July 1990, the recommendation concerning structural improvements to the salary scale, which should be appropriately reflected in the scale of pensionable remuneration, as well as the recommendation relating to the modification of promotion policy; and invited the Commission again to review performance evaluation systems in all organizations with a view to ensuring that such systems were objective and transparent and tied within-grade step increases and promotions to merit, as indicated in the performance evaluation reports, rather than primarily to longevity; (h) endorsed, with effect from 1 July 1990, the recommendations with respect to the children's allowance in respect of disabled children, the calculation of the commutation of unused annual leave and the scale of separation payments; requested the Commission to collect the necessary information on the practices of the organizations of the United Nations common system regarding the granting of expatriate entitlements to staff members living in their home countries while stationed at duty stations located in another country in order to assess the feasibility of harmonizing practices among organizations, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; also requested the Commission to reconsider the methodology for the determination of dependency allowances in the light of the tax practices of the comparator and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; further requested the Commission to provide an overview of the package of common system allowances, including the level, rationale and procedure for review of each allowance, inter alia, by reference to the package of allowances provided by the comparator, and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; (i) approved, with effect from 1 July 1990, the establishment of a floor net salary level for staff in the Professional and higher categories by reference to the corresponding base net salary levels of officials in comparable positions serving at the base city of the comparator civil service; also approved, with effect from 1 July 1990, revised rates of staff assessment for staff members with neither a dependent spouse nor a dependent child, to be used in conjunction with gross base salaries and gross amounts of separation payments; further approved, with effect from 1 July 1990, the revised scale of gross and net salaries for staff in the Professional and higher categories, together with the procedure for its construction and implementation; (j) urged the organizations of the United Nations common system to provide the fullest information to the Commission on the introduction of special measures for the recruitment of women so as to enable the Commission to analyse appropriately the progress achieved and to report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; (k) requested the Secretary-General to contact those Member States which had not so far provided information on supplementary payments and deductions to seek their co-operation in providing such information forthwith in order for the Commission to complete its study, which should also include a review of the impact of the introduction of the revised remuneration package on practices currently in effect; and requested the Secretary-General and the executive heads of the specialized agencies to take appropriate steps to bring an end to these practices.

Documents:

(a) Report of the International Civil Service Commission, Supplement No. 30 (A/45/30);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the views of the Federation of International Civil Servants' Associations.

## 132. United Nations pension system

The United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund, the regulations for which were adopted initially by the General Assembly at its third session in 1948 (resolution 248 (III)), is administered by the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, currently consisting of 33 members, one third of whom are elected by the General Assembly and the corresponding legislative bodies of the other member organizations, one third are nominated by the executive heads and one third are elected by the participants.

The United Nations, 11 specialized agencies, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Interim Commission for the International Trade Organization, the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and the Restoration of Cultural Property and the European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization are members of the Fund. As at 31 December 1989, the total number of participants was 56,222 and there were 29,566 period benefits in award.

At its forty-fourth session, 167/ the General Assembly (a) approved, without retroactive effect, the following measures to improve the actuarial balance of the Fund, together with the consequent amendments to the Regulations of the Fund and the pension adjustment system:

(i) For new participants entering or re-entering the Fund on or after 1 January 1990 the normal retirement age was established at 62 (instead of 60 which will continue to apply to other participants);

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167/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 132):

(a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board: Supplement No. 9 (A/44/9);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/C.5/44/6;

(c) Report of the International Civil Service Commission: Supplement No. 30 (A/44/30);

(d) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/44/682;

(e) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/897;

(f) Resolution 44/199;

(g) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.28, 31, 33, 35, 38, 44 and 59;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.84.

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(ii) For participants entering or re-entering the Fund on or after 1 January 1990 and who take early retirement before reaching age 57, the reduction factors for ages 55 and 56 will be 6 per cent for each year;

(iii) For participants who separate from service on or after 31 December 1989 and who elect a deferred retirement benefit, adjustments of that benefit will commence only when the separated participant reaches age 55 (instead of age 50, which will continue to apply to other deferred retirement benefits);

(iv) The rate of contribution was increased effective 1 January 1990, from 22.5 to 23.7 per cent of pensionable remuneration, of which the employing member organization pays 15.8 per cent and the participant 7.9 per cent (resolution 44/199, section I);

(b) took note of the arrangements agreed between the International Civil Service Commission and the Pension Board to ensure full co-operation in the conduct of the comprehensive review of the methodology for the determination of the scale of pensionable remuneration to be carried out in 1990; requested the Commission, in undertaking that review in full co-operation with the Board, to take into consideration the recommendations it would be making on the remuneration structure, to study the desirability of establishing a margin range between the pensionable remuneration of staff in the United Nations common system and staff in comparable grades in the comparator civil service, and to report thereon to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session; approved, pending the completion of that review, a modification of the procedure for adjusting pensionable remuneration as recommended by ICSC and the consequent amendment to article 54 of the Regulations of the Fund (resolution 44/199, section II); (c) approved with effect from 1 January 1990 an amendment to article 36 of the Regulations of the Fund to provide for the commencement of the payment of a disabled child's benefit at the same time as an early retirement benefit (resolution 44/199, section III); and (d) taking note of the information provided by the Board on the proposal of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) to establish a Pension Purchasing Power Protection Fund for its staff in the Professional and higher categories, and reaffirming the strong concern it had expressed in resolution 38/233 about the need to maintain the unity, cohesion and integrity of the United Nations joint staff pension system, endorsed the conclusions of the Board that the ITU proposal should be studied, within the context of the comprehensive review of pensionable remuneration, as one possible long-term approach to the adjustment of pensions in local currency terms and that ITU should not proceed with the implementation of its proposal as that would weaken the United Nations common system (resolution 44/199, section IV); (e) noted the decision of the World Tourism Organization to suspend its application for membership in the Fund (resolution 44/199, section V); (f) authorized the Fund to supplement voluntary contributions to the Emergency Fund by not more than $200,000 for the 1990-1991 biennium (resolution 44/199, section VI); (g) approved the administrative expenses of the Fund for the 1990-1991 biennium (resolution 44/199, section VII); and (h) took note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Pension Fund (resolution 44/199, section IX).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board, Supplement No. 9 (A/45/9);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General on the investments of the Pension Fund;

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee;

(d) Report of the International Civil Service Commission.

## 133. Financing of the United Nations peace-keeping forces in the Middle East

### (a) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force

The United Nations Disengagement Observer Force was established by the Security Council in 1974 (resolution 350 (1974)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

At its forty-fourth session, 168/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of $18,114,000 gross ($17,778,000 net) for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1989, inclusive; decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of $20,208,000 for the operation of UNDOF for the period from 1 December 1989 to 31 May 1990, inclusive; and decided further, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, to apportion the amount of $20,208,000 among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraph 3 of the resolution; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNDOF at a rate not to exceed $3,368,000 gross ($3,283,000 net) per month for the period from 1 June to 30 November 1990, inclusive, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 645 (1989), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in the resolution; and decided that the provisions of

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168/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 133):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General:

(i) United Nations Disengagement Observer Force: A/44/630;

(ii) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon: A/44/818;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/44/725 and A/44/867;

(c) Reports of the Fifth Committee: A/44/887 and A/44/888;

(d) Resolutions 44/187 and 44/188;

(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.58;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.84.

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regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of the amount of $2,024,706, which otherwise would have had to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered in the account referred to in resolution 33/13 E and held in suspense until a further decision was taken by the Assembly (resolution 44/187).

On 29 November 1989, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for a period of six months, until 31 May 1990 (resolution 645 (1989)). On 31 May 1990, the Council renewed the mandate of UNDOF for a further period of six months, until 30 November 1990 (resolution 655 (1990)).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNDOF (resolution 44/187);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

### (b) United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established by the Security Council on 19 March 1978 (resolution 425 (1978)). On the same date, the Council approved the report of the Secretary-General (S/12611) on the implementation of its resolution 425 (1978) and decided to establish the Force for an initial period of six months to be extended for a further period, should the Council so decide (resolution 426 (1978)). Its mandate has been extended periodically.

At its forty-fourth session, 168/ the General Assembly decided to appropriate to the Special Account an amount of $142,842,000 gross ($140,574,000 net) for the operation of UNIFIL for the period from 1 February 1989 to 31 January 1990, inclusive; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the operation of UNIFIL at a rate not to exceed $12,001,000 gross ($11,806,000 net) per month for the 12-month period beginning 1 February 1990, should the Security Council decide to continue the Force beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 639 (1989), decided, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, to apportion the amount of $142,842,000 among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 3 and 4 of Assembly resolution 43/232 of 1 March 1989, to be adjusted by decision of the Assembly and taking into account the scale of assessments for the years 1989, 1990 and 1991; and decided also that the provisions of regulations 5.2 (b), 5.2 (d), 4.3 and 4.4 of the Financial Regulations of the United Nations should be suspended in respect of the amount of $3,078,849, which otherwise would have had to be surrendered pursuant to those provisions, this amount to be entered in the account referred to in the operative part of General Assembly resolution 34/9 E and held in suspense until a further decision was taken by the Assembly (resolution 44/188).

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On 31 January 1990, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNIFIL for a period of six months, that is, until 31 July 1990 (resolution 648 (1990)). On __ July 1990, the Council renewed the mandate of UNIFIL for a further period of __ months, until ________________ (resolution ___________).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIFIL (resolution 44/188);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

### 134. Financing of the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group

The United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group was established by the Security Council on 9 August 1988, for a period of six months (resolution 619 (1988)). On 8 February 1989, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNIIMOG for a further period of seven months and 22 days, that is, until 30 September 1989 (resolution 631 (1989)). On 29 September 1989, the Security Council extended the mandate for a further period of six months, that is, until 31 March 1990 (resolution 642 (1989)).

At its forty-fourth session, 169/ the General Assembly concurred with the observations and recommendations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; decided that the authorization provided by its resolution 43/230 for the period from 9 February 1989 to 8 February 1990, inclusive, should be extended to include the period up to and including 31 March 1990; decided also to appropriate to the Special Account referred to in paragraph 1 of Assembly resolution 42/233 an amount of $61,678,175 gross ($60,929,016 net) for the operation of UNIIMOG for the period from 9 February to 30 September 1989, inclusive, and to appropriate the amount of $34,153,825 gross ($33,738,984 net) for the period from 1 October 1989 to 31 March 1990, inclusive; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for UNIIMOG at a rate not to exceed $6,401,333 gross ($6,237,333 net) per month for the period from

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169/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 134):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/44/624 and A/44/835;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/44/725 and A/44/874 and Corr.1;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/889;

(d) Resolution 44/189;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.45, 47, 49 and 58;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.84.

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1 April to 30 September 1990, inclusive, and at a rate not to exceed $7,068,000 gross ($6,904,000 net) per month for the six-month period from 1 October 1990 to 31 March 1991, subject to obtaining the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee for the actual level of commitments to be entered into, should the Security Council decide to continue the Military Observer Group beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 642 (1989), the said amounts to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraph 7 of the resolution; decided, on an exceptional basis, that the appropriations provided for the first two mandate periods, that is, from 9 August 1988 to 30 September 1989, inclusive, be administered as one financial period; decided that the special financial period of the Military Observer Group should be for 12 months, beginning on 1 October of one year and ending on 30 September of the next, effective from 1 October 1989, subject to the renewal of the mandate by the Security Council; decided that $10 million of the unencumbered balance in respect of the period from the inception of the Observer Group on 9 August 1988 to 30 September 1989 should be credited to Member States against their assessments in respect of such mandate periods as may be approved by the Security Council for the 12 months subsequent to 31 March 1990; decided that the remaining $10,117,762 of the unencumbered balance should be retained in the Special Account subject to the review to be undertaken by the Advisory Committee as to the level of commitments to be authorized for the Observer Group for the mandate period from 1 April to 30 September 1990, taking into account the status of the receipt of assessed contributions for the period from 1 October 1989 to 31 March 1990, inclusive; and invited voluntary contributions to the Military Observer Group, acceptable to the Secretary-General, in cash, in convertible or readily usable currencies, and in the form of supplies and services (resolution 44/189).

On 29 March 1990, the Security Council renewed the mandate of UNIIMOG for a period of six months until 30 September 1990 (resolution 651 (1990)).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNIIMOG (resolution 44/189);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

135. Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission

The Security Council, by its adoption of resolution 626 (1988) on 20 December 1988, decided to establish the United Nations Angola Verification Mission for a period of 31 months beginning 3 January 1989.

At its forty-fourth session, 170/ the General Assembly concurred with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; urged all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to UNAVEM in full and on time; decided, taking into account the outstanding assessed contributions due to the Special Account of UNAVEM, to defer any further action on the estimated unencumbered balance of the appropriations as might be called for until its forty-fifth session, to appropriate $5,826,400 for the operation of UNAVEM for the 12-month period from 3 January 1990 to 2 January 1991, inclusive and, as an ad hoc arrangement, to apportion the amount of $5,826,400 among Member States in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 5 and 6 of the resolution; invited voluntary contribution to UNAVEM both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with paragraph 5 of section A of resolution 44/192 of 21 December 1989; requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that UNAVEM is administered with the maximum of efficiency and economy, bearing in mind the relevant observations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 44/190).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNAVEM (resolution 44/190);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

## 136. Financing of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group

By its resolution 632 (1989) of 16 February 1989, the Security Council approved the report of the Secretary-General and his explanatory statement (S/20412 and S/20457) for the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibia and

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170/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 135):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/877;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/44/881;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/890;

(d) Resolution 44/190;

(e) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.58;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.84.

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decided to implement its resolution 435 (1978) of 29 September 1978 in its original and definitive form. The Council, in adopting resolution 435 (1978), had, _inter alia_, decided to establish under its authority the United Nations Transition Assistance Group.

At its forty-fourth session, [171] the General Assembly concurred with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; urged all Member States to pay their assessed contributions to UNTAG in full and on time; approved the request of the Secretary-General that he proceed with the disposition of the property of UNTAG upon completion of its mandate in the manner set out in annex III, paragraph 4, to his report and paragraph 10 of the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; decided that the costs associated with the liquidation of the Group and the closing of the accounts, amounting to $6,469,000 gross ($5,625,000 net), be met from the appropriations made available by the Assembly in its resolution 43/232; also decided, taking into account the outstanding assessed contributions due to the Special Account of UNTAG, to defer any further action on the estimated unencumbered balance of the appropriations as might be called for until its forty-fifth session; requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that the Group is administered with the maximum of efficiency and economy, bearing in mind the relevant observations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly, at its forty-fifth session, a detailed performance report on the budget of the group, in accordance with the observations made by the Advisory Committee in its report, in particular those made in paragraphs 7 and 8 thereof (resolution 44/191).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of UNTAG (resolution 44/191);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

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[171] References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 136):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/856;

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/44/875;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/891;

(d) Resolution 44/191;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.56 and 58;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.84.

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137. Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America

By its resolution 644 (1989) of 7 November 1989, the Security Council decided to establish the United Nations Observer Group in Central America, under its authority, for a period of six months.

The item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America" was included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session at the request of the Secretary-General.

At its forty-fourth session, 172/ the General Assembly concurred with the observations, recommendations and conclusions contained in the report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions; decided to appropriate $40,800,000, inclusive of the amount of $3,450,000 authorized with the concurrence of the Advisory Committee, under the terms of Assembly resolution 42/227 of 21 December 1987, for the operation of ONUCA from 7 November 1989 to 6 May 1990, inclusive, and requested the Secretary-General to establish a special account for the Group; decided also, as an *ad hoc* arrangement, to apportion the amount of $40,800,000 for the above-mentioned period among the States Members of the United Nations, in accordance with the terms of paragraphs 3 and 4 of the resolution; authorized the Secretary-General to enter into commitments for the Group at a rate not to exceed $4,524,100 gross ($4,389,500 net) per month, with the prior concurrence of the Advisory Committee, for the 12-month period beginning 7 May 1990, should the Security Council decide to renew the mandate of the Group beyond the period of six months authorized under its resolution 644 (1989), the said amount to be apportioned among Member States in accordance with the scheme set out in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the resolution; invited voluntary contributions to ONUCA both in cash and in the form of services and supplies acceptable to the Secretary-General, to be administered, as appropriate, in accordance with paragraph 5, section A, of resolution 44/192 of 21 December 1989; requested the Secretary-General to take all necessary action to ensure that ONUCA is administered with the maximum of efficiency and economy, bearing in mind the

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172/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 159):

(a) Request for inclusion: A/44/246;

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/246/Add.1;

(c) Report of the Advisory Committee: A/44/246/Add.2;

(d) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/847;

(e) Resolution 44/44;

(f) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.50-53;

(g) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.77.

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relevant observations contained in the report of the Advisory Committee; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session the item entitled "Financing of the United Nations Observer Group in Central America" and in this connection requested the Secretary-General to submit appropriate documentation (resolution 44/44).

On 27 March 1990, the Security Council approved the report of the Secretary-General (S/21194) concerning expanded activities to be undertaken by ONUCA and decided to authorize, on a contingency basis, an enlargement of the mandate of ONUCA and the addition of armed personnel to its strength in order to enable it to play a part in the voluntary demobilization of the members of the Nicaraguan resistance (resolution 650 (1990)).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on the financing of ONUCA (resolution 44/44);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

### 138. Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Fifth Committee (A/43/978, para. 8), decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session an item entitled "Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations" (decision 43/455).

At its forty-fourth session, 173/ the General Assembly urged all Member States to make every possible effort to ensure payment of their assessed contributions to peace-keeping operations in full and on time, in accordance with their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations; took note of the observations and

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173/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 137):

(a) Reports of the Secretary-General: A/44/500, A/44/605 and Add.1 and 2, A/44/624 and A/C.5/44/45;

(b) Reports of the Advisory Committee: A/44/725 and A/44/868;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/892;

(d) Resolutions 44/192 A to C;

(e) Meetings of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.43, 45-49 and 56-58;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.84.

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proposals made by the Secretary-General in his reports on economies of scale, start-up problems, the establishment of a reserve stock of equipment and supply items, the criteria and procedures by which Governments may offer the services of civilian personnel for peace-keeping operations, in particular that standard administrative procedures to govern the provision of such personnel should be established, consistent with existing rules and practices and taking into consideration the practical and legal concerns and the experience gained in the newly established peace-keeping operations; invited States willing to participate in peace-keeping operations to submit to the Secretary-General, with his assistance, detailed inventories of specialized civilian individuals or units, including numbers of personnel and equipment, that they would be prepared to provide for those tasks and services identified by the Secretary-General in his report and in the manner outlined therein, consistent with resolution 44/49, paragraphs 2 and 3; took note of the proposals of the Secretary-General regarding the treatment and valuation of voluntary contributions in the form of supplies and services and the establishment of an account for programme support of peace-making and peace-keeping operations; endorsed the relevant views, observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee; took note of the proposals of the Advisory Committee on the need for greater co-ordination among the various Secretariat units involved in preparing and managing peace-keeping operations and welcomed the intention of the Secretary-General to establish a planning and monitoring group on the basis described in his report; requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the measures taken in accordance with the observations and recommendations of the Advisory Committee contained in its reports and to provide further information covering, *inter alia*, economies of scale, start-up problems, the establishment of a reserve stock of equipment and supply items, the use of civilian personnel in peace-keeping operations, and problems related to overload posts and the proposed establishment of a support account for peace-keeping operations; and also requested him to keep under review the format of his reports on the financing of United Nations peace-keeping operations and the amount of information that should be included therein, in order to assist Member States in the scrutiny and evaluation of those reports (resolution 44/192 A); modified the scheme for the apportionment of the costs of peace-keeping operations by deciding, as an *ad hoc* arrangement:

(a) To accept the proposal made by the Government of Spain and to place Spain among the Member States referred to in paragraph 3 (*b*) of resolution 43/232 and, in accordance with that proposal, to apportion its share of the costs of peace-keeping operations financed through assessed contributions on the basis of the proportion determined by the scale of assessments in the following manner: 50 per cent in 1990, 80 per cent in 1991 and 100 per cent in 1992 and subsequent years;

(b) To place Poland among the Member States referred to in paragraph 3 (*c*) of resolution 43/232; and

(c) To place the Central African Republic, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Mauritania, Myanmar, Sierra Leone and Togo among the Member States referred to in paragraph 3 (*d*) of resolution 43/232 (resolution 44/192 B); urged all those troop-contributing States which the Secretary-General had requested to provide data and which had not yet done so to provide complete data as soon as possible and at the latest by 1 February 1990; and requested the Secretary-General, to the extent possible, to make the payment of arrears due to current and former troop-contributing States, to complete the review of the rates of reimbursement on receipt of the outstanding information and to submit, through the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, his report for the consideration of the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, and to include in each of his reports on the financing of the United Nations peace-keeping operations relevant information on the status of reimbursement to the troop-contributing States (resolution 44/192 C).

Documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General (resolutions 44/92 A and C);

(b) Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

## 139. Observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States

At the thirtieth session of the General Assembly, in 1975, the Secretary-General requested the inclusion in the provisional agenda of an item reading as follows:

> "Resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations:
>
> "(a) Resolution relating to the observer status of national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States;
>
> "(b) Resolution relating to the application of the Convention in future activities of international organizations."

In the explanatory memorandum annexed to his request (A/10141), the Secretary-General brought to the attention of the Assembly the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations Conference on the representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations, held at Vienna from 4 February to 14 March 1975. At that session, the Assembly decided to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-first session.

At its thirty-first to thirty-fourth sessions, the General Assembly deferred its consideration of the item (decisions 31/408, 32/439, 33/423 and 34/433).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly invited all States that had not done so to consider as soon as possible the question of ratifying, or acceding to, the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character; called upon the States concerned to accord to the delegations of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab

States, and which were accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions in accordance with the provisions of the Convention (resolution 35/167).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolution 37/104).

At the thirty-ninth and forty-first sessions, the item was included in the agenda of the General Assembly under its present title. At those sessions, the Assembly invited all States that had not done so, in particular those that were hosts to international organizations or to conferences convened by, or held under the auspices of, international organizations of a universal character, to consider as soon as possible the question of ratifying, or acceding to, the Vienna Convention; called once more upon the States concerned to accord to the delegations of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States, and accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention (resolutions 39/76 and 41/71).

At its forty-third session, 174/ the General Assembly, taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, decided that the Palestine Liberation Organization and the South West Africa People's Organization were entitled to have their communications relating to the sessions and work of the Assembly and all international conferences convened under its auspices issued and circulated directly, and without intermediary, as official documents of the Assembly and of those conferences; authorized the Secretariat to issue and circulate as official documents of the United Nations communications submitted directly by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the South West Africa People's Organization; and requested the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps for the implementation of the resolution (resolution 43/160 A); urged all States that had not done so, in particular those which acted as hosts to international organizations or to conferences convened by, or held under the auspices of, international organizations of a universal character, to consider as soon as possible the question of ratifying, or acceding to, the Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in Their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character; called

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174/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 126):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/43/528 and Add.1 and 2;

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/43/880;

(c) Resolutions 43/160 A and B;

(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/43/SR.21, 22 and 50;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.76.

once more upon the States concerned to accord to the delegations of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity and/or by the League of Arab States and accorded observer status by international organizations, the facilities, privileges and immunities necessary for the performance of their functions in accordance with the provisions of the Vienna Convention; and requested the Secretary-General to report to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session on the implementation of the resolution (resolution 43/160 B).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 43/160 B).

## 140. Status of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly, in 1982, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden (A/37/142). At that session, the Assembly reiterated its call, contained in resolution 34/51, to all States to consider without delay the matter of ratifying or acceding to the two Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and relating to the protection of victims of armed conflicts; called upon all States becoming parties to Protocol I to consider the matter of making the declaration provided for under article 90 of that Protocol; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-ninth session a report on the status of the Protocols based on information received from Member States (resolution 37/116).

At its thirty-ninth and forty-first sessions, the General Assembly reiterated the provisions of its resolutions 34/51 and 37/116 and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it, at its forty-first and forty-third sessions respectively, a further report on the status of the Protocols based on information received from Member States (resolutions 39/77 and 41/72).

At its forty-third session, 175/ the General Assembly appealed to all States parties to the Geneva Conventions of 1949 that had not yet done so to consider becoming parties also to the additional Protocols at the earliest possible date; called upon all States becoming parties to Protocol I to consider making the declaration provided for under article 90 of that Protocol; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session a report on

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175/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 127):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/43/532;

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/43/819;

(c) Resolution 43/161;

(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/43/SR.11-13, 21 and 24;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.76.

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the status of the additional Protocols based on information received from Member States (resolution 43/161).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 43/161).

## 141. Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-fifth session of the General Assembly, in 1980, at the request of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden (A/35/142). At that session, the Assembly invited all States to report to the Secretary-General serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, and invited the State in which the violations had taken place to report also on measures taken to bring to justice the offenders and to prevent a repetition of such violations and eventually to communicate, in accordance with its laws, the final outcome of the proceedings against the offenders; requested the Secretary-General to circulate to all States upon receipt the reports received by him under these terms and to invite all States to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 35/168).

At its thirty-sixth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 36/33, 37/115, 38/136, 39/83, 40/73, 41/78 and 42/154).

At the forty-first session, the General Assembly also adopted a resolution entitled "Twenty-fifth anniversary of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations", in which it reaffirmed the essential role of the Vienna Convention in the field of diplomatic relations, called upon all States to observe its provisions strictly and urged them to take effective action with a view to suppressing terrorist and other acts of violence against diplomatic missions and representatives (resolution 41/79).

At its forty-third session, 176/ the General Assembly, reaffirming its resolution 42/154, took note of the report of the Secretary-General; reiterated the

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176/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 132):

(a) Report of the Secretary-General: A/43/527 and Add.1-3;

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/43/821;

(c) Resolution 43/167;

(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/43/SR.7-10, 41 and 47;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.76.

provisions of resolution 42/154 and requested the Secretary-General to issue on an annual basis a report containing (a) information on the state of ratification of, and accessions to, the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives; and (b) reports on violations involving diplomatic and consular missions and representatives and actions taken against offenders, received from States, as well as the views of States with respect to any measure needed to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (resolution 43/167).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 43/167).

### 142. Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States

At its thirty-fourth session, in 1979, the General Assembly, in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security", invited Governments to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on good-neighbourliness; invited the United Nations organs, bodies and programmes, as well as the specialized agencies, to inform the Secretary-General of the aspects of their activities relevant to the development of relations of good-neighbourliness between States; requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session a report on the matter; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session an item entitled "Development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States" (resolution 34/99).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session a report containing an orderly presentation of the views and suggestions received concerning the content of good-neighbourliness, as well as ways and modalities to enhance it (resolution 36/101).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly deemed it appropriate to clarify the elements of good-neighbourliness as part of a process of elaborating, at an appropriate time, a suitable international document on the subject (resolution 37/117).

At its thirty-eighth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that good-neighbourliness fully conformed with the purposes of the United Nations; deemed it appropriate, on the basis of the working paper concerning the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States, as well as of other proposals and ideas that had been or would be submitted by States, and the replies and views of States and international organizations, to start clarifying and formulating the elements of good-neighbourliness as part of a process of elaboration of a suitable international document on the subject (resolution 38/126).

At its thirty-ninth session, the General Assembly reaffirmed that the generalization of the long practice of good-neighbourliness and of principles and rules pertaining to it was likely to strengthen friendly relations and co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter; decided to proceed with the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness within the

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framework of a working group or other appropriate organ of the Sixth Committee as could be decided upon by the Committee when organizing its work at the fortieth session of the Assembly (resolution 39/78).

At its fortieth session, the General Assembly decided to take note of the report of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness set up by the Sixth Committee during its fortieth session; and to continue and complete, on the basis of its resolution 39/78, the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness within the framework of a sub-committee of the Sixth Committee, at its forty-first session (decision 40/419).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly took note of the report of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness, which functioned within the Sixth Committee during that session, and decided to continue and complete at its forty-second session the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness within the framework of a sub-committee on good-neighbourliness (resolution 41/84).

At its forty-second and forty-third sessions, 177/ the General Assembly again took note of the report of the Sub-Committee on Good-Neighbourliness; and decided to continue and to complete at its forty-third and forty-fifth sessions respectively, on the basis of its resolutions and the reports of the Sub-Committee, the task of identifying and clarifying the elements of good-neighbourliness and to begin the elaboration of a suitable international document on the development and strengthening of good-neighbourliness between States within the framework of a sub-committee on good-neighbourliness (resolutions 42/158 and 43/171 A and B).

No advance documentation expected.

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177/ References for the forty-third session (agenda item 136):

(a) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/43/887;

(b) Resolutions 43/171 A and B;

(c) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/43/SR.43, 44, 48, 49 and 51;

(d) Plenary meeting: A/43/PV.76.

## 143. United Nations Decade of International Law

The item entitled "United Nations Decade of International Law" was included in the agenda of the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1989, at the request of Zimbabwe. At that session, 178/ the Assembly declared the period 1990-1999 as the United Nations Decade of International Law; considered that the main purpose of the Decade should be, inter alia: (a) to promote acceptance of and respect for the principles of international law; (b) to promote means and methods for the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, including resort to and full respect for the International Court of Justice; (c) to encourage the progressive development of international law and its codification; (d) to encourage the teaching, study, dissemination and wider appreciation of international law; requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States and appropriate international bodies, as well as of non-governmental organizations working in the field, on the programme for the Decade and on appropriate action to be taken during the Decade, including the possibility of holding a third international peace conference or other suitable international conference at the end of the Decade, and to submit a report thereon to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session; and decided to consider this question at its forty-fifth session in a working group of the Sixth Committee with a view to preparing generally acceptable recommendations for the Decade (resolution 44/23).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/23).

## 144. Peaceful settlement of disputes between States

The item entitled "Settlement by peaceful means of disputes between States" was included in the agenda of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1979, at the request of Romania (A/34/143). At that session, the Assembly called upon all States to adhere strictly in their international relations to the principle that States should settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice were not endangered and to co-operate in the elaboration of a declaration of the Assembly on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; and decided to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-fifth session an item entitled "Peaceful settlement of disputes between States" (resolution 34/102).

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178/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 149):

(a) Request for inclusion: A/44/191;

(b) Draft resolution: A/44/L.41 and Add.1;

(c) Resolution 44/23;

(d) Plenary meetings: A/44/PV.59 and 60.

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At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly, noting the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, especially the work done on the draft Manila declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes, considered that the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes should represent one of the central concerns for States; and requested the Committee to continue the elaboration of the draft Manila declaration with a view to submitting it for further consideration to the Assembly at its thirty-sixth session (resolution 35/160).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly requested the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to finalize the draft Manila declaration on the peaceful settlement of international disputes with a view to its consideration and adoption by the Assembly, and to submit it to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session (resolution 36/110).

At its thirty-seventh session, the General Assembly approved the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes, the text of which was annexed to the resolution; expressed its appreciation to the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization for its important contribution to the elaboration of the text of the Declaration; and urged that all efforts be made so that the Declaration became generally known and fully observed and implemented (resolution 37/10).

At its thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions, the General Assembly continued its consideration of the item (resolutions 38/131, 39/79 and 40/68).

At its forty-first session, the General Assembly reiterated the provisions of its three previous resolutions; and requested the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization, during its session in 1987, to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and, in particular, to continue the consideration of the proposal contained in the working paper on the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations aiming at submitting conclusions thereon to the Assembly at the earliest possible date (resolution 41/74).

At its forty-second and forty-third sessions, the General Assembly reiterated the basic provisions of its resolution 41/74 and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-third and forty-fourth sessions, respectively, a report containing the replies of Member States, relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and interested international legal bodies on the implementation of the Manila Declaration and on ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of that instrument (resolutions 42/150 and 43/163).

At its forty-fourth session, 179/ the General Assembly urged once again all States to observe and promote in good faith the provisions of the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes in the settlement of their international disputes; stressed the need to continue efforts to strengthen the process of the peaceful settlement of disputes through progressive development and codification of international law and through enhancing the effectiveness of the United Nations in this field; called upon Member States to make full use, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, of the framework provided by the United Nations for the peaceful settlement of disputes and international problems; and requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its forty-fifth session a further report containing the replies of Member States, relevant United Nations bodies and specialized agencies, regional intergovernmental organizations and interested international legal bodies on the implementation of the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes and on ways and means of increasing the effectiveness of that Declaration (resolution 44/31).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/31).

### 145. Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind

This item was included in the agenda of the thirty-second session of the General Assembly, in 1977, at the request of Barbados, Fiji, Mexico, Nigeria, Panama, the Philippines and the Syrian Arab Republic (A/32/247). At that session, the Assembly decided to defer consideration of the item to its thirty-third session (decision 32/441).

At its thirty-third session, the General Assembly, recalling that the International Law Commission had submitted a draft Code of Offences against the Peace and Security of Mankind, in 1954, requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States and relevant international intergovernmental organizations to submit

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179/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 141):

(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/44/33);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/460 and Add.1;

(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/44/764;

(d) Resolution 44/31 and decision 44/415;

(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/44/SR.7-15, 33, 34, 37, 40, 44 and 46;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.72.

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their comments and observations on the draft Code, including comments on the procedure to be adopted, and to prepare a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its thirty-fifth session (resolution 33/97).

At its thirty-fifth session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to reiterate the above-mentioned invitation, and, on the basis of the replies submitted and the statements made during the debate on the item, to prepare an analytical paper in order to facilitate the further consideration of the item (resolution 35/49).

At its thirty-sixth session, the General Assembly invited the International Law Commission to resume its work with a view to elaborating the draft Code and to examine it with the required priority in order to review it; requested the Commission to consider at its next session the question of the draft Code in the context of its five-year programme and to report to the Assembly at its thirty-seventh session on the priority it deemed advisable to accord to the draft Code (resolution 36/106).

At its thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, thirty-ninth, fortieth and forty-first sessions, the General Assembly invited the International Law Commission to continue its work with a view to elaborating the draft Code of Offences (resolutions 37/102, 38/132, 39/80, 40/69 and 41/75).

At its forty-second session, the General Assembly expressed agreement with the recommendation of the Commission to amend the title of the topic in English to read "Draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind"; invited the Commission to continue its work on the elaboration of the draft Code of Crimes against the Peace and Security of Mankind including the elaboration of a list of the crimes, taking into account the progress made at its thirty-ninth session, as well as the views expressed during the forty-second session of the Assembly; requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States regarding the conclusions contained in paragraph 69 (c) (i) of the report of the Commission on the work of its thirty-fifth session; and further requested him to include the views received from Member States in a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-third session (resolution 42/151).

At its forty-third session, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek the views of Member States regarding the conclusions contained in paragraph 69 (c) (i) of the International Law Commission's report on the work of its thirty-fifth session and to include the views received from Member States in a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fourth session (resolution 43/164).

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At its forty-fourth session, 180/ the General Assembly again requested the Secretary-General to continue to seek the views of Member States regarding the above-mentioned conclusions and to include the views received from Member States in a report to be submitted to the Assembly at its forty-fifth session (resolution 44/32).

Document: Report of the Secretary-General (resolution 44/32).

146. Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-third session

The United Nations Commission on International Trade Law was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-first session, in 1966, to promote the progressive harmonization and unification of the law of international trade. It began its work in 1968. The Commission originally consisted of 29 Member States representing the various geographic regions and the principal legal systems of the world (resolution 2205 (XXI)). At its twenty-eighth session, the Assembly increased the membership of the Commission from 29 to 36 (resolution 3108 (XXVIII)).

The members of the Commission are elected for a term of six years. The last election took place at the forty-third session (decision 43/307). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 36 Member States:

Argentina,* Bulgaria,** Cameroon,** Canada,** Chile,* China,** Costa Rica,** Cuba,* Cyprus,* Czechoslovakia,* Denmark,** Egypt,** France,** Germany, Federal Republic of,** Hungary,* India,* Iran (Islamic Republic of),* Iraq,* Italy,* Japan,** Kenya,* Lesotho,* Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,* Mexico,** Morocco,** Netherlands,* Nigeria,** Sierra Leone,* Singapore,** Spain,*

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180/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 142):

(a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/44/10);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/465;

(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/44/765;

(d) Resolution 44/32;

(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/44/SR.24-38, 45 and 46;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.72.

Togo,** Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland,** United States of America,* Uruguay* and Yugoslavia.*

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* Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the twenty-fifth session of the Commission in 1992.

** Term of office expires on the last day prior to the beginning of the twenty-eighth session of the Commission in 1995.

At its forty-fourth session, 181/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-second session; reaffirmed the mandate of the Commission, as the core legal body within the United Nations system in the field of international trade law, to co-ordinate legal activities in this field; decided that an international conference of plenipotentiaries should be convened at Vienna from 2 to 19 April 1991 to consider the draft convention on the liability of operators of transport terminals in international trade prepared by the Commission and to embody the results of its work in a convention; requested the Secretary-General to invite all States to participate in the conference, to invite in the capacity of observers representatives of the organizations that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in all international conferences as observers, and representatives of the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity in its region, to invite the specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as interested organs of the United Nations and interested international organizations, to be represented at the conference by observers; reaffirmed the importance, in particular for developing

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181/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 143):

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law: Supplement No. 17 (A/44/17);

(b) Report of the Secretary-General: A/44/453 and Add.1;

(c) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/809;

(d) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/44/723;

(e) Resolution 44/33;

(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.48;

(g) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/44/SR.4-6, 31 and 38;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.72.

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countries, of the work of the Commission concerned with training and assistance in the field of international trade law and the desirability for it to sponsor seminars and symposia, in particular those organized on a regional basis, and, in this connection, expressed its appreciation to the Commission for organizing the symposium on international trade law held in conjunction with the twenty-second session of the Commission and to the Governments whose contributions enabled the symposium to take place, and invited Governments, the relevant United Nations organs, organizations, institutions and individuals to make voluntary contributions to the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law symposia and to the financing of special projects, seminars and symposia; repeated its invitation to those States which had not yet done so to consider signing, ratifying or acceding to the conventions elaborated under the auspices of the Commission (resolution 44/33).

Documents:

(a) Report of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on the work of its twenty-third session, Supplement No. 17 (A/45/17);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the comments of the Trade and Development Board (resolution 2205 (XXI)).

### 147. Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-second session

The International Law Commission was established by the General Assembly at its second session, in 1947, with a view to giving effect to Article 13, paragraph 1 a of the Charter. The object of the Commission is to promote the progressive development of international law and its codification. The Commission concerns itself primarily with public international law, but it is not precluded from entering the field of private international law (resolution 174 (II)).

The statute of the Commission, annexed to resolution 174 (II), as subsequently amended (resolutions 485 (V), 984 (X), 985 (X) and 36/39), regulates the organization, functions and methods of work of the Commission. The Commission consists of 34 members who shall be persons of recognized competence in international law. The membership of the Commission should reflect the main forms of civilization and the principal legal systems of the world. The members of the Commission are elected for a term of five years. The last election took place at the forty-first session (decision 41/308). At present, the Commission is composed of the following 34 members, whose term of office expires on 31 December 1991: Mr. Bola Adesumbo Ajibola (Nigeria), Mr. Husain M. Al-Baharna (Bahrain), Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan), Mr. Riyadh Mahmoud Sami Al-Qaysi (Iraq), Mr. Gaetano Arangio-Ruiz (Italy), Mr. Julio Barboza (Argentina), Mr. Yuri G. Barsegov (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics), Mr. J. Alan Beesley (Canada), Mr. Mohamed Bennouna (Morocco), Mr. Boutros Boutros Ghali (Egypt), Mr. Carlos Calero Rodriguez (Brazil), Mr. Leonardo Díaz-González (Venezuela), Mr. Gudmundur Eiriksson (Iceland), Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica), Mr. Bernhard Graefrath (German Democratic Republic), Mr. Francis Mahon Hayes (Ireland), Mr. Jorge E. Illueca (Panama), Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides (Cyprus),

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Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone), Mr. Ahmed Mahiou (Algeria), Mr. Stephen C. McCaffrey (United States of America), Mr. Frank X. Njenga (Kenya), Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan), Mr. Stanislaw M. Pawlak (Poland), Mr. P. S. Rao (India), Mr. Edilbert Razafindralambo (Madagascar), Mr. Paul Reuter (France), Mr. Emmanuel J. Roucounas (Greece), Mr. César Sepulveda Gutierrez (Mexico), Mr. Shi Jiuyong (China), Mr. Luis Solari Tudela (Peru), Mr. Doudou Thiam (Senegal), Mr. Christian Tomuschat (Federal Republic of Germany) and Mr. Alexander Yankov (Bulgaria).

At its forty-fourth session, 182/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-first session: recommended that, taking into account the comments of Governments, whether in writing or expressed orally in debates in the General Assembly, the Commission should continue its work on the topics in its current programme, listed as items 2, 3, and 5 to 8 in paragraph 7 of its report; expressed its appreciation for the efforts of the Commission to improve its procedures and methods of work and to formulate proposals on its future programme of work; requested the International Law Commission: (a) to keep under review the planning of its activities for the term of office of its members, bearing in mind the desirability of achieving as much progress as possible in the preparation of draft articles on specific topics; (b) to consider further its methods of work in all their aspects, bearing in mind that the staggering of the consideration of some topics might contribute, *inter alia*, to a more effective consideration of its report in the Sixth Committee; (c) to pay special attention to indicating in its annual report, for each topic, those specific issues on which expressions of views by Governments, either in the Sixth Committee or in written form, would be of particular interest for the continuation of its work; invited the International Law Commission, when circumstances so warrant, to request a special rapporteur to attend the session of the General Assembly during the discussion of the topic for which that special rapporteur is responsible and requested the Secretary-General to make the necessary arrangements within existing resources; recommended the continuation of efforts to improve the ways in which the report of the International Law Commission is considered in the Sixth Committee, with a view to providing effective guidance for

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182/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 145):

(a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/44/10);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/44/475;

(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/44/767;

(d) Resolutions 44/35 and 44/39;

(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/44/SR.24-38, 43 and 44;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.72.

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the Commission in its work; decided that the Sixth Committee, in structuring its debate on the report of the International Law Commission at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly, should continue to bear in mind the possibility of reserving time for informal exchanges of views on matters relating to the work of the Commission; recommended that the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-fifth session of the General Assembly commence on 29 October 1990; took note of the comments of the Commission on the question of the duration of its session, as presented in paragraph 743 of its report, and expressed the view that the requirements of the work for the progressive development of international law and its codification and the magnitude and complexity of the subjects on the agenda of the Commission made it desirable that the usual duration of its sessions be maintained; reaffirmed its previous decisions concerning the increased role of the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs of the secretariat and those concerning the summary records and other documentation of the Commission; urged Governments and, as appropriate, international organizations to respond in writing as fully and expeditiously as possible to the requests of the Commission for comments, observations and replies to questionnaires and for materials on topics in its programme of work; reaffirmed its wish that the Commission continue to enhance its co-operation with intergovernmental legal bodies whose work is of interest for the progressive development of international law and its codification; once again expressed the wish that seminars would continue to be held in conjunction with the sessions of the Commission and that an increasing number of participants from developing countries would be given the opportunity to attend those seminars, appealed to States that could do so to make the voluntary contributions that were urgently needed for the holding of the seminars, and expressed the hope that every effort would continue to be made by the Secretary-General, within existing resources, to provide the seminars with adequate services, including interpretation, as required; and requested the Secretary-General to forward to the Commission, for its attention, the records of the debate on the report of the Commission at the forty-fourth session of the General Assembly, together with such written statements as delegations might circulate in conjunction with their oral statements, and to prepare and distribute a topical summary of the debate (resolution 44/35).

Document: Report of the International Law Commission, Supplement No. 10 (A/45/10) (resolution 44/35).

## 148. Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto

At its forty-fourth session, 183/ in the course of its consideration of the item entitled "Report of the International Law Commission on the work of its

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183/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 145):

(a) Report of the International Law Commission: Supplement No. 10 (A/44/10);

forty-first session" (see also item 147), the General Assembly, noting that the International Law Commission, with due regard for the written comments of Governments and views expressed in debates in the Assembly, had completed at its forty-first session the second reading of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and had also prepared a draft optional protocol on the status of the courier and the bag of special missions and a draft optional protocol on the status of the courier and the bag of international organizations of a universal character, and taking note of the recommendation of the Commission that the Assembly should convene an international conference of plenipotentiaries to study the draft articles concerned and the draft optional protocols thereto and to conclude a convention on the subject, expressed its appreciation to the Commission for its valuable work on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and to the Special Rapporteur on the topic for his contribution to this work; decided to hold informal consultations at the forty-fifth session of the Assembly to study the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and the draft optional protocols thereto, as well as the question of how to deal further with these draft instruments with a view to facilitating the reaching of a generally acceptable decision in the latter respect; and also decided to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-fifth session an item entitled "Consideration of the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and of the draft optional protocols thereto" (resolution 44/36).

No advance documentation expected.

## 149. Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

The item entitled "Need to consider suggestions regarding the review of the Charter of the United Nations" was included in the agenda of the twenty-fourth session of the General Assembly, in 1969, at the request of Colombia (A/7659). At that session, the Assembly, not having had the time to examine the item adequately, decided to consider it at the twenty-fifth session (resolution 2552 (XXIV)).

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(continued)

(b) Note by the Secretary-General: A/44/475;

(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/44/767;

(d) Resolution 44/36;

(e) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/44/SR.24-38, 43 and 44;

(f) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.72.

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At its twenty-fifth and twenty-seventh sessions, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to invite Member States to communicate to him their views and suggestions on the review of the Charter for submission to the Assembly (resolutions 2697 (XXV) and 2968 (XXVII)).

At its twenty-ninth session, the General Assembly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Committee on the Charter of the United Nations, consisting of 42 members, to discuss the observations received from Governments, to consider any additional specific proposals that Governments might make with a view to enhancing the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes, to consider also other suggestions for the more effective functioning of the United Nations that might not require amendments to the Charter and to enumerate the proposals that had aroused particular interest in the Ad Hoc Committee; and invited Governments to submit or bring up to date their observations on the review of the Charter (resolution 3349 (XXIX)).

Meanwhile, another item, entitled "Strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States" was included in the agenda of the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly at the request of Romania (A/8792). At that session, the Assembly recognized that the Organization should become a more effective instrument in safeguarding and strengthening the independence and sovereignty of all States; expressed the conviction that it was necessary to enhance the role of the United Nations so that it might bring an increased contribution to the settlement of international issues; and invited Member States to communicate to the Secretary-General their views and suggestions on the ways and means of strengthening the role of the United Nations in international life (resolution 2925 (XXVII)). The Assembly continued its consideration of the item at its twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions (resolutions 3073 (XXVIII) and 3282 (XXIX)).

At its thirtieth session, the General Assembly considered the report of the Ad Hoc Committee together with the item on the strengthening of the role of the United Nations. At that session, the Assembly decided to reconvene the Ad Hoc Committee as the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization to examine in detail the observations received from Governments concerning suggestions and proposals regarding the Charter and the strengthening of the role of the United Nations with regard to the maintenance and consolidation of international peace and security, the development of co-operation among all nations and the promotion of the rules of international law in relations between States; the Committee was also enlarged to include five more Member States (resolution 3499 (XXX)).

Since its thirtieth session, the General Assembly has reconvened the Special Committee every year and considered its successive reports (resolutions 31/28, 32/45, 33/94, 34/147, 35/164, 36/123, 37/114, 38/141, 39/88, 40/78, 41/83, 42/157 and 43/170).

At its forty-fourth session, 184/ the General Assembly took note of the report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization; requested the Special Committee, at its session in 1990: (a) to accord priority to the question of the maintenance of international peace and security in all its aspects in order to strengthen the role of the United Nations and, in this context, to consider: (i) primarily, the question of fact-finding activities by the United Nations on the basis of proposals and suggestions before it; (ii) other proposals relating to the maintenance of international peace and security that might be submitted to the Special Committee at its session in 1990; (b) to continue its work on the question of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States and, in this context: (i) to consider proposals relating to this question that might be submitted to the Special Committee; (ii) to examine the progress report of the Secretary-General on the elaboration of the draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States; requested the Special Committee to keep the question of the rationalization of the procedures of the United Nations under active review; also requested the Special Committee to be mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement whenever that had significance for the outcome of its work; and requested the Secretary-General to continue, on a priority basis, the preparation of the draft handbook on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, on the basis of the outline elaborated by the Special Committee and in the light of the views expressed in the course of the discussions in the Sixth Committee and in the Special Committee (resolution 44/37).

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184/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 146):

(a) Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization: Supplement No. 33 (A/44/33);

(b) Report of the Fifth Committee: A/44/830;

(c) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/44/768;

(d) Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly (Programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991): A/C.5/44/38 (relates also to item 123);

(e) Resolution 44/37 and decision 44/415;

(f) Meeting of the Fifth Committee: A/C.5/44/SR.50;

(g) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/44/SR.7-15 and 44;

(h) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.72.

At the same session, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Sixth Committee, commended the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization for the completion of its work on the draft document on the resort to a commission of good offices, mediation or conciliation within the United Nations, and decided that the decision adopted by the General Assembly, to which that document was annexed, be brought to the attention of States so that it may become generally known (decision 44/415).

The Special Committee met at United Nations Headquarters from 12 February to 2 March 1990. At that session, the Special Committee was composed of the following 47 Member States: Algeria, Argentina, Barbados, Belgium, Brazil, China, Colombia, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Finland, France, German Democratic Republic, Germany, Federal Republic of, Ghana, Greece, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Mexico, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

Document: Report of the Special Committee, Supplement No. 33 (A/45/33).

## 150. Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country

The Committee on Relations with the Host Country was established by the General Assembly at its twenty-sixth session, in 1971 (resolution 2819 (XXVI)). At present, the Committee is composed of the following 15 Member States: Bulgaria, Canada, China, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Cyprus, France, Honduras, Iraq, Mali, Senegal, Spain, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America.

At its forty-fourth session, 185/ the General Assembly urged the host country to continue to take all measures necessary to prevent any interference with the functioning of missions; expressed its appreciation for the efforts made by the host country and its hope that outstanding problems raised at the meetings of the Committee would be duly settled in a spirit of co-operation and in accordance with

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185/ References for the forty-fourth session (agenda item 147):

(a) Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country: Supplement No. 26 (A/44/26);

(b) Report of the Sixth Committee: A/44/769;

(c) Resolution 44/38;

(d) Meetings of the Sixth Committee: A/C.6/44/SR.44 and 47;

(e) Plenary meeting: A/44/PV.72.

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international law; urged the host country, in the light of the consideration by the Committee of travel regulations issued by the host country, to continue to bear in mind its obligations to facilitate the functioning of the United Nations and the missions accredited to it; stressed the importance of a positive perception of the work of the United Nations, and urged that efforts be continued to build up public awareness by explaining, through all available means, the importance of the role played by the United Nations and the missions in the strengthening of international peace and security; requested the Secretary-General to remain actively engaged in all aspects of the relations of the United Nations with the host country; requested the Committee to continue its work, in conformity with Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI) of 15 December 1971 (resolution 44/38).

Document: Report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, Supplement No. 26 (A/45/26).

### 151. Additional protocol on consular functions to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations

By a letter dated 2 April 1990 (A/45/141), the Chargés d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Missions of Austria and Czechoslovakia requested the inclusion of the above item in the provisional agenda of the forty-fifth session.

## ANNEX I

## Presidents of the General Assembly

| Regular sessions | Year | Name | Country |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | 1946 | Mr. Paul-Henri Spaak | Belgium |
| Second | 1947 | Mr. Oswaldo Aranha | Brazil |
| Third | 1948 a/ | Mr. H. V. Evatt | Australia |
| Fourth | 1949 | Mr. Carlos P. Romulo | Philippines |
| Fifth | 1950 a/ | Mr. Nasrollah Entezam | Iran |
| Sixth | 1951 a/ | Mr. Luis Padilla Nervo | Mexico |
| Seventh | 1952 a/ | Mr. Lester B. Pearson | Canada |
| Eighth | 1953 a/ | Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit | India |
| Ninth | 1954 | Mr. Eelco N. van Kleffens | Netherlands |
| Tenth | 1955 | Mr. José Maza | Chile |
| Eleventh | 1956 a/ | Prince Wan Waithayakon | Thailand |
| Twelfth | 1957 | Sir Leslie Munro | New Zealand |
| Thirteenth | 1958 a/ | Mr. Charles Malik | Lebanon |
| Fourteenth | 1959 | Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde | Peru |
| Fifteenth | 1960 a/ | Mr. Frederick H. Boland | Ireland |
| Sixteenth | 1961 a/ | Mr. Mongi Slim | Tunisia |
| Seventeenth | 1962 | Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan | Pakistan |
| Eighteenth | 1963 | Mr. Carlos Sosa Rodríguez | Venezuela |
| Nineteenth | 1964 a/ | Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey | Ghana |
| Twentieth | 1965 | Mr. Amintore Fanfani | Italy |
| Twenty-first | 1966 | Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak | Afghanistan |

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a/ The session ended during the following year.

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| Regular sessions | Year | Name | Country |
|---|---|---|---|
| Twenty-second | 1967 a/ | Mr. Corneliu Manescu | Romania |
| Twenty-third | 1968 | Mr. Emilio Arenales Catalán | Guatemala |
| Twenty-fourth | 1969 | Miss Angie E. Brooks | Liberia |
| Twenty-fifth | 1970 | Mr. Edvard Hambro | Norway |
| Twenty-sixth | 1971 | Mr. Adam Malik | Indonesia |
| Twenty-seventh | 1972 | Mr. Stanislaw Trepczynski | Poland |
| Twenty-eighth | 1973 a/ | Mr. Leopoldo Benites | Ecuador |
| Twenty-ninth | 1974 a/ | Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika | Algeria |
| Thirtieth | 1975 | Mr. Gaston Thorn | Luxembourg |
| Thirty-first | 1976 a/ | Mr. H. S. Amerasinghe | Sri Lanka |
| Thirty-second | 1977 | Mr. Lazar Mojsov | Yugoslavia |
| Thirty-third | 1978 a/ | Mr. Indalecio Liévano | Colombia |
| Thirty-fourth | 1979 a/ | Mr. Salim A. Salim | United Republic of Tanzania |
| Thirty-fifth | 1980 a/ | Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar | Federal Republic of Germany |
| Thirty-sixth | 1981 a/ | Mr. Ismat T. Kittani | Iraq |
| Thirty-seventh | 1982 a/ | Mr. Imre Hollai | Hungary |
| Thirty-eighth | 1983 a/ | Mr. Jorge E. Illueca | Panama |
| Thirty-ninth | 1984 a/ | Mr. Paul J. F. Lusaka | Zambia |
| Fortieth | 1985 a/ | Mr. Jaime de Piniés | Spain |
| Forty-first | 1986 a/ | Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury | Bangladesh |
| Forty-second | 1987 a/ | Mr. Peter Florin | German Democratic Republic |
| Forty-third | 1988 a/ | Mr. Dante Caputo | Argentina |
| Forty-fourth | 1989 a/ | Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba | Nigeria |

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| Special sessions | Year | Name | Country |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | 1947 | Mr. Oswaldo Aranha | Brazil |
| Second | 1948 | Mr. José Arce | Argentina |
| Third | 1961 | Mr. Frederick H. Boland | Ireland |
| Fourth | 1963 | Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan | Pakistan |
| Fifth | 1967 | Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak | Afghanistan |
| Sixth | 1974 | Mr. Leopoldo Benites | Ecuador |
| Seventh | 1975 | Mr. Abdelaziz Bouteflika | Algeria |
| Eighth | 1978 | Mr. Lazar Mojsov | Yugoslavia |
| Ninth | 1978 | Mr. Lazar Mojsov | Yugoslavia |
| Tenth | 1978 | Mr. Lazar Mojsov | Yugoslavia |
| Eleventh | 1980 | Mr. Salim A. Salim | United Republic of Tanzania |
| Twelfth | 1982 | Mr. Ismat T. Kittani | Iraq |
| Thirteenth | 1986 | Mr. Jaime de Piniés | Spain |
| Fourteenth | 1986 | Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury | Bangladesh |
| Fifteenth | 1988 | Mr. Peter Florin | German Democratic Republic |
| Sixteenth | 1989 | Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba | Nigeria |
| Seventeenth | 1990 | Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba | Nigeria |
| Eighteenth | 1990 | Mr. Joseph Nanven Garba | Nigeria |

| Emergency special sessions | Year | Name | Country |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | 1956 | Mr. Rudecindo Ortega | Chile |
| Second | 1956 | Mr. Rudecindo Ortega | Chile |
| Third | 1958 | Sir Leslie Munro | New Zealand |
| Fourth | 1960 | Mr. Víctor Andrés Belaúnde | Peru |

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| Emergency special sessions | Year | Name | Country |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fifth | 1967 | Mr. Abdul Rahman Pazhwak | Afghanistan |
| Sixth | 1980 | Mr. Salim A. Salim | United Republic of Tanzania |
| Seventh | (1980<br>(<br>( | Mr. Salim A. Salim | United Republic of Tanzania |
|  | (1982 | Mr. Ismat T. Kittani | Iraq |
| Eighth | 1981 | Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar | Federal Republic of Germany |
| Ninth | 1982 | Mr. Ismat T. Kittani | Iraq |

## ANNEX II

## Officers of the Main Committees

### A. First Committee

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Twentieth | Mr. Károly Csatorday<br>(Hungary) | Mr. Leopoldo Benites<br>(Ecuador) | Mr. Ismail Fahmy<br>(Egypt) |
| Twenty-first | Mr. Leopoldo Benites<br>(Ecuador) | Mr. Ismail Fahmy<br>(Egypt) | Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko<br>(Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) |
| Twenty-second | Mr. Ismail Fahmy<br>(Egypt) | Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko<br>(Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) | Mr. C. Torsten W. Orn<br>(Sweden) |
| Twenty-third | Mr. Piero Vinci<br>(Italy) | Mr. Reynaldo Galindo Pohl<br>(El Salvador) | Mr. Maxime Léopold Zollner<br>(Benin) |
| Twenty-fourth | Mr. Agha Shahi<br>(Pakistan) | Mr. Alhaji S. D. Kolo<br>(Nigeria) | Mr. Lloyd Barnett<br>(Jamaica) |
| Twenty-fifth | Mr. Andrés Aguilar<br>(Venezuela) | Mr. Abdulrahim A. Farah<br>(Somalia) | Mr. Zdenek Cerník<br>(Czechoslovakia) |
| Twenty-sixth | Mr. Milko Tarabanov<br>(Bulgaria) | Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul<br>(Mauritius) | Mr. Giovanni Migliuolo<br>(Italy) |
| Twenty-seventh | Mr. Radha Krishna Ramphul<br>(Mauritius) | Mr. Abdullah Y. Bishara<br>(Kuwait)<br>Mr. Ion Datcu<br>(Romania) | Mr. Gustavo Santiso Gálvez<br>(Guatemala) |
| Twenty-eighth | Mr. Otto Borch<br>(Denmark) | Mr. Hayat Mehdi<br>(Pakistan)<br>Mr. Blaise Rabetafika<br>(Madagascar) | Mr. Alvaro de Soto<br>(Peru) |

## A. First Committee (continued)

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Twenty-ninth | Mr. Carlos Ortiz de Rozas (Argentina) | Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic)<br>Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan) | Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal) |
| Thirtieth | Mr. Edouard Ghorra (Lebanon) | Mr. Patrice Mikanagu (Burundi)<br>Mr. Rüdiger von Wechmar (Federal Republic of Germany) | Mr. Horacio Arteaga Acosta (Venezuela) |
| Thirty-first | Mr. Henryk Jaroszek (Poland) | Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana)<br>Mr. António da Costa Lobo (Portugal) | Mr. Kedar Bhakta Shrestha (Nepal) |
| Thirty-second | Mr. Frank Edmund Boaten (Ghana) | Mr. Imre Hollai (Hungary)<br>Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland) | Mr. Francisco Correa (Mexico) |
| Thirty-third | Mr. Ilkka Olavi Pastinen (Finland) | Mr. Boubker Cherkaoui (Morocco)<br>Mr. Hugo V. Palma (Peru) | Mr. Miodrag Mihajlovic (Yugoslavia) |
| Thirty-fourth | Mr. Davidson L. Hepburn (Bahamas) | Mr. Awad S. Burwin (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)<br>Mr. Yuri N. Kuchubey (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) | Mr. Ernst Sucharipa (Austria) |
| Thirty-fifth | Mr. Niaz A. Naik (Pakistan) | Mr. Aidan Mulloy (Ireland)<br>Mr. Ferdinand Léopold Oyono (Cameroon) | Mr. Ronald L. Kensmil (Suriname) |

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### A. First Committee (continued)

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-sixth | Mr. Ignac Golob<br>(Yugoslavia) | Mr. Mario Carías<br>(Honduras)<br>Mr. Alejandro D. Yango<br>(Philippines) | Mr. Alemayehu Makonnen<br>(Ethiopia) |
| Thirty-seventh | Mr. James Victor Gbeho<br>(Ghana) | Mr. J. C. Carasales<br>(Argentina)<br>Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen<br>(Norway) | Mr. Luvsangiin Erdenechuluun<br>(Mongolia) |
| Thirty-eighth | Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen<br>(Norway) | Mr. Elfaki Abdalla Elfaki<br>(Sudan)<br>Mr. Gheorghe Tinca<br>(Romania) | Mr. Humberto Y. Goyén Alvez<br>(Uruguay) |
| Thirty-ninth | Mr. Celso A. de Souza e Silva<br>(Brazil) | Mr. Milous Vejvoda<br>(Czechoslovakia)<br>Mr. Henning Wegener<br>(Federal Republic of Germany) | Mr. Ngaré Kessely<br>(Chad) |
| Fortieth | Mr. Ali Alatas<br>(Indonesia) | Mr. Carlos Lechuga Hevia<br>(Cuba)<br>Mr. Bagbeni Adeida Nzengeya<br>(Zaire) | Mr. Yannis Souliotis<br>(Greece) |
| Forty-first | Mr. Siegfried Zachmann<br>(German Democratic Republic) | Mr. Morihisa Aoki<br>(Japan)<br>Mr. Douglas James Roche<br>(Canada) | Mr. Doulaye Corentin Ki<br>(Burkina Faso) |
| Forty-second | Mr. Bagbeni Adeito Nzengeya<br>(Zaire) | Mr. Carlos José Gutierrez<br>(Costa Rica)<br>Mr. Ali Maher Nashashibi<br>(Jordan) | Mr. Kasimierz Tomaszweski<br>(Poland) |

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## A. First Committee (continued)

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forty-third | Mr. Douglas Roche (Canada) | Mr. Luvsandorjiin Bayart (Mongolia)<br>Mr. Victor G. Batiouk (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) | Mr. Virgilio A. Reyes (Philippines) |
| Forty-fourth | Mr. Adolfo R. Taylhardat (Venezuela) | Mr. Mohamed Nabil Fahmy (Egypt)<br>Mr. Hassan Mashhadi Ghahvechi (Islamic Republic of Iran) | Mr. Dimitrios Platis (Greece) |

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## B. Special Political Committee

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Twentieth | Mr. Carlet R. Auguste (Haiti) | Mr. José D. Inglés (Philippines) | Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark) |
| Twenty-first | Mr. Max Jakobson (Finland) | Mr. Privado G. Jimenez (Philippines) | Mr. Carlos A. Goñi Demarchi (Argentina) |
| Twenty-second | Mr. Humberto López Villamil (Honduras) | Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark) | Mr. Abdullah Kamil (Indonesia) |
| Twenty-third | Mr. Abdulrahim Abby Farah (Somalia) | Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan) | Mr. Hermod Lannung (Denmark) |
| Twenty-fourth | Mr. Eugeniusz Kulaga (Poland) | Mr. Alessandro Farace (Italy) | Mr. Lamech E. Akong'o (Uganda) |
| Twenty-fifth | Mr. Abdul Samad Ghaus (Afghanistan) | Mr. Luis Hierro Gambardella (Uruguay) | Mr. Mohamed Mahjoubi (Morocco) |
| Twenty-sixth | Mr. Cornelius C. Cremin (Ireland) | Mr. V. S. Smirnov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) | Mr. Parviz Mohajer (Islamic Republic of Iran) |
| Twenty-seventh | Mr. Hady Touré (Guinea) | Mr. Julio César Carasales (Argentina) | Mr. Omer Ersan Akbel (Turkey) |
| | | Mr. Wissam Zahawie (Iraq) | |
| Twenty-eighth | Mr. Károly Szarka (Hungary) | Mr. K. B. Singh (Nepal) | Mr. Massimo Castaldo (Italy) |
| | | Mr. Ladislaw Smíd (Czechoslovakia) | |
| Twenty-ninth | Mr. Per Lind (Sweden) | Mr. Gueorgui Ghelev (Bulgaria) | Mr. Hassan Abduldjalil (Indonesia) |
| | | Mr. José Luis Martínez (Venezuela) | |

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## B. Special Political Committee (continued)

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirtieth | Mr. Roberto Martínez Ordóñez (Honduras) | Mr. Abdirizak Haji Hussein (Somalia)<br>Mr. Erik Tellmann (Norway) | Mr. Guenter Mauersberger (German Democratic Republic) |
| Thirty-first | Mr. Mooki V. Molapo (Lesotho) | Mr. John Gregoriades (Greece)<br>Mr. Zakaria Sibahi (Syrian Arab Republic) | Mr. Percy Haynes (Guyana) |
| Thirty-second | Mr. Bernhard Neugebauer (German Democratic Republic) | Mr. Donald G. Blackman (Barbados)<br>Mr. K. B. Shahi (Nepal) | Miss Ruth L. Dobson (Australia) |
| Thirty-third | Mr. Rodolfo E. Piza Escalante (Costa Rica) | Mr. Abdel-Magied A. Hassan (Sudan)<br>Mr. Gustav Ortner (Austria) | Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen) a/ |
| Thirty-fourth | Mr. Hammoud El-Choufi (Syrian Arab Republic) | Mr. Gustavo E. Figueroa (Argentina)<br>Mr. Winston A. Tubman (Liberia) | Mr. Paul Cotton (New Zealand) |
| Thirty-fifth | Mr. Leonardo Mathias (Portugal) | Mrs. Biyemi Kekeh (Togo)<br>Mr. Abduldayem M. Mubarez (Yemen) a/ | Mr. Helí Peláez (Peru) |
| Thirty-sixth | Mr. Nathan Irumba (Uganda) | Mrs. Eva Nowotny (Austria)<br>Mr. Michael E. Sherifis (Cyprus) | Mr. Zahary Radoukov (Bulgaria) |

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a/ See footnote 19.

### B. Special Political Committee (continued)

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-seventh | Mr. Abduldayem Mubarez (Yemen) a/ | Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania)<br>Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia) | Mr. Faruk Logoglu (Turkey) |
| Thirty-eighth | Mr. Ernesto Rodríguez Medina (Colombia) | Mr. Feodor Starcevic (Yugoslavia) | Mr. Edouard Lingani (Burkina Faso) |
| Thirty-ninth | Mr. Alpha I. Diallo (Guinea) | Mr. Hussain Bin Ali Bin Abdullatif (Oman)<br>Mr. Giovanni Jannuzzi (Italy) | Mr. Jorge E. Chen Carpenter (Mexico) |
| Fortieth | Mr. Keijo Korhonen (Finland) | Mr. Jaroslav César (Czechoslovakia)<br>Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo) | Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) |
| Forty-first | Mr. Kwam Kouassi (Togo) | Mr. Raimundo González (Chile)<br>Mr. Mehmet Ali Irtemçelik (Turkey) | Mr. Rafiq Ahmed Khan (Bangladesh) |
| Forty-second | Mr. Hamad Abdelaziz Al-Kawari (Qatar) | Mr. Helmut Freudenschuss (Austria)<br>Mr. Raimundo González (Chile) | Mr. Mpumelelo J. Hlophe (Swaziland) |
| Forty-third | Mr. Eugeniusz Noworyta (Poland) | Mr. Orobola Fasehun (Nigeria)<br>Mr. Horacio Nogués Zubizarreta (Paraguay) | Mr. Jean Michel Veranneman de Watervliet (Belgium) |
| Forty-fourth | Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) | Mr. Choo Siew Kioh (Malaysia)<br>Mr. Charles S. Flemming (Saint Lucia) | Miss Nonet M. Dapul (Philippines) |

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## C. Second Committee

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Twentieth | Mr. P. A. Forthomme (Belgium) | Mr. Patricio Silva (Chile) | Mr. M. A. Ramaholimihaso (Madagascar) |
| Twenty-first | Mr. Moraiwid M. Tell (Jordan) | Mr. A. A. Boiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) | Mr. Georg Reisch (Austria) |
| Twenty-second | Mr. Jorge P. Fernandini (Peru) | Mr. Ali Attiga (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) | Mr. I. S. Chadha (India) |
| Twenty-third | Mr. Richard M. Akwei (Ghana) | Mr. Jan Muzík (Czechoslovakia) | Mr. Kjell K. Christiansen (Norway) |
| Twenty-fourth | Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece) | Mr. Hooshang Amirmokri (Islamic Republic of Iran) | Mr. Mohamed Warsama (Somalia) |
| Twenty-fifth | Mr. Walter Guevara Arze (Bolivia) | Mr. S. Edward Peal (Liberia) | Mr. Leandro Verceles (Philippines) |
| Twenty-sixth | Mr. Narciso G. Reyes (Philippines) | Mr. Bernardo de Azevedo Brito (Brazil) | Mr. Salih Mohamed Osman (Sudan) |
| Twenty-seventh | Mr. Bruce Rankin (Canada) | Mr. Mokhless M. Gobba (Egypt)<br>Mr. János Pataki (Hungary) | Mr. Farouk Farhang (Afghanistan) |
| Twenty-eighth | Mr. Zewde Gabre-Sellassie (Ethiopia) | Mr. Jan Arvesen (Norway)<br>Mr. Luis González Arias (Paraguay) | Mr. Chusei Yamada (Japan) |
| Twenty-ninth | Mr. Jihad Karam (Iraq) | Mr. Izzeldin Hamid (Sudan)<br>Mr. Daniel Massonet (Belgium) | Mr. Luis Lascarro (Colombia) |

C. Second Committee (continued)

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirtieth | Mr. Olof Rydbeck<br>(Sweden) | Mr. Mohamed Wafik Hosny<br>(Egypt) | Mr. Fazlul Karim<br>(Bangladesh) |
| | | Mr. Jaime Valdés<br>(Bolivia) | |
| Thirty-first | Mr. Jaime Valdés<br>(Bolivia) | Mr. Ion Goritza<br>(Romania) | Mr. Gerhard Pfanzelter<br>(Austria) |
| | | Mr. Mohan Prased Lohani<br>(Nepal) | |
| Thirty-second | Mr. Peter Jankowitsch<br>(Austria) | Mr. Angel María Oliveri López<br>(Argentina) | Mr. Ibrahim Suleiman Dharat<br>(Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) |
| | | Mr. Umayya Salah Tukan<br>(Jordan) | |
| Thirty-third | Mr. Louis Kayanda Mwangaguhunga<br>(Uganda) | Mr. Jeremy K. B. Kinsman<br>(Canada) | Mr. Theophilos Theophilou<br>(Cyprus) |
| | | Mr. Siegfried Zachmann<br>(German Democratic Republic) | Mr. Euripides Evriviades<br>(Cyprus) |
| Thirty-fourth | Mr. Costiu Murgescu<br>(Romania) | Mr. Abul Ahsan<br>(Bangladesh) | Miss Paulina García Donoso<br>(Ecuador) |
| | | Mr. José Luis Xifra<br>(Spain) | |
| Thirty-fifth | Mr. Abdelhadi Sbihi<br>(Morocco) | Mr. Jukka Valtasaari<br>(Finland) | Mrs. Maureen Stephenson-Vernon<br>(Jamaica) |
| | | Mr. Josue L. Villa<br>(Philippines) | |
| Thirty-sixth | Mr. Leandro I. Verceles<br>(Philippines) | Mr. Gerben Ringnalda<br>(Netherlands) | Mr. Ahmed Ould Sid'Ahmed<br>(Mauritania) |
| | | Mr. Enrique G. ter Horst<br>(Venezuela) | |

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### C. Second Committee (continued)

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-seventh | Mr. O. O. Fafowora (Nigeria) | Mr. Qazi Shaukat Fareed (Pakistan)<br>Mr. George Papadatos (Greece) | Mr. Stoyan Bakalov (Bulgaria) |
| Thirty-eighth | Mr. Peter Dietze (German Democratic Republic) | Mr. Phillip H. Gibson (New Zealand)<br>Mr. Fariq S. Ziada (Iraq) | Mr. Policarpo Arce-Rojas (Colombia) |
| Thirty-ninth | Mr. Bryce Harland (New Zealand) | Mr. Enrique de la Torre (Argentina)<br>Mr. Habib Kaabachi (Tunisia) | Mr. Ahmed Alawi Al-Haddad (Yemen) a/ |
| Fortieth | Mr. Omer Y. Birido (Sudan) | Mr. Soemadi D. M. Brotodiningrat (Indonesia)<br>Ms. Inga Eriksson (Sweden) | Mr. Jorge Lago Silva (Cuba) |
| Forty-first | Mr. Abdalla Saleh Al-Ashtal (Yemen) a/ | Mr. Finn Jønck (Denmark)<br>Mr. Oscar R. de Rojas (Venezuela) | Mr. Boris Goudima (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) |
| Forty-second | Mr. Guennadi I. Oudovenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) | Mr. Henricus Gajentaan (Netherlands)<br>Mr. S. Mohamed Shabaan (Egypt) | Mr. Seyed M. Arastoo (Islamic Republic of Iran) |
| Forty-third | Mr. Hugo Navajas-Mogro (Bolivia) | Mr. Jose Fernandez (Philippines)<br>Mr. Eloho E. Otobo (Nigeria) | Mr. Martin Walter (Czechoslovakia) |

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## C. Second Committee (continued)

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forty-fourth | Mr. Ahmed Ghezal (Tunisia) | Mr. Badam-Ochiryn Doljintseren (Mongolia)<br>Mr. David Payton (New Zealand) | Mrs. Martha Dueñas de Whist (Ecuador) |

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## D. Third Committee

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Twentieth | Mr. Francisco Cuevas Cancino (Mexico) | Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco) | Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada) |
| Twenty-first | Mrs. Halima Embarek Warzazi (Morocco) | Mr. R. St. John MacDonald (Canada) | Mrs. Clara Ponce de Léon (Colombia) |
| Twenty-second | Mrs. Mara Radic (Yugoslavia) | Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria) | Mr. A. A. Mohammed (Nigeria) |
| Twenty-third | Mr. Erik Nettel (Austria) | Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania) | Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon) |
| Twenty-fourth | Mrs. Turkia Ould Daddah (Mauritania) | Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland) | Mr. Ludek Handl (Czechoslovakia) |
| Twenty-fifth | Miss Maria Groza (Romania) | Mrs. Emilia C. de Barish (Costa Rica) | Mrs. Eva Gunawardana (Belgium) |
| Twenty-sixth | Mrs. Helvi Sipilä (Finland) | Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon) | Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt) |
| Twenty-seventh | Mr. Carlos Giambruno (Uruguay) | Mrs. Erica Daes (Greece)<br>Mr. Kofi Sekyiama (Ghana) | Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia) |
| Twenty-eighth | Mr. Yahya Mahmassani (Lebanon) | Mrs. Luz Bertrand de Bromley (Honduras)<br>Mr. Amre Moussa (Egypt) | Mr. Aykut Berk (Turkey) |
| Twenty-ninth | Mrs. Aminata Marico (Mali) | Miss Graziella Dubra (Uruguay)<br>Mr. Gholam Ali Sayar (Islamic Republic of Iran) | Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany) |
| Thirtieth | Mr. Ladislav Smíd (Czechoslovakia) | Mrs. Gwen Etondé Burnley (Cameroon)<br>Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines) | Mrs. Sekela Kaninda (Zaire) |

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D. Third Committee (continued)

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-first | Mr. Dietrich von Kyaw (Federal Republic of Germany) | Miss Faika Farouk (Tunisia) | Mr. Ibrahim Badawi (Egypt) |
| | | Mr. Miguel Alfonso Martínez (Cuba) | |
| Thirty-second | Mrs. Lucille Mair (Jamaica) | Mrs. Luvsandanzangiin Ider (Mongolia) | Mr. Fuad Mubarak Ali Al-Hinai (Oman) |
| | | Mr. Eigil Pedersen (Denmark) | |
| Thirty-third | Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani (Philippines) | Mr. Chérif Bachir Djigo (Senegal) | Miss Ana del Carmen Richter (Argentina) |
| | | Mr. Anestis Papastefanou (Greece) | |
| Thirty-fourth | Mr. Samir I. Sobhy (Egypt) | Mr. Jainendra Kumar Jain (India) | Mr. Nikolai N. Komissarov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) |
| | | Mrs. Claudia Restrepo de Reyes (Colombia) | |
| Thirty-fifth | Mr. Ivan Garvalov (Bulgaria) | Mrs. Carmen Silva de Arana (Peru) | Miss Olajumoke Oladayo Obafemi (Nigeria) |
| | | Mr. Johan Nordenfelt (Sweden) | |
| Thirty-sixth | Mr. Declan O'Donovan (Ireland) | Mr. Mario A. Esquivel Tobar (Costa Rica) | Mr. Naoharu Fuji (Japan) |
| | | Mrs. Dordana Masmoudi (Tunisia) | |
| Thirty-seventh | Mr. Carlos Calero Rodrigues (Brazil) | Mr. Dharar Abdul Razzak Razzooqi (Kuwait) | Mr. Karl Borchard (Federal Republic of Germany) |
| | | Mr. Willi Schlegel (German Democratic Republic) | |

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## D. Third Committee (continued)

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-eighth | Mr. Saroj Chavanaviraj (Thailand) | Mr. Roderick L. Bell (Canada)<br>Mrs. María A. Flórez (Cuba) | Mrs. Moussokoro Sangaré Kaba (Guinea) |
| Thirty-ninth | Mr. Ali Abdi Madar (Somalia) | Mrs. Elsa Boccheciampe de Crovati (Venezuela)<br>Mrs. Rosalinda V. Tirona (Philippines) | Mr. Grzegorz Polowczyk (Poland) |
| Fortieth | Mr. Endre Zador (Hungary) | Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands)<br>Mr. Abdullah Zawawi Mohamed (Malaysia) | Mr. Paul Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso) |
| Forty-first | Mr. Alphons C. M. Hamer (Netherlands) | Miss Tatiana Bronsnakova (Czechoslovakia)<br>Mr. James Mugume (Uganda) | Mr. Francis Eric Aguilar-Hecht (Guatemala) |
| Forty-second | Mr. Jorge E. Ritter (Panama) | Mr. Osman M. O. Dirar (Sudan)<br>Mr. Paul E. Laberge (Canada) | Mrs. Ani Santoso (Indonesia) |
| Forty-third | Mr. Mohammad A. Abulhasan (Kuwait) | Mr. Carlos Jativa (Ecuador)<br>Mr. Mohamed Noman Galal (Egypt) | Mr. Carles Casajuana (Spain) |
| Forty-fourth | Mr. Paul-Désiré Kaboré (Burkina Faso) | Ms. A. Missouri Sherman-Peter (Bahamas)<br>Mr. Stanislav Ogurtsov (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) | Mr. Wilfried Grolig (Federal Republic of Germany) |

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## E. Fourth Committee

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Twentieth | Mr. Majib Rahnema<br>(Islamic Republic of Iran) | Mr. Emmanual Bruce<br>(Togo) | Mr. K. Natwar Singh<br>(India) |
| Twenty-first | Mr. Fakhreddine Mohamed<br>(Sudan) | Mr. N. T. D. Kanakaratne<br>(Sri Lanka) | Mr. Mohsen S. Esfandiary<br>(Islamic Republic of Iran) |
| Twenty-second | Mr. George J. Tomeh<br>(Syrian Arab Republic) | Mr. E. A. Braithwaite<br>(Guyana) | Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren<br>(Mongolia) |
| Twenty-third | Mr. P. V. J. Solomon<br>(Trinidad and Tobago) | Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren<br>(Mongolia) | Mr. James E. K. Aggrey-Orleans<br>(Ghana) |
| Twenty-fourth | Mr. Théodore Idzumbuir<br>(Zaire) | Mr. Luben Pentchev<br>(Bulgaria) | Mr. Mohamed Ali Abdullah<br>(Yemen) a/ |
| Twenty-fifth | Mr. Vernon Johnson Mwaanga<br>(Zambia) | Mr. Assad K. Sadry<br>(Islamic Republic of Iran) | Mr. Horacio Sevilla Borja<br>(Ecuador) |
| Twenty-sixth | Mr. Keith Johnson<br>(Jamaica) | Mrs. Brita Skottsberg Ahman<br>(Sweden) | Mr. Yilma Tadesse<br>(Ethiopia) |
| Twenty-seventh | Mr. Zdenek Cerník<br>(Czechoslovakia) | Mr. Salah Ahmed Mohamed Ibrahim<br>(Sudan) | Mrs. Edda Weiss<br>(Austria) |
|  |  | Mr. Lionel Samuels<br>(Guyana) |  |
| Twenty-eighth | Mr. Leonardo Díaz González<br>(Venezuela) | Mr. Henricus A. F. Heidweiller<br>(Netherlands) | Mr. Ivan G. Garvalov<br>(Bulgaria) |
|  |  | Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura<br>(Sierra Leone) |  |
| Twenty-ninth | Mr. Buyantyn Dashtseren<br>(Mongolia) | Mr. Mohamad Sidik<br>(Indonesia) | Mr. Arnaldo H. S. Araújo<br>(Guinea-Bissau) |
|  |  | Mr. Stanislav Suja<br>(Czechoslovakia) |  |
| Thirtieth | Mrs. Famah Joka-Bangura<br>(Sierra Leone) | Mr. Amer Salih Araim<br>(Iraq) | Mr. Rui Quartin Santos<br>(Portugal) |
|  |  | Mr. Bernal Vargas Saborío<br>(Costa Rica) |  |

E. Fourth Committee (continued)

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-first | Mr. Tom Eric Vraalsen (Norway) | Mr. Ede Gazdik (Hungary)<br>Mr. Raymond Tchicaya (Gabon) | Mr. Abdul Majid Mangal (Afghanistan) |
| Thirty-second | Mr. Mowaffak Allaf (Syrian Arab Republic) | Mr. Khaled Q. Al-Said (Oman)<br>Mr. Mampuya-Musungayi Nkuembe (Zaire) | Mr. Gürsel Demirok (Turkey) |
| Thirty-third | Mr. Leonid A. Dolguchits (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) | Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin)<br>Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab Siddiq (Afghanistan) | Mr. Daniel de la Pedraja (Mexico) |
| Thirty-fourth | Mr. Thomas S. Boya (Benin) | Mr. Wisber Loeis (Indonesia)<br>Mr. Luis Alberto Varela Quiros (Costa Rica) | Mr. Ron S. Morris (Australia) |
| Thirty-fifth | Mr. Noel G. Sinclair (Guyana) | Mr. Makhaola Nkau Lerotholi (Lesotho)<br>Mr. Frantisek Penazka (Czechoslovakia) | Mr. Aryoday Lal (Fiji) |
| Thirty-sixth | Mr. Jasim Yousif Jamal (Qatar) | Mr. Isselmou Ould Sidi Ahmed Vall (Mauritania)<br>Mr. Gerhard Schröter (German Democratic Republic) | Mr. Ibrahim O. Addabashi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) |
| Thirty-seventh | Mr. Raúl Roa Kouri (Cuba) | Mr. Essam Sadek Ramadan (Egypt)<br>Mr. Jukka Valtasaari (Finland) | Mr. Victor G. Garcia (Philippines) |

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### E. Fourth Committee (continued)

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-eighth | Mr. Ali Treiki (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) | Mr. Jaime Hermida Castillo (Nicaragua)<br>Mr. Ralph Karepa (Papua New Guinea) | Mr. Rudolph Yossiphov (Bulgaria) |
| Thirty-ninth | Mr. Renagi Renagi Lohia (Papua New Guinea) | Mr. Mohamed Kamel Amr (Egypt)<br>Mr. Jirí Pulz (Czechoslovakia) | Mr. Demetrio Infante (Chile) |
| Fortieth | Mr. Javier Chamorro Mora (Nicaragua) | Mr. Bouba Diallo (Mali)<br>Mr. Vladimir F. Skofenko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) | Mr. Stefano Stefanini (Italy) |
| Forty-first | Mr. James Victor Gbeho (Ghana) | Mr. Ahmad Farouk Arnouss (Syrian Arab Republic)<br>Mrs. Margaret A. King-Rousseau (Trinidad and Tobago) | Mr. Nihat Akyol (Turkey) |
| Forty-second | Mr. Constantine Moushoutas (Cyprus) | Mr. Joachim Rafael Branco (Sao Tome and Principe)<br>Mr. Alexander Vasilyev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) | Mr. Alvaro Carnevali-Villegas (Venezuela) |
| Forty-third | Mr. Jonathan C. Peters (Saint Vincent and the Grenadines) | Mr. Sverre J. Bergh Johansen (Norway)<br>M. Denis Dangue Rewaka (Gabon) | Mr. Emmanuel Douma (Congo) |
| Forty-fourth | Mr. Robert F. Van Lierop (Vanuatu) | Mr. A. M. Antony Cave (Barbados)<br>Mr. Gordon H. Bristol (Nigeria) | Mr. Mohammad Saeed Al-Kindi (United Arab Emirates) |

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## F. Fifth Committee

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Twentieth | Mr. Nejib Bouziri (Tunisia) | Mr. Pedro Olarte (Colombia) | Mr. Vladimir Prusa (Czechoslovakia) |
| Twenty-first | Mr. Vahap Asiroglu (Turkey) | Mr. Bogomil Todorov (Bulgaria) | Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil) |
| Twenty-second | Mr. Harry Morris (Liberia) | Mr. Moshen S. Esfandiary (Islamic Republic of Iran) | Mr. B. J. Lynch (New Zealand) |
| Twenty-third | Mr. G. G. Tchernouchtchenko (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) | Mr. W. G. M. Olivier (Canada) | Mr. Santiago Meyer Picón (Mexico)<br>Mr. Paul André Beaulieu (Canada) |
| Twenty-fourth | Mr. David Silveira da Mota (Brazil) | Mr. Gindeel I. Gindeel (Sudan) | Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria) |
| Twenty-fifth | Mr. Max Wershof (Canada) | Mr. Jozsef Tardos (Hungary) | Mr. Mohamed M. El Baradei (Egypt) |
| Twenty-sixth | Mr. Olu Sanu (Nigeria) | Mr. Gregor Woschnagg (Austria) | Mr. Babooram Rambissoon (Trinidad and Tobago) |
| Twenty-seventh | Mr. Motoo Ogiso (Japan) | Mr. Joseph Q. Cleland (Ghana)<br>Miss Fernanda Forcignano (Italy) | Mr. Oleg N. Pashkevich (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) |
| Twenty-eighth | Mr. C. S. M. Mselle (United Republic of Tanzania) | Mr. Simón Arboleda (Colombia)<br>Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran) | Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines) |
| Twenty-ninth | Mr. Costa P. Caranicas (Greece) | Mr. Kemel Dipp Gómez (Dominican Republic)<br>Mr. Ernesto C. Garrido (Philippines) | Mr. Mahmoud M. Osman (Egypt) |

## F. Fifth Committee (continued)

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirtieth | Mr. Christopher R. Thomas (Trinidad and Tobago) | Mr. Yasushi Akashi (Japan) | Mr. Ahmed Aboul Gheit (Egypt) |
| | | Mr. Youri M. Matseiko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) | |
| Thirty-first | Mr. Ali Sunni Muntasser (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) | Mr. Anwar Kemal (Pakistan) | Mr. Brian Nason (Ireland) |
| | | Mr. Atilio Norberto Molteni (Argentina) | |
| Thirty-second | Mr. Morteza Talieh (Islamic Republic of Iran) | Mr. Oswaldo Gamboa (Venezuela) | Mr. Pyotr Grigoryevich Belyaev (Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic) |
| | | Mr. Rudolf Schmidt (Federal Republic of Germany) | |
| Thirty-third | Mr. Clarus Kobina Sekyi (Ghana) | Mr. Orlando Marville (Barbados) | Mr. Hamzah M. Hamzah (Syrian Arab Republic) |
| | | Miss Doris Muck (Austria) | |
| Thirty-fourth | Mr. André Xavier Pirson (Belgium) | Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski (Poland) | Mr. Ali Ben-Said Khamis (Algeria) |
| | | Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico) | |
| Thirty-fifth | Mr. Enrique Buj Flores (Mexico) | Mr. Hamed A. El-Houderi (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) | Mr. Carl C. Pedersen (Canada) |
| | | Mr. Anatoly Golovko (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) | |
| Thirty-sixth | Mr. Abdel-Rahman Abdalla (Sudan) | Mr. Soemadi Brotodiningrat (Indonesia) | Mr. Mario Martorell (Peru) |
| | | Mr. Michael Godfrey (New Zealand) | |

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## F. Fifth Committee (continued)

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-seventh | Mr. Andrzej Abraszewski<br>(Poland) | Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama<br>(Japan)<br>Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock<br>(Barbados) | Mr. Mohamed El Safty<br>(Egypt) |
| Thirty-eighth | Mr. Sumihiro Kuyama<br>(Japan) | Mr. Henrik Amnéus<br>(Sweden)<br>Mr. Tommo Monthe<br>(Cameroon) | Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz<br>(Cuba) |
| Thirty-ninth | Mr. Ernest Besley Maycock<br>(Barbados) | Mr. Mihail Bushev<br>(Bulgaria)<br>Mr. Otto Ditz<br>(Austria) | Mr. Ali Achraf Mojtahed<br>(Islamic Republic of Iran) |
| Fortieth | Mr. Tommo Monthe<br>(Cameroon) | Mr. Hans Erik Kastoft<br>(Denmark)<br>Mr. Adnan A. Yonis<br>(Iraq) | Mr. Falk Meltke<br>(German Democratic Republic) |
| Forty-first | Mr. Even Fontaine Ortiz<br>(Cuba) | Mr. John Hadwen<br>(Canada)<br>Mr. Tharcisse Ntakibirora<br>(Burundi) | Mr. Soeprapto Herijanto<br>(Indonesia) |
| Forty-second | Mr. Henrik Amneus<br>(Sweden) | Mr. Deryck Murray<br>(Trinidad and Tobago)<br>Mr. Raj Singh<br>(Fiji) | Mr. Félix Aboly-Bi-Kouassi<br>(Côte d'Ivoire) |
| Forty-third | Mr. Michael George Okeyo<br>(Kenya) | Mr. Seyed Mojtaba Arastou<br>(Islamic Republic of Iran)<br>Mr. Tjaco T. van den Hout<br>(Netherlands) | Mrs. Flor de Rodriguez<br>(Venezuela) |

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## F. Fifth Committee (continued)

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Forty-fourth | Mr. Ahmad Fathi Al-Masri<br>(Syrian Arab Republic) | Mr. Ado Vaher<br>(Canada)<br>Mr. Kwaku Duah Dankwa<br>(Ghana) | Mr. Etien Ninov<br>(Bulgaria) |

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## G. Sixth Committee

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Twentieth | Mr. Abdullah El-Erian<br>(Egypt) | Mr. Constantin Flitan<br>(Romania) | Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar<br>(Ecuador) |
| Twenty-first | Mr. Vratislav Pechota<br>(Czechoslovakia) | Mr. Armando Molina<br>(Venezuela) | Mr. Gaetano Arangio Ruiz<br>(Italy) |
| Twenty-second | Mr. Edvard Hambro<br>(Norway) | Mr. Maluki Mwendwa<br>(Kenya) | Mr. Sergio González Gálvez<br>(Mexico) |
| Twenty-third | Mr. K. Krishna Rao<br>(India) | Mr. Hugo Juan Gobbi<br>(Argentina) | Mr. Gheorghe Secarin<br>(Romania) |
| Twenty-fourth | Mr. Gonzalo Alcívar<br>(Ecuador) | Mr. Paul B. Engo<br>(Cameroon) | Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben<br>(Netherlands) |
| Twenty-fifth | Mr. Paul B. Engo<br>(Cameroon) | Mr. Piet-Hein J. M. Houben<br>(Netherlands) | Mr. Hisashi Owada<br>(Japan) |
| Twenty-sixth | Mr. Zenon Rossides<br>(Cyprus) | Mr. Duke Esmond Pollard<br>(Guyana) | Mr. Alfons Klafkowski<br>(Poland) |
| Twenty-seventh | Mr. Eric Suy<br>(Belgium) | Mr. Andreas J. Jacovides<br>(Cyprus) | Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey<br>(Nigeria) |
| | | Mr. Rodrigo Velasco Arboleda<br>(Colombia) | |
| Twenty-eighth | Mr. Sergio González Gálvez<br>(Mexico) | Mr. Milan Sahovic<br>(Yugoslavia) | Mr. Joseph Mande-Ndjapou<br>(Central African Republic) |
| | | Mr. B. A. Shitta-Bey<br>(Nigeria) | Mr. Simon N. Bozanga<br>(Central African Republic) |
| Twenty-ninth | Mr. Milan Sahovic<br>(Yugoslavia) | Mr. Bengt Broms<br>(Finland) | Mr. Joseph A. Sanders<br>(Guyana) |
| | | Mr. Abdelkrim Gana<br>(Tunisia) | |
| Thirtieth | Mr. Frank Xavier Njenga<br>(Kenya) | Mr. Víctor Manuel Godoy Figueredo<br>(Paraguay) | Mr. Eike Bracklo<br>(Federal Republic of Germany) |
| | | Mr. Alfons Klafkowski<br>(Poland) | |

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G. Sixth Committee (continued)

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-first | Mr. Estelito P. Mendoza (Philippines) | Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia)<br>Mr. Zenon Rossides (Cyprus) | Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria) |
| Thirty-second | Mr. Enrique Gaviria (Colombia) | Mr. Valentin V. Bojilov (Bulgaria)<br>Mr. Thabo Makeka (Lesotho) | Mr. Awn S. Al-Khasawneh (Jordan) |
| Thirty-third | Mr. Luigi Ferrari-Bravo (Italy) | Mr. Davoud Bavand (Islamic Republic of Iran)<br>Mr. Alexandru Bolintineanu (Romania) | Mr. Ibrahim Abdul-Aziz Omar (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) |
| Thirty-fourth | Mr. Pracha Guna-Kasem (Thailand) | Mr. Emmanuel T. Esquea Guerrero (Dominican Republic)<br>Mr. Klaus E. D. A. Zehentner (Federal Republic of Germany) | Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia) |
| Thirty-fifth | Mr. Abdul G. Koroma (Sierra Leone) | Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada)<br>Miss Martha Oliveros (Argentina) | Mr. Wolfgang Hampe (German Democratic Republic) |
| Thirty-sixth | Mr. Juan José Calle y Calle (Peru) | Mr. M. El-Banhawy (Egypt)<br>Mr. Jargalsaikhany Enkhasaikhan (Mongolia) | Mr. Antonio Viñal (Spain) |
| Thirty-seventh | Mr. Philippe Kirsch (Canada) | Mr. Ion Diaconu (Romania)<br>Mr. Peter D. Maynard (Bahamas) | Miss Salwa Gabriel Berberi (Sudan) |
| Thirty-eighth | Mr. Eliès Gastli (Tunisia) | Mr. Eladio Knipping Victoria (Dominican Republic) | Mr. Soud Mohamad Zedan (Saudi Arabia) |

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## G. Sixth Committee (continued)

| Session | Chairman | Vice-Chairman | Rapporteur |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thirty-ninth | Mr. Gunter Görner (German Democratic Republic) | Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)<br>Mr. Moritaka Hayashi (Japan) | Mr. Mehmet Güney (Turkey) |
| Fortieth | Mr. Riyadh Al-Qaysi (Iraq) | Mr. Roberto Herrera Cáceres (Honduras)<br>Mr. Bernd Mützelburg (Federal Republic of Germany) | Mr. Molefi Pholo (Lesotho) |
| Forty-first | Mr. Laurel B. Francis (Jamaica) | Mr. José Luis Jesus (Cape Verde)<br>Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania) | Mr. José María Castroviejo (Spain) |
| Forty-second | Mr. Rajab A. Azzarouk (Libyan Arab Jamahiriya) | Mr. Vaclav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia)<br>Mr. Klaus E. Scharioth (Federal Republic of Germany) | Mr. Kenneth McKenzie (Trinidad and Tobago) |
| Forty-third | Mr. Achol Deng (Sudan) | Mr. Hameed Mohamed Ali (Yemen) a/<br>Mr. Ioan Voicu (Romania) | Mr. Carlos Velasco Mendiola (Peru) |
| Forty-fourth | Mr. Helmut Türk (Austria) | Mr. Ernesto Martínez-Gondra (Argentina)<br>Mr. Václav Mikulka (Czechoslovakia) | Mr. Guillaume Pambou-Tchivounda (Gabon) |

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## ANNEX III

## Vice-Presidents of the General Assembly

(The permanent members of the Security Council have been omitted from the table)

| Member States | Sessions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19* | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 |
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x |
| Australia | | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | |
| Bahamas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | |
| Bahrain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | x | | | | x | |
| Bangladesh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | |
| Barbados | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | |
| Belgium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | |
| Benin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | |
| Bhutan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | x | | | | | x |
| Botswana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | x | | |
| Brazil | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | x | | | | |
| Burundi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | |
| Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | x | | | |
| Cameroon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | |
| Canada | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | |
| Central African Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | | |
| Chile | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoros | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | |
| Congo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | x |
| Costa Rica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | x |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | |
| Cuba | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | x | | | x | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | x | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | | x | | x | | x | x | | x | x | x | | x | |
| Czechoslovakia | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | |
| Djibouti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | x | | | |
| Ecuador | | | | | | | | | x | | | | x | | | | | | | | | x | | | x | | | | | | | x | | | x | | | | | | | | x | |
| Egypt | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| El Salvador | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | x | |
| Ethiopia | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | |
| Gabon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | |
| Gambia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x |
| German Democratic Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

## ANNEX III (continued)

| Member States | Sessions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19* | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 |
| Ghana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | |
| Greece | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | |
| Guatemala | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | x | | | | | |
| Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | |
| Guyana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | x | | | | | | |
| Haiti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | x | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | |
| Honduras | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hungary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | |
| Iceland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | |
| India | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | x | | | | | | | | |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x |
| Iraq | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x |
| Israel | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | |
| Jamaica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | |
| Japan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jordan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | x | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | |
| Kenya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | x | | | | |
| Kuwait | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | x |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | x | | | | | | x | | | | |
| Liberia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | x | | | | x | | x | |
| Luxembourg | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x |
| Madagascar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | |
| Malaysia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | x | | | |
| Mali | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | x | |
| Mauritania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico | | x | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | |
| Mongolia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | x | | |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | x | | | | | x |
| Mozambique | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | |
| Myanmar | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nepal | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | x | | | x | | | | x | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | x | |
| Netherlands | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | x | | |
| New Zealand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nicaragua | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | x | | x | | | | | | x | | | | | x | | |
| Niger | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norway | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x |
| Oman | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | x | | | | | | x | | | |

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

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ANNEX III (continued)

| Member States | Sessions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| |1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9|10|11|12|13|14|15|16|17|18|19*|20|21|22|23|24|25|26|27|28|29|30|31|32|33|34|35|36|37|38|39|40|41|42|43|44|
| Pakistan | | | |x| | | | | | | | |x| |x| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| |x| |x| |x| | | | |
| Panama | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | |x| | |x| |x| | | | | | | | |
| Papua New Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| |x| | | | | | | |x|
| Paraguay | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | |x| | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | |
| Peru | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | |x| | | |x| |x| | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Philippines | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | |x| |x| |x| |x| | | | | | | |x| | |x| | | | |
| Poland | | |x| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | | | |x|
| Portugal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | |
| Qatar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | |x| | |x| | | | |
| Romania | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | |x| | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | |x| | | | |x| | | | |
| Rwanda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | |x| | | | | | | | |x| | | | |x| | | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| |
| Senegal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | |x| | | | |x| | |x| |x| | | | |x| | | | |
| Seychelles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | |x| | | | | |x| | | | | |x| | |x| | | |
| Singapore | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | |x| | | |x| | |
| Somalia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | |x| | | |
| South Africa |x| | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | |x| | | | |x| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sri Lanka | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | |
| Sudan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | |x| | | |x| | | | |x| | | | | | |x| | | | | |x|
| Suriname | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | |
| Swaziland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | |x| |
| Sweden | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | |x| | | |
| Syrian Arab Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | |
| Thailand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | |x| |
| Togo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | | | |x| |x| | |x| | |x| | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| |x| | | | |x| | | | |x| |x| | |
| Turkey | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | |x| | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | |x| | |x| | | |x| | | |
| Uganda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | |x| | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | |
| Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | |
| United Arab Emirates | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Republic of Tanzania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | | | | |x| |
| Uruguay | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vanuatu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| |
| Venezuela |x| | | | |x| | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | |
| Yemen a/ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | |x| |x| | |x| |x|x| | | | |
| Yugoslavia | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| |
| Zaire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | |x| | | | |x| | | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | |x| | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |x| | | | | | | | |x|

* The General Assembly did not elect any Vice-Presidents.

a/ See footnote 19.

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# ANNEX IV

## Non-permanent members of the Security Council

| Member States | Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1946 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 |
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | |
| Argentina | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | x | x | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | |
| Australia | x | x | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | x | x | | | | x | x | | x | x | | | | | | | | x | x | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | |
| Burundi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | |
| Chile | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia | | x | x | | | | | x | x | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | |
| Congo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | |
| Costa Rica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x |
| Cuba | | | | x | x | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x |
| Czechoslovakia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | |
| Ecuador | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | x | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | |
| Finland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | |
| Gabon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| German Democratic Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | |
| Ghana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | |
| Greece | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guyana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | |
| Hungary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| India | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | x | x | | | | x | x | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iraq | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | |
| Jamaica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | | | | x | x | | | x | x | | | | | x | x | | | | | x | x | | | |
| Jordan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kuwait | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | |
| Malaysia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | |
| Mali | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

/...

## ANNEX IV (continued)

| Member States | Years |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1946 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 |
| Malta |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||x|x||||||||
| Mauritania |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||x|x|||||||||||||||||
| Mauritius |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||x|x|||||||||||||||
| Mexico |x|||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||x|x||||||||||||
| Morocco ||||||||||||||||||x|x||||||||||||||||||||||||||||
| Nepal ||||||||||||||||||||||||x|x|||||||||||||||||||x|x|||
| Netherlands |x|||||x|x|||||||||||||x|x||||||||||||||||||x|||||||||
| New Zealand |||||||||x|x||||||||||x||||||||||||||||||||||||||
| Nicaragua |||||||||||||||||||||||||x|x||||||||||||x|x||||||||
| Niger |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||x|x||||||||||||
| Nigeria |||||||||||||||||||||x|x|||||||||||x|x|||||||||||||
| Norway ||||x|x||||||||||||x|x|||||||||||||||||x|x|||||||||||
| Pakistan |||||||x|x|||||||||||||||x|x|||||||x|x||||||x|x||||||||
| Panama |||||||||||||x|x|||||||||||||x|x|||x|x||||x|x|||||||||
| Paraguay |||||||||||||||||||||||x|x|||||||||||||||||||||||
| Peru ||||||||||x|x|||||||||||||||||x|x|||||||||||x|x|||||||
| Philippines ||||||||||||x||||||x|||||||||||||||||||x|x||||||||||
| Poland |x|x|||||||||||||x|||||||||||x|x|||||||||||x|x|||||||||
| Portugal ||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||x|x|||||||||||
| Romania |||||||||||||||||x|||||||||||||||x|x|||||||||||||||x|x|
| Senegal |||||||||||||||||||||||x|x|||||||||||||||||||x|x|||
| Sierra Leone |||||||||||||||||||||||||x|x|||||||||||||||||||||
| Somalia ||||||||||||||||||||||||||x|x||||||||||||||||||||
| Spain ||||||||||||||||||||||||x|x|||||||||||x|x||||||||||
| Sri Lanka |||||||||||||||x|x||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||
| Sudan |||||||||||||||||||||||||||x|x|||||||||||||||||||
| Sweden ||||||||||||x|x|||||||||||||||||x|x|||||||||||||||
| Syrian Arab Republic ||x|x||||||||||||||||||||||x|x|||||||||||||||||||||
| Thailand ||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||x|x||||||
| Togo |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||x|x|||||||||
| Trinidad and Tobago ||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||x|x||||||
| Tunisia ||||||||||||||x|x||||||||||||||||||||x|x||||||||||
| Turkey ||||||x|x||x|x||||||x||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||
| Uganda |||||||||||||||||||||x|||||||||||||||x|x||||||||||
| Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic |||x|x|||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||x|x||||||
| United Arab Emirates |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||x|x|||||
| United Republic of Tanzania ||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||x|x|||||||||||||||||
| Uruguay ||||||||||||||||||||x|x|||||||||||||||||||||||||||
| Venezuela |||||||||||||||||x|x||||||||||||||x|x||||||||x|x|||||
| Yemen a/ |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||x|x|
| Yugoslavia |||||x|x|||||x||||||||||||||||x|x|||||||||||||||x|x|||
| Zaire |||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||x|x|||||||x|x|
| Zambia ||||||||||||||||||||||||x|x||||||||x|x||||||||x||||
| Zimbabwe ||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||||x|x||||||||

a/ See footnote 19.

# ANNEX V

## Members of the Economic and Social Council

| Member States | Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1946 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 |
| Afghanistan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | x | x | x | | | | | x | x | x |
| Argentina | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | |
| Australia | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | |
| Bahamas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | |
| Bahrain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x |
| Bangladesh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | | | | | |
| Barbados | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | |
| Belize | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | |
| Benin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | |
| Botswana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | | | x | x | x | | | | | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | x | x | x | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Burkina Faso | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x |
| Burundi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | |
| Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | | | |
| Cameroon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | x | x | x | |
| Canada | x | x | x | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Central African Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chile | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| China a/ | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Colombia | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | |
| Congo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba | x | x | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Czechoslovakia | x | x | | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | |
| Djibouti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | |
| Denmark | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | |
| Dominican Republic | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecuador | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | | | | | x | x | x |
| Egypt | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | |
| El Salvador | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | |
| Finland | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x |
| France | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | |
| Gabon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | |
| German Democratic Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | x | x | x |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | |

a/ By resolution 2758 (XXVI) of 25 October 1971, the General Assembly, decided:

"... to restore all its rights to the People's Republic of China and to recognize the representatives of its Government as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations, and to expel forthwith the representatives of Chiang Kai-shek from the place which they unlawfully occupy at the United Nations and in all the organizations related to it."

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## ANNEX V (continued)

| | Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Member States | 1946 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 |
| Ghana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | | |
| Greece | x | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | |
| Guatemala | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | |
| Haiti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | |
| Hungary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iceland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | |
| India | x | x | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | |
| Indonesia | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Iraq | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| Ireland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| Jamaica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | | x | x | x |
| Japan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | |
| Jordan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | |
| Kenya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | x | x | x | |
| Kuwait | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | |
| Liberia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | x | x | x | | |
| Luxembourg | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malaysia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | |
| Mali | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | x | x | x |
| Mongolia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | | |
| Mozambique | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | |
| Nepal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | |
| New Zealand | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | |
| Nicaragua | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | x | x | x | |
| Niger | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | |
| Nigeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | | | | |
| Norway | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | |
| Oman | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | |
| Pakistan | | | | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | x | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | x | x | x | | x | x | x |
| Panama | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | |
| Papua New Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | |
| Peru | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | | | |
| Philippines | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | |
| Poland | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | |
| Portugal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | |
| Qatar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | |
| Romania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | |
| Rwanda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Saint Lucia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | |
| Saudi Arabia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | |
| Senegal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | |
| Somalia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | | |

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ANNEX V (continued)

| Member States | Years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1946 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 |
| Sri Lanka | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | |
| Sudan | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | |
| Suriname | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | |
| Swaziland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x |
| Syrian Arab Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | |
| Thailand | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | |
| Togo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | | x | x | x | |
| Turkey | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | | |
| Uganda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | |
| Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| United Arab Emirates | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| United Republic of Tanzania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States of America | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | |
| Uruguay | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | |
| Venezuela | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | |
| Yemen b/ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yugoslavia | x | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | | x | x | x | | | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | x | x | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | | |
| Zaire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Zambia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | x | x | x | | | | | | | | x | x | x | |
| Zimbabwe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | x | x | | | | | |

b/ See footnote 19.

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## ANNEX VI

## States Members of the United Nations

| Member States | Year of admission | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1945 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 |
| Afghanistan | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angola | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | |
| Argentina | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahamas | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bahrain | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bangladesh | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Barbados | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belgium | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Belize | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | |
| Benin | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhutan | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bolivia | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Botswana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brazil | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei Darussalam | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | |
| Bulgaria | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burkina Faso | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burundi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cambodia | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cameroon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Verde | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Central African Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chad | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chile | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| China | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colombia | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Comoros | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Congo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Costa Rica | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuba | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cyprus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Czechoslovakia | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Denmark | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Djibouti | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dominica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dominican Republic | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ecuador | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egypt | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| El Salvador | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Equatorial Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ethiopia | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Finland | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| France | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gabon | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gambia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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## ANNEX VI (continued)

|  | Year of admission | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Member States | 1945 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 |
| German Democratic Republic | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Germany, Federal Republic of | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ghana | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Greece | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Grenada | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guatemala | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guinea-Bissau | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Guyana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Haiti | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Honduras | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hungary | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iceland | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| India | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iran (Islamic Republic of) | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Iraq | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ireland | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Italy | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jamaica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Japan | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jordan | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kenya | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kuwait | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lao People's Democratic Republic | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lebanon | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lesotho | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Liberia | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Luxembourg | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madagascar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malawi | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malaysia | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maldives | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mali | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malta | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mauritius | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mexico | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mongolia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Morocco | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozambique | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Myanmar | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Namibia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x |
| Nepal | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nicaragua | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Niger | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nigeria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norway | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oman | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pakistan | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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ANNEX VI (continued)

| Member States | Year of admission | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1945 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 |
| Papua New Guinea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paraguay | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Peru | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Philippines | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poland | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Portugal | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Qatar | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Romania | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rwanda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | |
| Saint Lucia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | |
| Samoa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Saudi Arabia | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Senegal | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seychelles | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sierra Leone | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Singapore | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Solomon Islands | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Somalia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sri Lanka | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sudan | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Suriname | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Swaziland | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sweden | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Syrian Arab Republic | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thailand | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Togo | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Trinidad and Tobago | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tunisia | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turkey | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uganda | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Republics | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Arab Emirates | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United Republic of Tanzania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| United States of America | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Uruguay | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vanuatu | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | |
| Venezuela | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Viet Nam | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yemen a/ | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yugoslavia | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zaire | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zambia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Zimbabwe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | x | | | | | | | | | | |

a/ See footnote 19.

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# ANNEX VII

## Composition of organs

The following list provides a reference to the composition of organs mentioned in this document:

| Organ | Item of preliminary list |
|---|---|
| *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole for the Preparation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade ........ | 82 (a) |
| *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Indian Ocean ........ | 63 |
| Advisory Commission of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East ........ | 76 |
| Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions ..... | 17 (a) |
| Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa ........ | 117 |
| Board of Auditors ........ | 17 (c) |
| Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Indigenous Populations ........ | 12 |
| Commission against *Apartheid* in Sports ........ | 34 |
| Committee against Torture ........ | 112 |
| Committee for Programme and Co-ordination ........ | 16 (b) |
| Committee of the United Nations Population Award ........ | 12 |
| Committee on Conferences ........ | 17 (g) |
| Committee on Contributions ........ | 17 (b) |
| Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights ........ | 108 |
| Committee on Information ........ | 79 |
| Committee on Relations with the Host Country ........ | 150 |
| Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women ..... | 104 |

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| Organ | Item of preliminary list |
|---|---|
| Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination ........... | 94 |
| Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People ............................................ | 23 |
| Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space ................... | 75 |
| Conference on Disarmament ....................................... | 58 |
| Consultative Committee on the United Nations Development Fund for Women ........................................................... | 105 |
| Council of the United Nations University ........................ | 88 (b) |
| Credentials Committee ........................................... | 3 |
| Disarmament Commission .......................................... | 58 |
| Economic and Social Council ..................................... | 15 (b) |
| General Committee ............................................... | 8 |
| Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme .... | 87 (b) |
| Human Rights Committee .......................................... | 108 |
| Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa .......................... | 34 |
| International Civil Service Commission .......................... | 17 (f) |
| International Court of Justice .................................. | 15 (c) |
| International Law Commission .................................... | 147 |
| Investments Committee ........................................... | 17 (d) |
| Joint Inspection Unit ........................................... | 127 |
| Negotiating Committee on the Financial Emergency of the United Nations .......................................................... | 125 |
| Preparatory Committee for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development ..................................... | 83 |
| Security Council ................................................ | 15 (a) |

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| Organ | Item of preliminary list |
|---|---|
| Special Committee against *Apartheid* ............................ | 34 |
| Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations ................... | 78 |
| Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization ................... | 149 |
| Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples ............................. | 18 |
| Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Palestinian People and Other Arabs of the Occupied Territories ............................................. | 77 |
| Trade and Development Board ...................................... | 82 (b) |
| United Nations Administrative Tribunal .......................... | 17 (e) |
| United Nations Commission on International Trade Law ............ | 146 |
| United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine ............ | 76 |
| United Nations Council for Namibia .............................. | 43 |
| United Nations Joint Staff Pension Board ........................ | 132 |
| United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation ........................................................ | 74 |
| United Nations Staff Pension Committee .......................... | 17 (h) |
| Working Group on the Financing of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East ............ | 76 |
| World Food Council .............................................. | 16 (a) |

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